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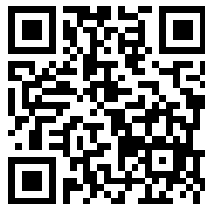
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GILDERSLEEVE'S
LATIN GRAMMAR

THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY

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UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK

BOSTON
AND LONDON

NEW ORLEANS

1894

A. 74977

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Press of J. J. Little & Co.,
Astor Place, New York

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this third edition of GILDERSLEEVE'S LATIN GRAMMAR, the office of the senior collaborator has been chiefly advisory, except in the Syntax. In the Syntax, Professor LODGE is responsible for nearly everything that pertains to the history of usage, but for all deviations from the theory of the old grammar we bear a joint responsibility. During the progress of the work we have been cheered and aided by the encouragement and advice of distinguished scholars and experienced teachers, and whereas the Preface of the old grammar mentioned but two faithful helpers, Professor THOMAS R. PRICE and Professor WILLIAM E. PETERS, the present work has had the advantage of liberal coöperation.

Especial mention must be made of the close attention paid to every detail by W. GORDON McCABE, Esq., himself a Latinist of exact and penetrating scholarship, and by his accomplished assistant, Mr. C. W. BAIN. Professor MINTON WARREN, of the Johns Hopkins University, has lent us the aid of his wide and accurate knowledge of the history of the Latin language, and Professor CHAPMAN MAUPIN, one of the revisers of GILDERSLEEVE'S LATIN PRIMER, has given us the benefit of his practical experience and his acute observation. Professor E. M. PEASE, of Leland Stanford Junior University, whose removal to the distant West interrupted a collaboration which promised valuable results, has, in spite of his arduous labors as teacher and editor, put at our service his copious notes on the Revised Grammar of 1872.

Among the scholars who have read the book either in proof or in advance sheets, and suggested improvements

here and corrections there, we would gratefully mention Principal BANCROFT, of Phillips Andover Academy, President JESSE, of the University of Missouri, Professor M. W. HUMPHREYS, of the University of Virginia, Professor WM. C. LAWTON, of Philadelphia, Professor W. P. MUSTARD, of Haverford College, Professor J. E. GOODRICH, of the University of Vermont, Professor JAS. H. DILLARD, of Tulane University, and Professor J. W. REDWAY, of New York. Finally we desire to express our joint thanks to Dr. C. W. E. MILLER, Associate of the Johns Hopkins University, who has laid us both under especial obligations by his careful studies in the difficult chapter of Versification.

As in the Preface to the old grammar, so in the Preface to the new, it is considered out of place to enlarge on the excellence of the methods followed; but as the new grammar embraces a multitude of details that were not taken up in the old grammar, it has been thought fit that Professor LODGE should indicate the sources of the notes with which he has enriched a manual that has held its modest place for more than a quarter of a century, and has so far justified its existence.

B. L. GILDERSLEEVE,
GONZALEZ LODGE.

August 1, 1894.

THE following supplementary note may serve to embody a partial bibliography of the more important works used in this revision, and some necessary explanations of the method:

Fairly complete bibliographies of works on Latin Etymology and Syntax may be found in REISIG's *Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft* (new edition, by HAGEN, SCHMALZ, and LANDGRAF, 1881-1888), and in the *Lateinische Grammatik* of STOLZ and SCHMALZ (in MÜLLER's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*; 2d edition, 1890). Important also are the Grammars of KÜHNER (1877, 1878)* and ROBY (1881, 1882); though many statements in both, but especially in the former, must be corrected in the light of more recent study. Some indications of more modern theories may be found in

* A new Historical Grammar, by STOLZ, SCHMALZ, LANDGRAF, and WAGENER, was announced by TEUBNER in 1891.

the *Erläuterungen zur lateinischen Grammatik* of DEECKE (1893). Many matters of importance both in Etymology and Syntax are treated in the *Archiv für lateinische Lexicographie*, and the constructions with individual words are often well discussed in KREBS' *Antibarbarus der lateinischen Sprache* (6th edition, by SCHMALZ, 1886).

For the accentuation and pronunciation of Latin we have also CORSEN'S *Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der lateinischen Sprache* (1808, 1870), and SEELMANN'S *Die Aussprache des Latein* (1885).

For the Etymology we must refer to BÜCHELER'S *Grundriss der lateinischen Declination* (2d edition, by WINDEKILDE, 1879) and to SCHWEIZER-SIDLER'S *Lateinische Grammatik* (1888); also to many articles in various journals, most of which are given by STOLZ. Indispensable is NEUE'S *Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache*, of which the second volume of the third edition has already appeared (1892) and the first parts of the third volume (1894), under the careful revision of WAGENER; also GEORGES' *Lexikon der lateinischen Wortformen* (1890).

For the Formation of Words and the relation of Latin forms to those of the related languages we have HENRY'S *Précis de Grammaire Comparée* and BRUGMANN'S *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik*, both now accessible in translations. On these, in connection with SCHWEIZER-SIDLER, the chapter on the Formation of Words has been based.

In the historical treatment of the Syntax we must still rely in large measure on DRAEGER'S *Historische Syntax der lateinischen Sprache* (2d edition, 1878, 1881), faulty and inaccurate though it often is: many of the false statements have been corrected on the basis of more recent individual studies by SCHMALZ; but even SCHMALZ is not always correct, and many statements of his treatise have been silently emended in the present book. For the theoretical study of some problems of Latin Syntax HAASE'S *Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft* (1880) should not be overlooked. Since the appearance of the second edition of SCHMALZ, in 1890, considerable progress has been made in the various journals and other publications, as may be seen from DEECKE'S summary in BURSIA'S *Jahresbericht* for 1893. Every effort has been made to incorporate in this grammar the main results of these studies as far as practicable. We may also draw attention to the following important articles, among others, some of which are mentioned in the books above referred to:

WÖLFFLIN'S numerous articles in the *Archiv*; THIELMANN'S articles in the *Archiv* on *habere* with Perfect Participle Passive, and on the Reciprocal Relation; LANDGRAF'S articles on the *Figura Etymologica*, in the second volume of the *Acta Seminarii Erlangensis*, and on the Future Participle and the Final Dative, in the *Archiv*; HALE'S treatise on *The Cum Constructions*, attacking the theories of HOFFMANN (*Lateinische Zeitpartikeln*, 1874) and LÜBBERT (*Die Syntax von Quom*, 1869);

HOFFMANN's reply to HALE (1891), and WETZEL's *Der Streit zwischen HOFFMANN und HALE* (1892); DAHL's *Die lateinische Partikel ut* (1882), with GUTJAHR-PROBST's *Der Gebrauch von ut bei Terenz* (1888); ZIMMERMANN's article on *quod und quia im älteren Latein* (1880); SCHERER's article on *quando*, in *Studemund's Studien*; MORRIS's articles on the *Sentence Question in Plautus and Terence* in the A.J.P. (vols. x. and xi.); HALE's articles on the *Sequence of Tenses* in the A.J.P. (vols. viii. and ix.), containing a discussion of the earlier Literature; ELMER's articles on the *Latin Prohibitive* in A.J.P. (vol. xv.)

A bibliography of the treatises on Prosody and Versification may be found in GLEDITSCH's treatise in the second volume of MÜLLER's *Handbuch*; this, with PLESSIS' *Métrique Grecque et Latine* (1889), has been made the basis of the chapter on Prosody; but in the treatment of early metres, regard has been had to KLOTZ (*Altörmische Metrik*, 1890), and to LINDSAY's recent papers on the Saturnian in the A.J.P. (vol. xiv.). In the matter of the order of words we have followed WEIL's treatise on the Order of Words, translated by SUPER (1887).

The question of the correct measurement of hidden quantities is still an unsettled one in Latin; for the sake of consistency the usage of MARX, *Hilfsbüchlein für die Aussprache der lateinischen Vokale in positionslangen Silben* (2d edition, 1889) has been followed.

The quotations have been made throughout from the Teubner Text editions except as follows: *Plautus* is cited from the *Triumvirate* edition of RITSCHL; *Vergil* from the *Editio Maior* of RIBBECK; *Ovid* and *Terence* from the Tauchnitz Texts; *Horace* from the *Editio Minor* of KELLER and HOLDER; *Lucretius* from the edition of MUNRO; *Ennius* and *Lucilius* from the editions of L. MÜLLER; fragmentary Scenic Poets from the edition of RIBBECK. Special care has been taken to make the quotations exact both in spelling and wording; and any variation in the spelling of individual words is therefore due to the texts from which the examples are drawn.

Where it has been necessary to modify the quotations in order to make them suitable for citation, we have enclosed within square brackets words occurring in different form in the text, and in parentheses words that have been inserted; where the passage would not yield to such treatment, *Cf.* has been inserted before the reference. We have not thought it necessary to add the references in the Prosody except in the case of some of the citations from early Latin.

In the spelling of Latin words used out of quotation, as a rule *u* and *v* have been followed by *o* rather than by *u*; but here the requirements of clearness and the period of the language have often been allowed to weigh. Otherwise we have followed in the main BRAMBACH's *Hilfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung* (translation by McCABE, 1877).

G. L.

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LATIN GRAMMAR.

ETYMOLOGY.

Alphabet.

1. THE Latin alphabet has twenty-three letters :

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z

REMARKS.—1. The sounds represented by C and K were originally distinct, C having the sound of G, but they gradually approximated each other, until C supplanted K except in a few words, such as *Kalendae*, *Kaesi*, which were usually abbreviated, *Kal.*, *K.* The original force of C is retained only in C. (for *Caius*) and Cn. (for *Gnaeus*).

2. J, the consonantal form of I, dates from the middle ages. V represented also the vowel u in the Latin alphabet ; and its resolution into two letters—V for the consonant, and U for the vowel—also dates from the middle ages. For convenience, V and U are still distinguished in this grammar.

3. Y and Z were introduced in the time of Cicero to transliterate Greek *υ* and *ζ*. In early Latin *υ* was represented by u (occasionally by i or ei), and *ζ* by *ss* or *s*. Z had occurred in the earliest times, but had been lost, and its place in the alphabet taken by G, which was introduced after C acquired the sound of K.

NOTE.—The Latin names for the letters were : a, be, ce, de, e, ef, ge, ha, i, ka, el, em, en, o, pe, qu (= cu), ex, es, te, u, ex (ix), to be pronounced according to the rules given in 3, 7. For Y the sound was used, for Z the Greek name (zēta).

Vowels.

2. The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, (y) ; and are divided :

1. According to their *quality* (i. e., the position of the organs used in pronunciation), into

guttural (or *back*), a, o, u ; *palatal* (or *front*), e, i, (y).

2. According to their *quantity* or *prolongation* (i. e., the time required for pronunciation), into

long, (—) ;

short, (—).

REMARK.—Vowels whose quantity shifts in poetry are called *common* (see 13), and are distinguished thus :

◡, by preference *short*; ≍, by preference *long*.

3. Sounds of the Vowels.

æ = a in father. ɔ = o in bone.
 ē = e in prey. ū = oo in moon.
 ī = i in caprice. ŷ = u in sûr (French), German ū.

REMARK.—The short sounds are only less prolonged in pronunciation than the long sounds, and have no exact English equivalents.

Diphthongs.

4. There are but few *diphthongs* or *double sounds* in Latin. The theory of the diphthong requires that both elements be heard in a slur. The tendency in Latin was to reduce diphthongs to simple sounds ; for example, in the last century of the republic æ was gliding into ē, which took its place completely in the third century A. D. Hence arose frequent variations in spelling : as glæba and glēba, sœd; so obœdīre and obēdīre, obey; fœnum (foenum) and fēnum, hay.

æ = aye (āh-eh). ei = ei in feint (drawled).
 oe = oy in boy. eu = eu in Spanish deuda (ēh-oo).
 au = ou in our. (ui = we, almost).

NOTE.—Before the time of the Gracchi we find ai and oi instead of æ and œ.

5. The sign .. (*Dieresis*—Greek=*separation*) over the second vowel shows that each sound is to be pronounced separately : æ̈r, air; Ōenom̈aẗis, aloë.

Consonants.

6. Consonants are divided :

1. According to the principal *organs* by which they are pronounced, into

Labials (lip-sounds): b, p, (ph), f, v, m.
Dentals (tooth-sounds): d, t, (th), l, n, r, s.
Gutturals (throat-sounds): g, c, k, qu, (ch), h, n (see 7).

NOTE.—Instead of *dental* and *guttural*, the terms *lingual* and *palatal* are often used.

2. According to their *prolongation*, into

A. *Semi-vowels* : of which

l, m, n, r, are *liquids* (m and n being *nasals*).
 h is a *breathing*.
 s is a *sibilant*.

B. Mutes: to which belong

P-mutes,	p,	b, (ph),	f, <i>labials.</i>
T-mutes,	t,	d, (th),	<i>dentals.</i>
K-mutes,	k, c, qu, g,	(ch),	<i>gutturals.</i>

Those on the same line are said to be of the *same organ*.

Mutes are further divided into

Tenuis	(thin, smooth):	p, t, k, c, qu,	<i>hard (surd).</i>
Mediae	(middle):	b, d, g,	<i>soft (sonant).</i>
[Aspiratae]	(aspirate, rough):	ph, th, ch,	<i>aspirate.</i>

Those on the same line are said to be of the *same order*.

The aspirates were introduced in the latter part of the second century B. C. in the transliteration of Greek words, and thence extended to some pure Latin words; as, *pulcher, Gracchus*.

3. *Double consonants* are: *z = dz* in *adze*; *x = cs (ks), gs*; *i* and *u* between two vowels are double sounds, half vowel, half consonant.

Sounds of the Consonants.

7. The consonants are sounded as in English, with the following exceptions:

C is hard throughout = **k**.

Ch is not a genuine Latin combination (6, 2). In Latin words it is a **k**; in Greek words a **kh**, commonly pronounced as **ch** in German.

G is hard throughout, as in *get, give*.

H at the beginning of a word is but slightly pronounced; in the middle of a word it is almost imperceptible.

I consonant (J) has the sound of a broad **y**; nearly like **y** in *yule*.

N has a guttural nasal sound before **c, g, q**, as in *anchor, anguish*.

Qu = kw (nearly); before **c, qu = c**. In early Latin **qu** was not followed by **u**. Later, when **c** was weakened to **u**, **qu** was replaced by **c**; thus *quom* became *cum*. Still later **qu** replaced **c**, yielding *quum*.

R is trilled.

S and **X** are always hard, as in *hiss, axe*.

T is hard throughout; never like **t** in *nation*.

U consonant (V) is pronounced like the vowel, but with a slur. In the third century A. D. it had nearly the sound of our **w**. In Greek it was frequently transliterated by **Οθ**; so *Οθαλμιος* = *Valerius*.

Phonetic Variations in Vowels and Consonants.

8. Vowels.

1. *Weakening*.—In the formation of words from roots or stems short vowels show a tendency to weaken; that is, **a** tends to become **e**

and then *i*, or *o* and then *u*, while *e* tends towards *e* or *i*, and *u* towards *i*. This occurs most frequently in compound words, to a less degree in words formed by suffixes. Diphthongs are less frequently weakened and long vowels very rarely. The principal rules for these changes are as follows, but it must be remembered that to all there are more or less frequent exceptions :

A.—i. In the second part of compound words, and in reduplicated words, the root-vowel *a* is weakened to *ä*, which usually passes over into *i* in open syllables (11, R.), and often to *ü* before *l* and labial mutes : *oñ-scendö* (*scandö*) ; *con-cidö* (*cadö*) ; *dö-sultö* (*saltö*) ; *fefelli* (*fallö*).
2. As final vowel of the stem *a* is weakened in the first part of a compound word, usually to *i*, rarely to *ö* or *ü* : *aquili-fer* (*aquila-*) ; *causi-dicus* (*causa-*).
3. In or before suffixes, *a* becomes *i* : *domi-tus* (*doma-*).

NOTE.—**A** frequently resists change, especially in verbs of the First and Second Conjugations : *as, sô-paräre* (*paräre*) ; *circum-iacäre* (*iacäre*) ; so *satis-facere* (*facere*) and others.

E.—i. In the second part of compound words, root vowel *ë* is usually retained in a close (11, R.) syllable, and weakened to *i* in an open syllable ; but it is invariably retained before *r* : *in-flectö* (*flectö*) ; *ob-tineö* (*teneö*) ; *ad-vertö* (*vertö*).
2. In or before suffixes, and in the final syllable of a word, it also becomes *i* : *geni-tor* (*gene-*) ; *fin-decim* (*decem*).

I.—At the end of a word *i* is changed to *ë* : *mare* (*mari*).

O.—i. In composition final stem-vowel *ö* is usually weakened to *i* ; before labials sometimes to *ü* : *agri-cola* (*agro-*) ; *auri-fex* (usually *auri-fex*).
2. In suffixes, and in final syllables, it is weakened to *i* : *amici-tia* (*amico-*) ; *gracili-s* (also *gracili-u-s*).

U.—In composition final stem-vowel *ü* is usually weakened to *i* ; the same weakening occurs sometimes within a word or before a suffix : *mani-festus* (also *manu-festus*) ; *lacrima* (early *lacruma*).

AE, AU.—In the second part of a compound word root-diphthong *ae* is usually weakened to *i*, but often there is no change ; *an* is occasionally changed to *ü* : *ex-quirö* (*quaerö*) ; *con-clüdö* (*claudö*).

2. Omission.—Vowels are frequently omitted both in simple and compound words, either within the word (*syncope*) or at the end (*apocope*) : *dextera* and *dextra* ; *princeps* (for *primiceps*, from *primiceps*) ; *pergö* (for *perregö*) ; *ut* (*uti*) ; *neu* (*növe*).

3. Epenthesis.—Vowels are sometimes inserted to ease the pronunciation, but usually before liquids or in foreign words : *ager* (*agro-*) see 31 ; *Daphinö* (= *Daphnö*) ; *drachuma* (= *drachma*).

4. Assimilation.—Two vowels in adjoining syllables tend to become like each other ; this assimilation is usually *regressive* (i. e., of the first to the second), especially when *l* separates them ; it is rarely *progressive*. Compare *facilis* with *facul*, *familia* with *famulus*, *bone* with *bonus*.

5. A vowel before a liquid tends to become *u*, less often *o* or *e*: *adulescēns* and *adolēscēns*; *vulgus* and *volgus*; *decumus* (*decem*); compare *tempus* with *temporis*; *peperi* (from *pariō*), etc.

9. Consonants.

1. *Assimilation*.—When two consonants come together in Latin, they tend to assimilate one to the other. This assimilation is usually *regressive*; sometimes it is *progressive*. It is either *complete*, that is, the two consonants become the same; or *partial*, that is, the one is made of the *same order* or *same organ* as the other. These changes occur both in inflection and in composition, but they are especially noteworthy in the last consonant of prepositions in composition.

Scrip-tum for *scrib-tum* (regressive partial); *ac-cedere* for *ad-cedere* (regressive complete); *cur-sum* for *cur-tum* (progressive partial); *celer-imus* for *celer-simus* (progressive complete).

2. *Partial Assimilation*.—(a) The sonants *g* and *b*, before the surd *t*, or the sibilant *s*, often become surds (*c*, *p*); the surds *p*, *c*, *t* before liquids sometimes become sonants (*b*, *g*, *d*); the labials *p*, *b* before *n* become *m*; the labial *m* before the gutturals *c*, *q*, *g*, *h*, *i* (*j*), the dentals *t*, *d*, *s*, and the labials *f*, *v*, becomes *n*; the dental *n* before labials *p*, *b*, *m*, becomes *m*; *rēo-tum* (for *rēg-tum*); *scrip-ti* (for *scrib-ti*); *seg-mentum* (for *seo-mentum*); *som-nus* (for *sop-nus*); *prim-iceps* (for *prim-ceps*).

NOTE.—Similar is the change of *q* (*qu*) to *c* before *t* or *s*: *coo-tum* (for *coqu-tum*).

(b) After *l* and *r*, *t* of the suffixes *tor*, *tus*, *tum*, becomes *s* by *progressive assimilation*: *cur-sum* (for *cur-tum*).

3. *Complete Assimilation*.—There are many varieties, but the most important principle is that a mute or a liquid tends to assimilate to a liquid and to a sibilant: *puella* (*puer*); *cur-rere* (for *cur-sere*); *cōs-ti* (for *cōd-sti*); *corōlla* (*corōna*), etc.

4. *Prepositions*.—*Ab* takes the form *ā* before *m* or *v*, and in *ā-fui*; appears as *au* in *au-ferō*, *au-fugiō*; as *abs* before *c*, *t*; as *as* before *p*. *Ad* is assimilated before *c*, *g*, *l*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, with more or less regularity; before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*, it often appears as *ā*. *Ante* appears rarely as *anti*. *Cum* appears as *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *q*, *s*, *v*; *cō* before *gn*, *n*; assimilated sometimes before *l* and *r*. *Ex* becomes *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (*j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* or *eo*, before *f*. *In* usually becomes *im* before *b*, *m*, *p*; before *l*, *r* it is occasionally assimilated; the same holds good of the negative prefix *in*. *Ob* is usually assimilated before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*; appears as *o* in *o-mittō*, *o-periō*, *obs* in *obs-olēscō*, and *os* in *ostendō*. *Sub* is assimilated before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*; appears as *sus* in a few words, as *sus-cipiō*; occasionally *st* before *s*, as *stī-spiciō*. *Trāns* sometimes becomes *trā* before *d*, *i* (*j*), *n*; *trān* before *s*. *Amb-* (inseparable) loses *b* before a consonant, and *am* is sometimes assimilated. *Circum* sometimes drops *m* before *l*. *Dis* becomes *di* before *f*; *dir* before *a*

vowel; *di* before consonants, except *c, p, q, t, s*, followed by a vowel, when it is usually unchanged. The *d* of *red* and *sed* is usually dropped before consonants.

NOTE.—In early Latin assimilation is much less common than in the classical period.

5. *Dissimilation*.—To avoid the harshness of sound when two syllables begin with the same letter, the initial letter of the one is often changed; this is true especially of liquids, but occasionally of other letters: *singu-lā-ris* (for *singu-lā-lis*); *meri-diē* (for *medi-diē*).

NOTE.—This principle often regulates the use of *-brum* or *-bulum*, and of *-gram* or *-culum* in word formation (181, 6): compare *periculum* with *simulacrum*.

6. *Omission*.—(a) When a word closes with a doubled consonant or a group of consonants, the final consonant is regularly dropped in Latin; sometimes after the preceding consonant has been assimilated to it. In the middle of a word, after a long syllable, *ss* and *ll* are simplified; *ll* is sometimes simplified after a short vowel, which is then lengthened if the syllable is accented (*compensatory lengthening*); but if the syllable is unaccented, such lengthening need not take place. In this case other doubled consonants may also be simplified.

fel (for *fell*); *lac* (for *lact*); *vigil* (for *vigile*); *lapis* (for *lapid-a, lapine*); *misī* (for *mis-si*); *villa* and *vīlicus*; but *curras* and *cūralis*.

NOTE.—*x* is retained, even after *l* and *r*, as in *calx, arx*; also *ps, bs*, as in *stirps, urbs*; *ms* is found in *hiems* only.

(b) In the tendency to easier pronunciation consonants are often dropped both at the beginning and in the middle of a word: *stimulus* (for *stigmulus*); *pāstor* (for *pāctor*); *siō* (for *shiō*); *nātus* (for *gnātus*, retained in early Latin, rarely later); *lātus* (for *tlātus*), etc.

7. *Epenthesis*.—Between *m* and *l*, *m* and *s*, *m* and *t*, a *p* is generated: *ex-em-p-lum* (*ex-imō*); *cōm-p-si* (*cōmō*); *ēm-p-tus* (*emō*).

8. *Metathesis* or *transposition* of consonants occurs sometimes in Latin, especially in Perfect and Supine forms: *cernō*; *Pf. cre-vi*, etc.

Syllables.

10. The syllable is the unit of pronunciation; it consists of a vowel, or a vowel and one or more consonants.

A word has as many syllables as it contains separate vowels and diphthongs.

In dividing a word into syllables, a consonant, between two vowels, belongs to the second: *a-mō*, *I love*; *li-xa*, *a sutler*.

Any combination of consonants that can begin a word (including *mn*, under Greek influence) belongs to the following vowel; in other combinations the first consonant belongs to the preceding vowel: *a-sper*, rough; *fau-stus*, lucky; *li-bri*, books; *a-mnis*, river.

REMARKS.—1. The combinations incapable of beginning a word are (a) doubled consonants: *sic-cus*, dry; (b) a liquid and a consonant: *al-mus*, fostering; *am-bō*, both; *an-guis*, snake; *ar-bor*, tree.

2. Compounds are treated by the best grammarians as if their parts were separate words: *ab-igō*, I drive off; *rē-pūblica*, commonwealth.

11. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultimate* (*ultima*, last); the next to the last the *penult* (*paene*, almost, and *ultima*); the one before the penult, the *antepenult* (*ante*, before, and *paenultima*).

REMARK.—A syllable is said to be *open* when it ends with a vowel; *close*, when it ends with a consonant.

Quantity.

12. 1. A syllable is said to be long *by nature*, when it contains a long vowel or diphthong: *mōs*, custom; *caelum*, heaven.

REMARKS.—1. A vowel before *nl*, *ns*, *gm*, *gn*, is long *by nature*: *infelix*, unlucky; *mēsa*, table; *agmen*, train; *agnus*, lamb. In many cases, however, the *n* has disappeared from the written word; so in some substantival terminations: *ōs* (Acc. Pl., 2d decl.), *ūs* (Acc. Pl., 4th decl.); in adjectives in *ōsus* (*fōrmōsus*, shapely, for *fōrmōsus*); in the numerical termination *simus* (= *ensimus*). See 95, n. 5.

2. Before *i* consonant (*j*) a vowel is long *by nature*: *Pompēsius*, Pompey; except in compounds of *iugum*, yoke (*bi-iugus*, two-horse), and in a few other words.

NOTE.—From about 134 to about 74 B. C. *æ*, *ē*, *ū*, were often represented by *aa*, *ee*, *uu*; *i* by *ei*. From the time of Augustus to the second century *i* was indicated by a lengthened *i*. From Sulla's time until the third century long vowels (rarely, however, *i*) were indicated by an Apex (').

2. A syllable is said to be long *by position*, when a short vowel is followed by two or more consonants, or a double consonant: *ars*, art; *cōllum*, neck; *ābrumpō*, I break off; *pēr mare*, through the sea; *nēx*, murder.

3. A syllable is said to be *short* when it contains a short vowel, which is not followed by two or more consonants: *lōcus*, *place*; *tābūla*, *picture*.

REMARK.—A vowel is short *by nature* when followed by another vowel, or by *nt*, *nd*: *dēus*, *God*; *innocētia*, *innocence*; *amāndus*, *to be loved*.

13. A syllable ending in a short vowel, followed by a mute with *l* or *r*, is said to be *common* (*anceps*, *doubtful*): *tenēbrae*, *darkness*.

REMARK.—In prose such syllables are always short. In poetry they were short in early times, common in the Augustan period.

14. Every diphthong, and every vowel derived from a diphthong, or contracted from other vowels, is *long*: *sævus*, *cruel*; *concludo*, *I shut up* (from *claudo*, *I shut*); *cōgō* (from *co-agō*), *I drive together*.

Accentuation.

15. 1. Dissyllabic words have the accent or stress on the penult: *ēquus*, *horse*.

2. Polysyllabic words have the accent on the penult, when the penult is long; on the antepenult, when the penult is short or common: *mandāre*, *to commit*; *mandēre*, *to chew*; *intēgrum*, *entire*; *circūmdare*, *to surround*; *supēstitēs*, *survivors*.

REMARKS.—1. The little appendages (*enclitics*), *que*, *ve*, *ne*, add an accent to the ultimate of words accented on the antepenult: *lūmināque*, *and lights*; *flūmināve*, *or rivers*; *vōmerēne*? *from a plowshare*? Dissyllables and words accented on the penult are said to shift their accent to the final syllable before an enclitic: *egōmet*, *I indeed*; *amāreve*, *or to love*; but it is more likely that the ordinary rule of accentuation was followed.

2. Compounds (not prepositional) of *facere* and *dare* retain the accent on the verbal form: *calefācīt*, *vēnumdāre*.

3. Vocatives and genitives of substantives in *ius* of the second declension, as well as genitives of substantives in *ium*, retain the accent on the same syllable as the nominative: *Vergīll*.

NOTE.—Other exceptions will be noted as they occur. In the older language the accent was not bounded by the antepenult: *accipiō* (*accipīō*), *cōnentiō* (*conciūtiō*).

Parts of Speech.

16. The Parts of Speech are the Noun (Substantive and Adjective), the Pronoun, the Verb, and the Particles (Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction), defined as follows :

1. The *Substantive* gives a name : *vir, a man ; Cocles, Cocles ; dōnum, a gift.*

2. The *Adjective* adds a quality to the Substantive : *bonus vir, a good man.*

3. The *Pronoun* points out without describing : *hic, this ; ille, that ; ego, I.*

4. The *Verb* expresses a complete thought, whether assertion, wish, or command ; *amat, he loves ; amet, may he love ; amā, love thou !*

5. The *Adverb* shows *circumstances.*

6. The *Preposition* shows *local relation.*

7. The *Conjunction* shows *connection.*

REMARKS.—1. Substantive is short for noun-substantive, and adjective for noun-adjective. Substantives are often loosely called nouns.

2. The *Interjection* is either a mere cry of feeling : *ah ! ah !* and does not belong to language, or falls under one of the above-mentioned classes.

3. The Particles are mainly mutilated forms of the noun and pronoun.

NORMS.—1. The difference between substantive and adjective is largely a difference of mobility ; that is, the substantive is fixed in its application and the adjective is general.

2. Noun and pronoun have essentially the same inflection ; but they are commonly separated, partly on account of the difference in signification, partly on account of certain peculiarities of the pronominal forms.

Inflection.

17. *Inflection (inflexiō, bending)* is that *change* in the form of a word (chiefly in the end) which shows a change in the relations of that word. The noun, pronoun, and verb are inflected ; the particles are not capable of further inflection.

The inflection of nouns and pronouns is called *declension*, and nouns and pronouns are said to be *declined*.

The inflection of verbs is called *conjugation*, and verbs are said to be *conjugated*.

The Substantive.

18. A Substantive is either *concrete* or *abstract* ; *concrete* when it gives the name of a person or thing ; *abstract* when it gives the name of a quality ; as *amicitia*, *friendship*.

Concrete substantives are either *proper* or *common* :

Proper when they are proper, or peculiar, to certain persons, places, or things: *Horātius*, *Horace*; *Neāpolia*, *Naples*; *Padua*, *Po*.

Common when they are common to a whole class : *dominus*, *a lord* ; *urbs*, *a city* ; *amnis*, *a river*.

Gender of Substantives.

19. For the names of animate beings, the gender is determined by the signification ; for things and qualities, by the termination.

Names of males are masculine ; names of females, feminine. Masculine : *Rōmulus*; *Iūppiter*; *vir*, *man*; *equus*, *horse*. Feminine : *Cornelia*; *Iunō*; *fēmina*, *woman*; *equa*, *mare*.

20. Some classes of words, without natural gender, have their gender determined by the signification :

I. All names of *months* and *winds*, most names of *rivers*, and many names of *mountains* are *masculine* ; as : *Aprilia*, *April*, *the opening month* ; *Aquilo*, *the north wind* ; *Albia*, *the River Elbe* ; *Athōs*, *Mount Athos*.

REMARKS.—I. Names of months, winds, and rivers were looked upon as adjectives in agreement with masculine substantives understood (*mēnsis*, *month* ; *ventus*, *wind* ; *fluvius*, *amnis*, *river*).

2. Of the rivers, *Allia*, *Lēthē*, *Matrona*, *Sagra*, *Styx* are feminine ; *Albula*, *Acherōn*, *Garumna* vary, being sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine.

3. Of the mountains, *Alpē*, *the Alps*, is feminine ; so, too, sundry (Greek) names in α (G. *ae*), ε (G. *ē*) : *Aetna* (usually), *Calpē*, *Cyllēnē*, *Hybla*, *Ida*, *Ossa* (usually), *Oeta* (usually), *Rhodopē*, *Pholōs*, *Pyrēnē*, and *Carambis*, *Pelōria*. *Pēlion* and *Sōracte* (usually), and names of mountains in α (G. *ōrum*), as *Maenala* (G. *Maenalōrum*), are neuter.

II. Names of *countries* (*terrae*, *fem.*), *islands* (*insulae*, *fem.*), *cities* (*urbes*, *fem.*), *plants* (*plantae*, *fem.*), and *trees*

(*arborēa*, *fem.*), are *feminine*: *Aegyptus*, *Egypt*; *Rhodus*, *Rhodes*; *pirus*, *a pear-tree*; *abies*, *a fir-tree*.

REMARKS.—1. Names of countries and islands in *us* (*os*) (*G. f*) are masculine, except *Aegyptus*, *Chius*, *Chersonesus*, *Cyprus*, *Délos*, *Éprus*, *Lémnos*, *Lesbos*, *Peloponnesus*, *Rhodus*, *Samos*, *Bosporus* (the country).

2. Many Greek names of cities follow the termination. Towards the end of the republic many feminine names change the ending *-us* to *-um* and become neuter: *Abydus* and *Abýdum*, *Saguntus* and *Saguntum*.

3. Most names of trees with stems in *-tro* (*N. -ter*) are masculine: *oleaster*, *wild olive*; *pinaster*, *wild pine*. So also most shrubs: *dñmus*, *bramble-bush*; *rhñs*, *sumach*. Neuter are *acer*, *maple*; *lñser*, *a plant*; *papáver*, *poppy* (also masc. in early Latin); *rñbur*, *oak*; *allex*, *willow*; *alser*, *skirret* (occasionally masc.); *stñber*, *cork-tree*; *tñber*, *mushroom*.

III. All indeclinable substantives, and all words and phrases treated as indeclinable substantives, are *neuter*: *fñs*, *right*; *a longum*, *a long*; *scire tuum*, *thy knowing*; *triste valē*, *a sad "farewell."*

21. 1. Substantives which have but one form for masculine and feminine are said to be of *common gender*: *civis*, *citizen* (male or female); *comes*, *companion*; *iñdex*, *judge*.

2. Substantiva *mñbilis* are words of the same origin, whose different terminations designate difference of gender: *magister*, *master, teacher*; *magistra*, *mistress*; *servus*, *serva*, *slave* (masc. and fem.); *victor*, *victrix*, *conqueror* (masc. and fem.).

3. If the male and female of animals have but one designation, *mñs*, *male*, and *fñmina*, *female*, are added, when it is necessary to be exact: *pñvñ mñs* (*masculus*), *peacock*; *pñvñ fñmina*, *peahen*. These substantives are called *epicene* (*ἐπικουνα*, *utrique generi commñnia*, common to each gender).

Number.

22. In Latin there are two numbers: the *Singular*, denoting *one*; the *Plural*, denoting *more than one*.

REMARK.—The *Dual*, denoting *two*, occurs in Latin only in two words (*duo*, *two*; *ambñ*, *both*), in the nominative and vocative of the masculine and neuter.

Cases.

23. In Latin there are six cases :

1. Nominative (Case of the Subject).
Answers : *who ? what ?*
2. Genitive (Case of the Complement).
Answers : *whose ? whereof ?*
3. Dative (Case of Indirect Object or Personal Interest).
Answers : *to whom ? for whom ?*
4. Accusative (Case of Direct Object).
Answers : *whom ? what ?*
5. Vocative (Case of Direct Address).
6. Ablative (Case of Adverbial Relation).
Answers : *where ? whence ? wherewith ?*

NOTE.—These six cases are the remains of a larger number. The Locative (answers : *where ?*), is akin to the Dative, and coincident with it in the 1st and 3d Declensions ; in the 2d Declension it is lost in the Genitive ; it is *often* blended with the Ablative in *form*, regularly in *syntax*. The Instrumental (answers : *wherewith ?*), which is found in other members of the family, is likewise merged in the Ablative.

24. 1. According to their *form*, the cases are divided into *strong* and *weak* : The strong cases are Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative. The weak cases are Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

2. According to their *syntactical use*, the cases are divided into *Cāsūs Rēctī*, or Independent Cases, and *Cāsūs Obliqui*, or Dependent Cases. Nominative and Vocative are *Cāsūs Rēctī*, the rest *Cāsūs Obliqui*.

25. The case-forms arise from the combination of the *case-endings* with the *stem*.

1. The stem is that which is common to a class of formations.

NORMS.—1. The stem is often so much altered by contact with the case-ending, and the case-ending so much altered by the wearing away of vowels and consonants, that they can be determined only by scientific analysis. So in the paradigm *mēnsa*, the stem is not *mēns*, but *mēnsā*, the final *ā* having been absorbed by the ending in the Dative and Ablative Plural *mēnsis*. So *-d*, the ending of the Ablative Singular, has nearly disappeared, and the locative ending has undergone many changes (*ē, ī, i, ō*). The "crude form" it is often impossible to ascertain.

2. The root is an ultimate stem, and the determination of the root belongs to com-

parative etymology. The stem may be of any length, the root was probably a monosyllable. In *penna* the stem is *pennā-*; in *pennula*, *pennulā-*; in *pennistulus*, *pennistulō-*; the root is *prr* (*petra*, *pesna*, *penna*), and is found in *pet-ere*, *to fall upon*, *to fly at*; Greek, *πτερόμα*, *πτερόν*; English, *feather*.

2. The case-endings are as follows, early forms being printed in parenthesis :

Se.—N. V.	Wanting or m. f. -s; n. -m.	PL.—N. V.	-es (eis, is); -i; n. -a.
G.	-is (-os, -us, -es); -i.	G.	-um (om); -rum (som).
D.	-i (-ē, -ei).	D.	-bus; -is.
Ac.	-m, -em.	Ac.	-s (for -ns); n. -a.
Ab.	Wanting (or -d); -e.	Ab.	-bus; -is.

Declensions.

26. There are five declensions in Latin, which are characterized by the final letter of their respective stems (*stem-characteristic*):

For practical purposes and regularly in lexicons they are also improperly distinguished by the ending of the Genitive Singular.

STEM CHARACTERISTIC. GENITIVE SINGULAR.

I.	ā (ā).	ae.
II.	ō.	i.
III.	i, u, a consonant.	is.
IV.	ū.	ūs.
V.	ē.	ē.

REMARK.—The First, Second, and Fifth Declensions are called Vowel Declensions; the Third and Fourth, which really form but one, the Consonant Declension, i and u being semi-consonants.

27. The case-endings in combination with the stem-characteristics give rise to the following systems of terminations:

SINGULAR.		
	I.	II. III.
N.	a.	us (os); wanting; um (om). s; wanting.
G.	ae (ās, āi, ai).	i (ēi). is (us, es).
D.	ae (āi).	ō (oi). i (ēi, i).
Ac.	am.	um (om). em, im.
V.	a.	e; wanting; um (om). a.
Ab.	ā (ād).	ō (ōd). e, i (ēd, id).

			IV.	V.
N. V.	us ; ū.		us ; ū.	es.
G.	ūs (uos, uis).		ūs (uos, uis).	ū, ē (es).
D.	ui, ū (uēl).		ui, ū (uēl).	ū, ē.
Ac.	um ; ū.		um ; ū.	em.
Ab.	ū.		ū.	ē.

			PLURAL		III.
I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.
N. V.	ae.		I (oe, ē, ēl) ; ā.		ēs (ēls, ls) ; a, ia.
G.	arum.		um (om), ōrum.		um, ium.
D. A.	is (ēls) ; abus.		is (ēls), ibus.		ibus.
Ac.	as.		os ; ā.		as, es ; a, ia.

			IV.	V.
N. V.	ūs (ues, uus) ; ua.		ūs (ues, uus) ; ua.	es.
G.	uum.		uum.	arum.
D. A.	ubus, ibus.		ubus, ibus.	ibus.
Ac.	ūs ; ua.		ūs ; ua.	es.

NOTE.—Final *-s* and *-m* are frequently omitted in early inscriptions.

28. General Rules of Declension.

I. For the strong cases.

Neuter substantives have the Nominative and the Vocative like the Accusative ; in the Plural the strong cases always end in *ā*.

In the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions the strong cases are alike in the Plural.

The Vocative is like the Nominative, except in the Singular of the Second Declension when the Nominative ends in *-us*.

II. For the weak cases :

The Dative and the Ablative Plural have a common form.

FIRST DECLENSION.

29. The stem ends in *ā*, which is weakened from an original *ā*. The Nominative has no ending.

Sg.—N.	mēnsa (f.),	the table,	a table.
G.	mēnsae,	of the table,	of a table.
D.	mēnsae,	to, for the table,	to, for a table.
Ac.	mēnsam,	the table,	a table.
V.	mēnsa,	O table !	table !
Ab.	mēnsā,	from, with, by, the table,	from, with, by, a table.

PL.—N.	mēnsae,	the tables,	tables.
G.	mēnsarum,	of the tables,	of tables.
D.	mēnsis,	to, for the tables,	to, for tables.
Ac.	mēnsae,	the tables,	tables.
V.	mēnsae,	O tables!	tables!
Ab.	mēnsis,	from, with, by, the tables,	from, with, by, tables.

REMARKS.—1. The early ending of the Gen., *ēs*, found in a few cases in early poets, is retained in the classical period (but not in CAESAR or LIVY) only in the form *familiēs*, of a family, in combination with *pater*, father, *māter*, mother, *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter, viz.: *paterfamiliēs*, *māterfamiliēs*, *filiusfamiliēs*, *filiafamiliēs*.

2. The Loc. Sing. is like the Genitive: *Rōmāe*, at Rome; *militiās*, abroad.

3. The Gen. Pl. sometimes takes the form *-um* instead of *-arum*; this occurs chiefly in the Greek words *amphora* (*amphora*, measure of tonnage), and *drachma*, *franco*—(*Greek coin*). The poets make frequent use of this form in Greek patronymics in *-da*, *-dās*, and compounds of *-cola* (from *colō*, I inhabit) and *-gena* (from root *gen*, beget).

4. The ending *-abus* is found (along with the regular ending) in the Dat. and Abl. Pl. of *dea*, goddess, and *filia*, daughter. In late Latin the use of this termination becomes more extended.

NOTES.—1. A very few masc. substantives show Nom. Sing. in *ēs* in early Latin.

2. A form of the Gen. Sing. in *ēi*, subsequent to that in *ēs*, is found in early inscriptions, and not unfrequently in early poets, but only here and there in classical poetry (VERG., A., 3, 354, etc.) and never in classical prose.

3. The early ending of the Dat. *ēi* (sometimes contracted into *ē*), is found occasionally in inscriptions throughout the whole period of the language.

4. The older ending of the Abl., *ēd*, belongs exclusively to early Latin. Inscriptions show *ēis* for *ēs* in Dat. and Abl. Pl., and once *ēs* in the Dat. Plural.

30. *Rule of Gender*.—Substantives of the First Declension are feminine, except when males are meant.

Adria, the Adriatic, is masculine.

SECOND DECLENSION.

31. The stem ends in *ō*, which in the classical period is weakened to *ū*, except after *ū* (vowel or consonant), where *ō* is retained until the first century A.D. In combination with the case-endings it merges into *ō* or disappears altogether. In the Vocative (except in neuters) it is weakened to *ē*.

The Nominative ends in *s* (m. and f.) and *m* (n.). But many masculine stems in which the final vowel, *ō*, is preceded by *r*, drop the (*os*) *us* and *e* of the Nominative and Vocative, and insert *ō* before the *r* if it was preceded by a consonant.

32. 1. Stems in *-ro*. The following stems in *-ro* do not drop the (ae) *us* and *e* of the Nom. and Voc.: *crus*, *master*; *hesperus*, *evening star*; *icterus*, *jaundice*; *juniperus*, *juniper*; *morus*, *mulberry*; *numerus*, *number*; *taurus*, *bull*; *virus*, *venom*; *umerus*, *shoulder*; *uterus*, *womb*.

NOTE.—*Socrus* is found in early Latin. Plautus uses *uterum* (n.) once.

2. In the following words the stem ends in *-ero* and the *e* is therefore retained throughout: *adulter*, *adulterer*; *gener*, *son-in-law*; *Liber*, *god of wine*; *puer*, *boy*; *socer*, *father-in-law*; *vesper*, *evening*; and in words ending in *-fer* and *-ger*, from *ferō*, *I bear*, and *gerō*, *I carry*, as, *signifer*, *standard-bearer*, *armiger*, *armor-bearer*.

Also *Ibēr* and *Celtibēr* (names of nations) have in the Plural *Ibērī* and *Celtibērī*.

33. *Hortus* (m.), *garden*; *puer* (m.), *boy*; *ager* (m.), *field*; *bellum* (n.), *war*; are thus declined:

Se.—N.	<i>hortus</i> ,	<i>puer</i> ,	<i>ager</i> ,	<i>bellum</i> ,
G.	<i>horti</i> ,	<i>puerī</i> ,	<i>agri</i> ,	<i>belli</i> ,
D.	<i>hortō</i> ,	<i>puerō</i> ,	<i>agrō</i> ,	<i>bellō</i> ,
Ac.	<i>hortum</i> ,	<i>puerum</i> ,	<i>agrum</i> ,	<i>bellum</i> ,
V.	<i>horte</i> ,	<i>puer</i> ,	<i>ager</i> ,	<i>bellum</i> ,
Ab.	<i>hortō</i> .	<i>puerō</i> .	<i>agrō</i> .	<i>bellō</i> .
Pl.—N.	<i>horti</i> ,	<i>puerī</i> ,	<i>agri</i> ,	<i>bella</i> ,
G.	<i>hortōrum</i> ,	<i>puerōrum</i> ,	<i>agrōrum</i> ,	<i>bellōrum</i> ,
D.	<i>hortis</i> ,	<i>pueris</i> ,	<i>agris</i> ,	<i>bellis</i> ,
Ac.	<i>hortōs</i> ,	<i>puerōs</i> ,	<i>agrōs</i> ,	<i>bella</i> ,
V.	<i>horti</i> ,	<i>puerī</i> ,	<i>agri</i> ,	<i>bella</i> ,
Ab.	<i>hortis</i> .	<i>pueris</i> .	<i>agris</i> .	<i>bellis</i> .

REMARKS.—1. Stems in *-io* have Gen. Sing. for the most part in *i* until the first century A. D., without change of accent: *ingēni* (N. *ingenium*), of *genius*, *Vergili*, of *Vergil*. See 15, §. 3.

2. Proper names in *-ius* (stems in *-io*) have Voc. in *i*, without change of accent: *Antōni*, *Tulli*, *Gai*, *Vergili*. *Filius*, *son*, and *genius*, *genius*, form their Voc. in like manner: *filī*, *genī*. In solemn discourse *-us* of the Nom. is employed also for the Vocative. (See Liv. i. 24, 7.) So regularly *deus*, *God*!

3. The Loc. Sing. ends in *i* (apparent Genitive), as *Rhodi*, *at Rhodes*, *Tarenti*, *at Tarentum*.

4. In the Gen. Pl. *-um* instead of *-ōrum* is found in words denoting coins and measures; as, *nummum*, of *moneys* (also *-ōrum*) = *aëstertium*, of *aësterces*; *dēnārium* (occasionally *-ōrum*); *talentum* (occasionally *-ōrum*); *tetrachmum*; *modium* (also *-ōrum*), of *measures*; *iugerum*; *medimnum*; *stadium* (also *-ōrum*). Likewise in some names of persons: *denum* (also

-*trum*); *fabrum* (in technical expressions; as *praefectus fabrum*, otherwise -*trum*); *liberum* (also -*trum*); *virum* (poetical, except in technical expressions, as *triumvirum*); *socium* (also -*trum*). Some other examples are poetical, rare or late.

5. The Loc. Pl. is identical with the Dative: *Delphis, at Delphi*.

6. *Deus, God*, is irregular. In addition to the forms already mentioned, it has in Nom. Pl. *dei, dii, di*; in Dat. and Abl. Pl. *deis, diis, dis*.

Norms.—1. The ending -*ei* for -*i* in the Gen. Sing. is found only in inscriptions subsequent to the third Punic War.

2. *Puer, boy*, forms Voc. *puere* in early Latin.

3. The original Abl. ending -*i* belongs to early inscriptions.

4. In early inscriptions the Nom. Pl. ends occasionally in *es, eis, is*: *magistris* (for *magistr(i)*) *viris* (for *vir(i)*). The rare endings *oe* and *s* (*pleiurms* for *plurim(i)*) and the not uncommon ending *ei* belong to the same period.

5. Inscriptions often show *eis* for *is* in Dat. and Abl. Plural.

34. *Rule of Gender*.—Substantives in -*us* are masculine; in -*um* neuter.

Exceptions.—Feminine are: 1st. Cities and islands, as, *Corinthus, Samus*. 2d. Most trees, as, *figus, beech*; *pirus, pear-tree*. 3d. Many Greek nouns, as, *atomus, atom*; *dialectus, dialect*; *methodus, method*; *paragraphus, paragraph*; *periodus, period*. 4th. *Alvus, belly* (m. in *PLAUT.*); *colus* (61, N. 5), *distaff* (also m.); *humus, ground*; *vannus, wheat-fan*.

Neuters are: *pelagus, sea*; *virus, venom*; *vulgus, the rabble* (sometimes masculine).

THIRD DECLENSION.

35. 1. The stem ends in a consonant, or in the close vowels *i* and *u*.

2. The stems are divided according to their last letter, called the stem-characteristic, following the subdivisions of the letters of the alphabet:

I.—Consonant Stems.

A. Liquid stems, ending in *l, m, n, r*.

B. Sibilant stems, ending in *s*.

C. Mute stems, { 1. Ending in a P-mute, *b, p*.
2. Ending in a K-mute, *g, c*.
3. Ending in a T-mute, *d, t*.

II.—Vowel Stems.

1. Ending in *i*.

2. Ending in *u*.

(Compare the Fourth Declension.)

36. 1. The Nominative Singular, masculine and feminine, ends in *s*, which, however, is dropped after *l, n, r, s*, and combines with a K-mute to form *x*. The final vowel of the stem undergoes various changes.

The Vocative is like the Nominative.

In the other cases, the endings are added to the unchanged stem.

2. Neuters always form :

The Nominative without the case-ending *a*.

The Accusative and Vocative cases in both numbers like the Nominative.

The Nominative Plural in *a*.

Notes on the Cases.

37. Singular.

1. GENITIVE.—In old Latin we find on inscriptions the endings *-us* (Gr. *-es*) and *-es*.

2. DATIVE.—The early endings of the Dat. are *-ei* and *-e*. These were succeeded by *i* after the second century B. C., *ī* being retained in formulas like *iūrē diuendō* (Liv., 42, 28, 6), in addition to the usual form.

3. ACCUSATIVE.—The original termination *-im*, in stems of the vowel declension, loses ground, and stems of this class form their Acc. more and more in *-em*, after the analogy of consonant stems. For the classical usage see 57, n. 1.

4. ABLATIVE.—In inscriptions of the second and first centuries B. C. we find *-ei*, *-i*, and *-e*. But *-ei* soon disappears, leaving *e* and *i*. In general *e* is the ending for the consonant stems and *i* for the vowel. But as in the Acc., so in the Abl., the *e* makes inroads on the *i*, though never to the same extent. (See 57, n. 2.) On the other hand, some apparently consonant stems assume the ending *i*. Thus some in *-ēs*, *-ētis*: *hereditātī* (200 B. C.), *aetātī* (rare); *lītī* (rare), *supellēctilī* (classical; early *e*); also the liquid stems which syncopate in the Gen., as *imber*. The ending *-d* is rare and confined to early inscriptions.

5. LOCATIVE.—Originally coincident in form with the Dat., the Loc. of the Third Declension was finally blended with Abl., both in form and in syntax. In the following proper names the old form is frequently retained: *Karthāgini*, at Carthage; *Sulmonī*, at Sulmo; *Lacedaemonī*, at Lacedaemon; *Sicyōnī*, Troezenī, Anxurī, Tiburī. Also *Acheruntī*. In the case of all except *Anxur*, *Tibur*, *Acherūna*, the regular form is more common.

The following Loc. forms of common nouns are found: *heri*, *lūci*, *noctī* (principally in early Latin), *orbī* (Cic.), *peregrī* (early Latin), *praeficiēti* (early Latin), *rūri*, *temperī* (the usual form in early Latin), *vesperī*. In all cases the Abl. form in *e* is also found.

38. Plural.

1. NOMINATIVE.—Early Latin shows *-ēs*, *-is* in the masc. and feminine. The latter was usually confined to vowel stems, but also occurs occasionally in consonant stems (*loudiols*). Later the ending was *-es* for all kinds of stems.

2. GENITIVE.—The ending *-um*, uniting with the vowel in vowel stems, gives *-ium*. But many apparently consonant stems show their original vowel form by taking *-ium*: (1) Many fem. stems in *-tāt-* (N. *tās*) with *-ium* as well as *-um*. (2) Monosyllabic and polysyllabic stems in *-t-*, *-c-*, with preceding consonant. (3) Monosyllables in *-p* and *-b*, sometimes with, sometimes without, a preceding consonant. (4) Stems in *-ss-*; see 48, n.

3. ACCUSATIVE.—Old Latin shows also *-ēs*. The classical form is *-es* for consonant and *-is* for vowel stems. But *-es* begins to drive out *-is* in some vowel stems and wholly supplants it in the early Empire. On the other hand, some apparently original consonant stems show *-is* in early Latin, but the cases are not always certain.

I.—CONSONANT STEMS.

A.—Liquid Stems.

1. LIQUID STEMS IN *l*.

39. Form the Nominative without *s* and fall into two divisions* :

A. Those in which the stem characteristic is preceded by a vowel :

1. *-al, -alis* : *sāl* (with compensatory lengthening), *salt* ; Punic proper names like *Adherbal, Hannibal*.

2. *-il, -ilis* : *mūgil* (*mūgilis* is late), *mullet* ; *pūgil* (*pūgilis* in *VARRO*), *boxer* ; *vigil, watchman*. *-il, -ilis* : *sīl, ochre* ; *Tanaquīl* (with shortened vowel), a proper name.

3. *-ōl, -ōlis* : *sōl, sun*.

4. *-ul, -ulis* : *cōsul, consul* ; *exsul, exile* ; *praesul, dancer*.

B. Two neuter substantives with stems in *-ll*, one of which is lost in the Nominative : *mel, mellis, honey* ; *fel, fellis, gall*.

Sc.—N.	<i>cōsul, consul</i> (m.).	PL.—N.	<i>cōsulēs, the consuls</i> .
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G. *cōsulis,*

G. *cōsulam,*

D. *cōsuli,*

D. *cōsulibus,*

Ac. *cōsulem,*

Ac. *cōsulēs,*

V. *cōsul,*

V. *cōsulēs,*

Ab. *cōsule.*

Ab. *cōsulibus.*

Rules of Gender.—1. Stems in *-l* are masculine.

EXCEPTIONS : *sīl, ochre*, and *sāl, salt* (occasionally, but principally in the Sing.), are neuter.

2. Stems in *-ll* are neuter.

2. LIQUID STEMS IN *m*.

40. Nominative with *a*. One example only : *hiem(p)a, winter* (f.) ; Gen., *hiem-is*, Dat., *hiem-i, etc.*

3. LIQUID STEMS IN *n*.

41. *Most masculine and feminine stems form the Nominative Singular by dropping the stem-characteristic and changing a preceding vowel to o.*

* In the following enumerations of stem-varieties, Greek substantives are as a rule omitted.

Some masculine and most neuter stems retain the stem-characteristic in the Nominative and change a preceding *i* to *e*.

The following varieties appear :

1. *-ēn, -ēnis* : the masculine substantives *līān, splēn, spleen* ; *rēnēs* (pl.), *kidneys*.

2. *-ō, -ōnis* : *homō, man* ; *nēmō, no one* ; *turbō, whirlwind* ; *Apollō, Apollo*. Also substantives in *-dō* (except *praedō, G. -ōnis, robber*) ; and in *-gō* (except *harpagō, G. -ōnis, grappling-hook* ; *ligō, G. -ōnis, mattock*) ; as, *grandō, hail* ; *virgō, virgin*. *-en, -ēnis* : the masc. substantives *flāmen, priest* ; *ōocōn* (also *f.*), *divining bird* ; *pecten, comb* ; musical performers, *cornicen, fidicen, liticen, tibicen, tubicen*. Also many neuters : as *nōmen, name*.

3. *-o* (in early Latin *ō*, in classical period weakened), *-ōnis* : *leō, lion* ; and about seventy others. *-o, -ōnis* : *Saxo, Saxon* (late).

4. Irregular formations : *carō, G. carnis, flesh* ; *Aniō, G. Anisēnis, a river* ; *Nariō, G. Nariēnis, a proper name*. *Sanguis, blood*, and *pollis, flour*, drop the stem characteristic and add *s* to form nominative ; *G. sanguinis, pollinis*.

42.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
Sg.—N.	leō, lion (m.).	imāgō, likeness (f.).	nōmen, name (n.).
G.	leōnis,	imāginis,	nōminis,
D.	leōni,	imāgini,	nōmini,
Ac.	leōnem,	imāginem,	nōmen,
V.	leō,	imāgō,	nōmen,
Ab.	leōne,	imāgine,	nōmine,
Pl.—N.	leōnēs,	imāginēs,	nōmina,
G.	leōnum,	imāginum,	nōminum,
D.	leōnibus,	imāginibus,	nōminibus,
Ac.	leōnēs,	imāginēs,	nōmina,
V.	leōnēs,	imāginēs,	nōmina,
Ab.	leōnibus.	imāginibus.	nōminibus.

NOTE.—Early Latin shows *homōnem*, etc., occasionally.

43. *Rules of Gender*.—1. Substantives in *-ō* are masculine, except *carō, flesh*, and those in *-dō, -gō*, and *-iō*.

EXCEPTIONS.—Masculine are *cardō, hinge* ; *ōrdō, rank* ; *harpagō, grappling-hook* ; *ligō, mattock* ; *margō, border* (occasionally fem. in late Latin) ; and concrete nouns like *pūgō, dagger*, *titō, firebrand*, *vespertiliō, bat*.

2. Substantives in *-en (-men)* are neuter. See exceptions, 41, 1, 2.

4. LIQUID STEMS IN R.

44. Form Nominative without a.

Stems fall into the following classes :

1. *-ar, -aris*: *salar, trout*; proper names like *Caesar, Hamleor*; the neuters *baccar, a plant*; *iubar, radiance*; *nectar, neclar*. *-ār, -āris*: *Lār, a deity*. *-ār, āris*: *Nār (ENN., VERG.), a river*. *-ār, arris*: *fār (n.) spell*.

2. *-er, -eris*: *acipenser, a fish*; *agger, mound*; *anser, goose*; *asser, pole*; *aster, a plant*; *cancer, the disease*; *carcer, prison*; *later, brick*; *muller (f.), woman*; *passer, sparrow*; *tüber (m. and f.), apple*; *vesper, evening (68, 10)*; *vomer, plowshare (47, 2)*. The neuters *acer, maple*; *cadāver, dead body*; *cleor, pea*; *lāser, a plant*; *laver, a plant*; *papāver, poppy*; *pīper, pepper*; *siler, willow*; *sīser, skirret*; *sūber, cork*; *tüber, tumor*; *ūber, teal*; [*verber*], *thong*. *-er, -ris*: four words, *acipiter, hawk*; *frāter, brother*; *māter, mother*; *pater, father*. Also some proper names, as *Disēpiter, Falacer*, and the names of the months, *September, October, November, December*. Also, *imber, shower*, *linter, skiff*, *ūter, bag*, *venter, belly*, which were probably vowel stems originally (see 45, R. 1). *-ēr, -eris*: *ār, air*; *aethēr, ether*. *-ēr, -ēris*: *vēr, spring*.

3. *-or, -oris*: *arbor (f.), tree* (stem originally in *-os*); some Greek words in *-tor*, as *rhētor, rhetorician*; slave names in *-por*, as *Mārcipor*; the neuters: *ador, spell*; *aequor, sea*; *marmor, marble*. *-or, -ōris*: very many abstract words, as *amor, love*; *color, color*; *clāmōr, outcry*; *soror, sister*; *uxor, wife*; these may come from stems in *ōs* (see 47, 4); also verbals in *-tor*, as *victor*.

4. *-ur, -uris*: *augur, augur*; *furfur, bran*; *turtur, dove*; *vultur, vulture*; *lemurēs (pl.), ghosts*, and a few proper names; also the neuters *fulgur, lightning*; *guttur, throat*; *murmur, murmur*; *sulfur, sulphur*. *-ūr, -ūris*: *fūr, thief*.

5. Four neuters, *ebur, ivory*; *femur, thigh*; *iecur, liver*; *rūbur, oak*, show Gen. in *-oris*; two of these, *femur, iecur*, have also the irregular forms *feminis* and *iecinoris, iecinoris, iocinoris*. *Iter, way*, has G. *itineris*; and *supellāx, furniture*, has G. *supellēctilis*.

45. SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. labor, toil (m.),	labōrēs,	pater, father (m.),	patrēs,
G. labōris,	labōrum,	patris,	patrum,
D. labōri,	labōribus,	patri,	patribus,
Ac. labōrem,	labōrēs,	patrem,	patrēs,
V. labor,	labōrēs,	pater,	patrēs,
Ab. labōre.	labōribus.	patre.	patribus,

REMARKS.—1. *Imber*, *shower*, *hinter*, *skiff*, *liter*, *bag*, *venter*, *belly*, show the vowel nature of their stems by having Gen. Pl. in *-ium*. *Imber* has also sometimes Abl. Sing. in *-e*. (See 37, 4.)

2. *Rōbur*, *strength*, also forms a Nom. *rōbus* (47, 4), and *vōmer*, *plow-share*, *vōmis* (47, 2).

NOTE.—*Arbor*, and many stems in *-ōr*, were originally stems in *-s*; the *s* became *r* (47) between two vowels in the oblique cases, and then reacted upon the Nominative. But many Nominatives in *-ōs* are still found in early Latin; and some are still retained in the classical times: *arbōs* (regularly in *VERS.*, frequently in *LUCR.*, *HOR.*, *OV.*), *honōs* (regularly in *VERS.*, commonly in *CIC.*, *LIVY*), and others.

46. *Rules of Gender*.—1. Substantives in *-er* and *-or* are masculine. 2. Substantives in *-ar* and *-ur* are neuter.

EXCEPTIONS.—Masculine are *salar*, *trout*, and proper names in *-ar*; *augur*, *augur*; *furfur*, *bran*; names of animals in *-ur* and a few proper names in *-ur*.

Feminine are *arbor*, *tree*; *muller*, *woman*; *soror*, *sister*; *uxor*, *wife*. Neutr are *acer*, *maple*; *ador*, *spell*; *aequor*, *sea*; *cadāver*, *dead body*; *cicer*, *pea*; *iter*, *way*; *lāser*, a plant; *laver*, a plant; *marmor*, *marble*; *papāver*, *poppy*; *piper*, *pepper*; *salix*, *willow*; *siser*, *skirret*; *sūber*, *cork*; *tūber*, *tumor*; *ūber*, *teat*; *vēr*, *spring*; [*verber*], *thong*.

B.—Sibilant Stems.

47. The Nominative has no additional *s*, and changes in masculines *e* to *i*, and in neuters *e* or *o* to *u* before *s*.

In the oblique cases, the *s* of the stem usually passes over, between two vowels, into *r* (*rhottacism*).

There are the following varieties of stems :

1. *-ās*, *-aris*: *mās*, *male*. *-ās*, *-āsīs*: *vās* (n.), *vessel*. *-ās*, *-āsīs*: *ās* (m.), *a copper* (vowel long in Nom. by compensatory lengthening), and some of its compounds (with change of vowel), as *bea*, *semita*.

2. *-ēs*, *-eris*: *Cerēs*, *Ceres*. *-is*, *-eris*: *cinis*, *ashes*; *cucumis*, *cucumber* (see 57, R. 1), *pulvis* (occasionally *pulvis*), *dust*; *vōmis*, *plow-share* (see 45, R. 2). *-us*, *-eris*: *Venus*, and occasionally *pignus*, *pledge* (see 4).

3. *-is*, *-iris*: *glis*, *dormouse*.

4. *-ōs*, *-ōsis*: old Latin *ianitōs*, *labōs*, *clāmōs* (see 45, N.). *-os*, *-ossis*: *os* (n.), *bone*. *-ōs*, *-ōris*: *flos*, *flower*; *glis*, *sister-in-law*; *lepōs*, *charm*; *mōs* (m.), *custom*; *-ūs* (n.), *mouth*; *rōs*, *deu*. *-us*, *-oris*: *corpus*, *body*; *decus*, *grace*; *pignus*, *pledge*, and twelve others; on *rōbus* (see 45, R. 2).

5. *-us*, *-uris*: *Ligus*, *Ligurian*. *-ūs*, *-ūris*: *tellūs* (f.), *earth*; *mūs* (m.), *mouse*; the neuters: *crūs*, *leg*; *iūs*, *right*; *pūs*, *pus*; *rūs*, *country*; *tūs*, *incense*.

6. *aes*, *aeris*, *brass*.

48.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. A. V.	genus, <i>kind</i> (n.),	genera,	corpus, <i>body</i> (n.),	corpora,
G.	generis,	generum,	corporis,	corporum,
D.	generi,	generibus,	corpori,	corporibus,
Ab.	genere.	generibus.	corpore.	corporibus.

REMARK.—*Ās*, a copper, and *os*, bone, form the Gen. Pl. in -ium, after the usage of vowel stems (see 88, 2). So also *mūs*, mouse.

49. *Rule of Gender*.—Masculine are substantives in -is (-eris), and -ōs, -ōris: except *ōs*, *mouth* (G. *ōris*), which is neuter.

Neuter are substantives in -us (G. -eris, -oris), and in -ūs (G. -ūris); except *tellūs*, *earth* (G. *tellūris*), which is feminine; and the masculines, *lepus*, *hare* (G. *leporis*); *mūs*, *mouse* (G. *mūris*).

C.—Mute Stems.

50. All masculines and feminines of mute stems have *s* in the Nominative. Before *s* a P-mute is retained, a K-mute combines with it to form *z*, a T-mute is dropped.

Most polysyllabic mute stems change their final vowel *i* into *e* in the Nominative.

The stems show variations as follows :

51. Stems in a P-mute.

1. -*abs*, -*abis* : *trabs*, *beam*; *Arabs*. -*aps*, -*apis* : [daps], *feast*.
2. -*ēbs*, -*ēbis* : *plēbs*, *commons*.
3. -*eps*, -*ipsis* : *princeps*, *chief*, and fourteen others. -*tps*, -*ipsis* : *stips*, *dole*.
4. -*ops*, -*opts* : [ops], *power*.
5. -*eps*, -*uptis* : *anceps*, *fowler*, and the old Latin *maneps*, *contractor*.
6. -*rbs*, -*rbis* : *urbs*, *city*.
7. -*rps*, -*rptis* : *stirps*, *stock*.

Sg.—N.	princeps, <i>chief</i> (m.),	Pl.—principēs,
G.	principis,	principum,
D.	principi,	principibus,
Ac.	principem,	principēs,
V.	princeps,	principēs,
Ab.	principo.	principibus.

52. Stems in a K-mute.

1. -*ax*, -*actis* : *īax*, *torch*, and many Greek words in -*ax*, *Atax*, proper name. -*ūx*, -*ūctis* : *forūx*, *furnace*; *limūx*, *snail*; *pāx*, *peace*; and Greek *cordāx*, *thōrāx*.

2. *-ex, -ectis*: *faenisex, mower*; *nex, murder*; [*prex*], *prayer*; [*roses*], *stump*. *-ēx, -ēctis*: *allēx* (also *allēo*), *brine*; *varvēx, wether*.

-ex, -egis: *grex, herd*; *aquilex, water-inspector*. *-ēx, -ēgis*: *interrēx*; *lēx, law*; *rēx, king*.

3. *-ex, -icis*: *auspex, soothsayer*, and about forty others. *-ex, -igis*: *rēmex, rower*. *-ix, -icis*: *cervix, neck*, and about thirty others; verbals in *-ix*, as *victrix*. *-ix, -icis*: *appendix, appendix*, and ten others. *-ix, -igis*: *strix, screech-owl*; also many foreign proper names, as *Dumnorix*, which may, however, be forms in *-ix, -igis*.

4. *-ōx, -ōctis*: *celūx, cutter*; *vōx, voice*. *-ox, -octis*: *Cappadox, Cappadocian*. *-ox, -ogis*: *Allobrox, Allobrogian*.

5. *-ux, -ucis*: *crux, cross*; *dux, leader*; *nux, nut*. *-ūx, -ūcis*: *lūx, light*; *hallūx, gold-dust*; *Pollūx*. *-ux, -ugis*: *ōnūx (-unx), spouse*. *-ūx, -ūgis*: *frūx, fruit*.

6. *-rx, -rcis*: *arx, citadel*; *merx, wares*. *-lx, -lcis*: *falx, sickle*; *calx, heel, lime*. *-nx, -ncis*: *lanx, dish*; compounds of *-unx*, as *quincunx*, and a few names of animals; *phalanx* has *G. phalangis*.

7. Unclassified: *nix (G. nivis), snow*; *bōs (G. bovis; see 71), ox*; [*faux*] (*G. faucis*), *throat*; *faex (G. faecis), dregs*.

Sg.—N. *rēx, king (m.)*.

G. *rēgis*,

D. *rēgi*,

Ac. *rēgem*,

V. *rēx*,

Ab. *rēge*,

Pl.—*rēgēs*,

rēgum,

rēgibus,

rēgēs,

rēgēs,

rēgibus.

53. Stems in a T-mute

1. *-ās, -ātis*: many feminine abstracts, as *aetās, age*; some proper names, as *Maeōnās*. *-as, -atis*: *anas, duck*. *-as, -adis*: *vas, bail*; *lampas, torch*.

2. *-es, -etis*: *indiges, patron deity*; *interprex, interpreter*; *praepes, bird*; *seges, crop*; *teges, mat*. *-ēs, -etis*: *abiēs, fir*; *ariēs, ram*; *pariēs, wall*. *-ēs, -ētis*: *quiēs, quiet*; *requiēs, rest*. *-ēs, -edis*: *pēs, foot*, and its compounds. *-ēs, -ēdis*: *hērēs, heir*; *merōēs, hire*.

3. *-es, -itis*: *antistes, overseer*; *caespes, sod*, and some fifteen others. *-es, -idis*: *obses, hostage*; *praeses, protector*. *-is, -itis*: *lis, suit*. *-is, -idis*: *capis, bowl*; *casvis, helmet*, and nearly forty others, mostly Greek.

4. *-ōs, -ōtis*: *ōs, whetstone*; *dōs, dowry*; *nepōs, grandson*; *sacerdōs, priest*. *-ōs, -ōtis*: *cūstōs, guard*.

5. *-ūs, -ūtis*: *glūs, glue*, and some abstracts: *inventūs, youth*; *salūs, safety*; *senectūs, old age*; *servitūs, servitude*; *virtūs, manliness*.

-us, -udis: *pecus, sheep*. *-ūs, -ūdis*: *incūs, anvil*; *pālūs, marsh*; *subacūs, tenon*.

6. *-aes, -aedis* : *præes, surety. -aus, -audis* : *laus, praise; frans, fraud.*

7. *-ls, -litis* : *puls, porridge. -ns, -ntis* : *infans, infant; dēns, tooth; fōns, fountain; mōns, mountain; frōns, brow; pōns, bridge; gēns, tribe; lēns, lentil; mēns, mind; rudēns, rope; torrēns, torrent. -s, -ntis* : latinized Greek words like *gigās, giant. -rs, -rtis* : *ars, art; cohors, cohort; fors, chance; Mārs; mors, death; sorz, lot.*

8. Unclassified : *cor* (G. *cordis*), *heart; nox* (G. *nootis*), *night; caput* (G. *capitis*), *head; lac* (G. *lactis*), *milk.*

Se.—N.	<i>aetās, age (f.).</i>	PL.— <i>aetātēs,</i>	Se.— <i>pēs, foot (m.).</i>	PL.— <i>pedēs,</i>
G.	<i>aetātis,</i>	<i>aetātum,</i>	<i>pedis,</i>	<i>pedum,</i>
D.	<i>aetāti,</i>	<i>aetātibus,</i>	<i>pedi,</i>	<i>pedibus,</i>
Ac.	<i>aetātem,</i>	<i>aetātēs,</i>	<i>pedem,</i>	<i>pedēs,</i>
V.	<i>aetā,</i>	<i>aetātēs,</i>	<i>pēs,</i>	<i>pedēs,</i>
Ab.	<i>aetāte,</i>	<i>aetātibus.</i>	<i>pede,</i>	<i>pedibus.</i>

54. Many substantives of this class were originally vowel stems (see 56), and show their origin by having the termination *-ium* in the Gen. Pl. and *-i* in the Abl. Singular. Some not originally vowel stems do the same. (See 38, 2.)

Monosyllabic mute stems, with the characteristic preceded by a consonant, have the Gen. Pl. in *-ium* : *urbium, of cities; areium, of citadels; montium, of mountains; partium, of parts; noctium, of the nights.* But *-um* is also found in *gentum* (ARTIUS), *partum* (ENNIUS); so always *opum*.

Monosyllabic mute stems, with characteristic preceded by a long vowel or diphthong, vary : *dēt-ium, lit-ium, fauc-ium, fraud-um (-ium), laud-um (-ium).* But *praed-um, vōcum.*

Monosyllabic mute stems with characteristic preceded by a short vowel have *-um*; but *fac-ium, nuc-um (-ium), niv-ium (-um).*

The polysyllabic stems in *-nt* and *-rt* have more frequently *-ium*, as *clientium (-um), of clients; cohortium (-um), of companies.* So *adult-scentium (-um), amantium (-um), infantium (-um), parentum (-ium), serpentium (-um), torrentium (-um); rudentium (-ium);* but only *quadrantium.*

Of other polysyllabic stems feminine stems in *-st* have frequently both *-um* and *-ium*, as *aetātum* and *aetātium, civitātum* and *civitātium, etc.*; the rest have usually *-um*: but *artifex, (h)aruspex, extispex, iudex, supplex, cōniux, rēmex,* and usually *forāx* have *-ium.* *Forceps, maniceps, mūniceps, princeps* have *-um.* *Palūs* has usually *palūdiūm.*

NOTES.—1. The accusative *lentim* from [*lēns*] is occasionally found, and *partim* from *pars*, as an adverb.

2. Sporadic ablatives in *-i* occur as follows : *animanti* (CIC.), *bidenti* (LUCR.), *tridenti* (SIL., VERG.), *capiti, cōnsonanti* (gram.), *hērēdi* (INCR.), *lāgi* (INCR.), *lenti* (TITIN., COL.), *lāci* (early), *menti* (COL.), *occipiti* (PERS., AUS.), *pāci* (VARRO), *parti, rudenti* (VITA.), *sorti, torrenti* (SEN.).

55. *Rule of Gender.*—Mute stems, with Nominative in *a*, are feminine.

1. *Exceptions in a k-mute.*

Masculines are substantives in *-ex, -ix, -lx*, and *-unx*; except *cortex, bark, torrex, shears, frutex, shrub, imbrex, tile, latex, fluid, ūbex, bolt, sillex, flint, varix, varicose vein*, which are sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine; and *faex, dregs, torpex, tongs, lēx, law, nex, slaughter, vībex, weal*, and forms of [*prex*], *prayer*, which are feminine. *Calx, heel*, and *calx, chalk*, are sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine.

2. *Exceptions in a t-mute.*

Masculine are substantives in *-es, -itis*, except *merges (f.), sheaf*; also *pēs, foot*, and its compounds; *parīs, wall*; *lapis, stone*.

Masculines in *-ns* are: *dēns, tooth*, and its compounds; *fōns, spring*; *mōns, mountain*; *pōns, bridge*; *rudēs, rope*; *torrēs, torrent*; also some substantivized adjectives and participles.

Neuters are only: *cor, heart*, *lac, milk*, and *caput, head*.

II.—VOWEL STEMS.

1.—Vowel Stems in *i*.

56. Masculines and feminines form their Nominative in *a*.

Some feminines change, in the Nominative, the stem-vowel *i* into *e*.

Neuters change, in the Nominative, the stem-vowel *i* into *e*. This *e* is generally dropped by polysyllabic neuters after *l* and *r*.

Stems in *i* have Genitive Plural in *-ium*.

Neuter stems in *i* have the Ablative Singular in *i*, and Nominative Plural in *-ia*.

The varieties of stems are:

1. *-is, -is*: nearly one hundred substantives, like *civis, citizen*.
2. *-ēs, -is*: thirty-five, like *vulpēs, fox*. Some of these have also variant nominatives in *-is* in good usage.
3. *-e, -is*: some twenty neuters, as *mare, sea*.
4. —, *-is*: twenty-four neuters, which form Nominative by dropping the stem characteristic and shortening the preceding vowel: *animal, -ālis, animal*; *calcar (G. calcāris), spur*.
5. For substantives in *-er, -ris*, see 44, 2. Irregular is *senex, (G. senis; see 57, B. 3), old man*.

	N.	F.	F.	N.	N.
Sc.—N.	collis, <i>hill</i> .	turris, <i>tower</i> .	vulpēs, <i>fox</i> .	mare, <i>sea</i> .	animal, <i>living being</i> .
G.	collis,	turris,	vulpis,	maris,	animālis,
D.	collī,	turri,	vulpi,	marī,	animālī,
Ac.	collem,	turrim(ē),	vulpem,	mare,	animal,
V.	collis,	turris,	vulpēs,	mare,	animal,
Ab.	colle,	turri(e),	vulpe,	marī,	animālī,
Pl.—N.	collēs,	turrēs,	vulpēs,	maria,	animālia,
G.	collium,	turri-um,	vulpium,	marum,	animālium,
D.	collibus,	turri-bus,	vulpibus,	maribus,	animālibus,
Ac.	collis(ē),	turris(ē),	vulpis(ē),	maria,	animālia,
V.	collēs,	turrēs,	vulpēs,	maria,	animālia,
Ab.	collibus.	turri-bus.	vulpibus.	maribus.	animālibus.

57. REMARKS.—1. The proper ending of the Acc. Sing. -im, is retained *always* in *amussis*, *būris*, *cucumis* (see 47, 2), *fūtis*, *mephitis*, *rāvis*, *rūmis*, *stilis*, *tussis*, *vis*; and in names of towns and rivers in -ia, as *Nespolia*, *Tiberis*; *usually* in *febris*, *puppis*, *pelvis*, *restis*, *seotris*, *turris*; *occasionally* in *bipennis*, *clavis*, *crātis*, *cutis*, *len(t)is* (see 54, N. 1), *messis*, *nāvis*, *neptis*, *praesepis*, *sēmentis*, *strigilis*.

2. The Abl. in -ī is found in substantives that regularly have -im in Acc. (except perhaps *restis*): also not unfrequently in *annis*, *avis*, *bipennis*, *canālis*, *civis*, *clāsis*, *finis* (in formulæ), *fūstis*, *ignis* (in phrases), *orbis*, *sēmentis*, *strigilis*, *unguis*; *occasionally* in *anguis*, *bilis*, *clāvis*, *collis*, *convallis*, *corbis*, *messis*, *neptis*; regularly in neuters in e, a, and ar, except in *rēte*, and in the towns *Caere*, *Præneste*.

NOTE.—So also the adjectives of this class, when used as substantives by ellipsis: *annālis* (sc. *liber*, *book*), *chronicle*; *nātālis* (sc. *diēs*, *day*), *birthday*; *Aprilis* (sc. *mēsis*, *month*), and all the other months of the Third Declension: Abl. *annālī*, *nātālī*, *Aprillī*, *Septembri*, etc. But *iuvēnis*, *young man*; and *aedilis*, *aedile*, have Abl. *iuvēne*, *aedile*; adjectives used as proper nouns have generally Abl. in -e, as, *iuvēnālis*, *iuvēnāle*.

3. In the Gen. Pl., instead of the ending -ium, -um is found *always* in *canis*, *dog*, *iuvēnis*, *young man*, *pānis*, *bread*, *senex*, *old*, *strūte*, *heap*, *vulveria*, *bird*; *usually* in *apis*, *bee*, *sēdēs*, *seat*, *vātēs*, *bard*; *frequently* in *mēsis*, *month*. On *imber*, etc., see 45, E. 1. Post-classical and rare are *ambāgum*, *caedum*, *clādum*, *veprum*, and a few others; *marum* (the only form found) occurs once.

4. In the Nom. Pl. -ēs and -is are found in early Latin. So occasionally in consonant stems (see 38, 1), but in classical times such usage is doubtful.

5. The proper ending of the Acc. Pl., -is (archaic, -ēs), is found frequently in the classical period along with the later termination -as, which supplants -is wholly in the early empire. On the other hand, -is for -as in consonant stems is confined to a few doubtful cases in early Latin.

58. Rule of Gender.—1. Vowel stems, with Nominative in *-ēs* are feminine; those with Nominative in *-is* are partly masculine, partly feminine.

Masculine are: *amnis*, river (f., early); *antēs* (pl.), rows; *axis*, axle; *bāris*, plow-tail; *cassēs* (pl.), toils; *caulis*, stalk; *collis*, hill; *crinis*, hair; *ēnis*, glaive; *fascis*, fagot; *foliis*, bellows; *fūnis*, rope (f., LUCR.); *fūstis*, cudgel; *ignis*, fire; *mānēs* (pl.), *Mānes*; *mēnsis*, month; *mūgil(is)*, mullet; *orbis*, circle; *pānis*, bread; *postis*, door-post; *torris*, fire-brand; *unguis*, nail; *vectis*, lever; *vermis*, worm.

Common are: *callis*, footpath; *canālis*, canal; *clūnis*, haunch; *corbis*, basket; *finis*, end; *rētis*, net (also *rēte*, n.); *sentis* (usually pl.), bramble; *scrobis*, ditch; *torquis* (es), necklaces; *tōlēs* (pl.), gottle; *veprēs* (pl.), bramble.

REMARK.—Of the names of animals in *-is*, some are masculine; *tigris*, tiger (fem. in poetry); *canis*, dog (also fem.); *piscis*, fish; others feminine: *apis*, bee; *avis*, bird; *ovis*, sheep; *fēlis*, cat (usually *fēlēs*).

2. Vowel stems, with Nominative in *-e*, *-al*, *-ar*, are neuter.

2. Vowel Stems in u.

59. Of stems in *u*, the *monosyllabic* stems, two in number, belong to the Third Declension.

SG.—N.	grūs, crane (f.)	PL.—grūs
G.	gruis	gruum
D.	grui	gruibus
Ac.	gruam	grūs
V.	grūs	grūs
Ab.	grue	gruibus.

Sūs, swine (commonly f.), usually *subus*, in Dat. and Abl. Plural.

TABLE OF NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE ENDINGS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The * before the ending denotes that it occurs only in the one word cited.

60. A. NOMINATIVES ENDING WITH A LIQUID.

NOM.	GEN.		NOM.	GEN.	
-al	-āli-s	animal, animal.	-ār *	-arr-is	fār, spell.
-āl-is		Hannibal, proper name.	-er	-er-is	ānser, geese.
-āl *	-āl-is	sāl, salt.	-r-is		pater, father.
-el	-ell-is	mel, honey.	*-iner-is		iter, journey.
-il	-il-is	pugil, boxer.	-ēr *	-ēr-is	vēr, spring.
-il-is		Tanaquil, proper name.	-or	-ōr-is	color, color.
-ōl *	-ōl-is	sōl, the sun.	-or-is		aequor, expanse.
-ul	-ul-is	cōnsul, consul.	*-ord-is		oor, heart.
-ēn	-ēn-is	rēnēs (pl.), kidneys.	-ur	-ur-is	fulgur, lightning.
-en	-in-is	nōmen, name.	-or-is		rōbur, oak.
-ar	-ār-is	calcar, spur.	-ūr	-ūr-is	fūr, thief.
-ari-s		nectar, nectar.			

B. NOMINATIVES ENDING WITH S, OR X (ca, ga).

Nom.	Gen.		Nom.	Gen.	
-is	*-is-is	vās, dish.	-is	*-it-is	puls, porridge.
*-ar-is	mās, male.		-m(p)s	*-m-is	hiems, winter.
*-ass-is	ās, a copper.		-ns	-nd-is	frōns, leafy branch.
-āt-is	aetās, age.		-nt-is	frōns,	forehead.
-as	*-ad-is	vas, surety.	-rs	-rd-is	concora, concordant.
*-at-is	anas, duck.		-rt-is	para,	part.
-aes	*-aed-is	praes, surety.	-bs	-b-is	urbs, city.
*-aer-is	aes, brass.		-ps	-p-is	stirps, stalk.
-aus	-aud-is	fraus, cheating.	-ops	-ip-is	princeps, chief.
-ēs	-is	nūbēs, cloud.	*-up-is	auceps,	fowler.
-ed-is	pēs, foot.		-āx	-ā-is	pāx, peace.
*-er-is	Cerēs, Ceres.		-ax	*-ao-is	fax, torch.
-et-is	abiēs, fir.		-aex	-ao-is	faex, dregs.
-ēt-is	quies, rest.		-aux	-au-is	[faux,] throat.
es	-et-is	seges, crop.	-ex	-eo-is	nox, death.
-id-is	obes, hostage.		-io-is	iudex,	judge.
-it-is	miles, soldier.		-eg-is	grex,	flock.
-is	-is	amnis, river.	*-ig-is	rēmex,	rower.
-id-is	lapis, stone.		-ēx	*-ē-is	allēx, pickle.
-in-is	sanguis, blood.		*-io-is	vibēx(ix),	weal.
-or-is	cinis, ashes.		-ēg-is	rēx,	king.
-is	*-it-is	lis, suit at law.	-ix	-io-is	cervix, neck.
*-ir-is	glis, dormouse.		-ix	-io-is	calix, cup.
-ēs	*-ēd-is	cūstēs, keeper.	*-ig-is	strix,	screech-owl.
-ēr-is	flōs, flower.		*-iv-is	nix,	snow.
-ēt-is	cōs, whetstone.		-ēx	-ē-is	vōx, voice.
*-ov-is	bōs, ox.		-ox	*-oo-is	praecox, early-ripe.
-es	*-os-is	os, bone.	*-og-is	Allobrox,	Allobrogian.
-us	*-ud-is	pecus, cattle, sheep.	-oct-is	nox,	night.
*-ur-is	Ligus, a Ligurian.		-ux	-o-is	orux, cross.
-or-is	corpus, body.		-ug-is	cōniux,	spouse.
-er-is	scelus, crime.		-ūx	-ū-is	lūx, light.
-ūs	-u-is	sūs, swine.	-ūg-is	[frūx,]	fruit.
-ūd-is	incūs, anvil.		-lx	-lo-is	falx, sickle.
-ūr-is	iūs, right.		-ux	-no-is	lanx, dish.
-ūt-is	salūs, weal.		-rx	-ro-is	arx, citadel.

C. NOMINATIVES ENDING WITH A MUTE.

-ac	*-act-is	lac, milk.	-ut	*-it-is	caput, head.
-ec	*-eo-is	allēc, pickle (68, 12).			

D. NOMINATIVES ENDING WITH A VOWEL.

-e	-i-s	mare, sea.
-o	-on-is	Saxo, Saxon.
-ō	-ōn-is	pāvō, peacock.
	-in-is	homō, man.
	*-n-is	carō, flesh.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

61. The Fourth Declension embraces only dissyllabic and polysyllabic stems in *u*.

The endings are those of the Third Declension.

In the Genitive and Ablative Singular, and in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural (sometimes, too, in the Dative Singular), the *u* of the stem absorbs the vowel of the ending, and becomes long. In the Dative and Ablative Plural it is weakened to *i* before the ending *-bus*.

The Accusative Singular, as always in vowel stems, has the ending *-m*, without a connecting vowel (compare the Accusative in *-i-m* of the stems in *i*), hence *-u-m*.

MASCULINE.		NEUTER.	
Sg.—N. <i>fructus, fruct.</i>	Pl.— <i>fructūs,</i>	Sg.— <i>cornū, horn.</i>	Pl.— <i>cornua,</i>
G. <i>fructūs,</i>	<i>fructuum,</i>	<i>cornūs,</i> ✓	<i>cornuum,</i>
D. <i>fructui (fructū),</i>	<i>fructibus,</i>	<i>cornū,</i>	<i>cornibus,</i>
Ac. <i>fructum,</i>	<i>fructūs,</i>	<i>cornū,</i>	<i>cornua,</i>
V. <i>fructus,</i>	<i>fructūs,</i>	<i>cornū,</i>	<i>cornua,</i>
Ab. <i>fructū.</i>	<i>fructibus.</i>	<i>cornū.</i>	<i>cornibus.</i>

REMARKS.—1. *Dat. Abl.* The original form *-u-bus* is retained always in *acus, arcus, quercus, tribus*, and in classical times in *partus*. But *artus, genu, lacus, portus, specus, tonitrū, verū*, have both forms.

2. *Domus, house*, is declined : G. *domu-os* (archaic), *domu-is* and *domi* (early), *domu-us* (late), *domūs*. D. *domō* (early), *domui*. Ac. *domum*. V. *domus*. Ab. *dom-ū* (sporadic), *domō*. Loc. *domi*. Pl. N. *domūs*. G. *domōrum* (LUCR. always, VERG., FLOR.), *domuum* (late). D. Ab. *domibus*. Ac. *domōs, domūs*. Classical forms are those in black-faced type. A classical variant for *domi* (Loc.) is *domui*.

NOTES.—1. *Singular: Genitive.* In early inscriptions we find the ending *-os*, as *senātus*; and in early authors not unfrequently *-is*, along with the contraction *-ūs* (*-uis*), which becomes the regular form in classical times. In inscriptions under the empire *-us* is occasionally found, as *exercitus*. The termination *-i*, after the analogy of the Second Declension, is common in early Latin, and is still retained in some words even into the classical period; as *senāti* (CIC., SALL., LIVY), *tumulti* (SALL.).

2. *Dative.* In the early time *-uī* is found very rarely for *-ui*. Also *ū*, as *senātū*, *fructū*, which became the only form for neuters. In classical times *-ū* in masc. and fem. is poetical only (CAESAR uses, however, *cāsi, exercitū, magistrātū, senātū, quāestū*), but extends to prose in the Augustan age and later.

3. *Plural: Nom., Acc., Voc.* In imperial inscriptions *-uus* occurs.

4. *Genitive.* The poets frequently contract *-uum* into *-um* for metrical reasons, and this usage was sometimes extended to prose (not by CICERO) in common words; as *passum* for *passuum*.

5. *Colus, distaff*, belongs properly to the Second Declension, but has variants: G. *colūs*, Ab. *colū*, Pl., N., Ac., *colūs*, from the Fourth.

62. Rule of Gender.—Substantives in *-us* are masculine ; those in *-ū* are neuter.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Feminines* are *acus*, *needle* (usually), *domus*, *house*, *īdūs* (pl.), *the Ides*, *manus*, *hand*, *pennus*, *victuals* (also m.), *porticus*, *piazza*, *quinquestrūs* (pl.), *festival of Minerva*, *tribus*, *tribe*. Early and late Latin show some further variations.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

63. The stem ends in -ē ; Nominative in ē.

In the Genitive and Dative Singular *-ē* has been shortened after a consonant.

In the Accusative Singular we find always *ē*.

The ending in the Genitive Singular is that of the Second Declension, *-ī* ; the other endings are those of the Third.

MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
Sg.—N.	<i>diēs</i> , <i>day</i> . Pl.— <i>diēs</i> ,	Sg.— <i>rēs</i> , <i>thing</i> . Pl.— <i>rēs</i> ,	
G.	<i>diēi</i> , <i>diērum</i> ,	<i>rei</i> , <i>rērum</i> ,	
D.	<i>diēi</i> , <i>diēbus</i> ,	<i>rei</i> , <i>rēbus</i> ,	
Ac.	<i>diem</i> , <i>diē</i> ,	<i>rem</i> , <i>rē</i> ,	
V.	<i>diēs</i> , <i>diē</i> ,	<i>rēs</i> , <i>rē</i> ,	
Ab.	<i>diē</i> , <i>diēbus</i> .	<i>rē</i> , <i>rēbus</i> .	

REMARKS.—1. *Plural : Gen., Dat., Abl.* Common in but two substantives, *diēs*, *rēs*. Late Latin shows also *speciēbus*, and very rarely *spēbus* and *aciēbus*.

2. Many words of the Fifth Declension have a parallel form, which follows the First Declension, as *mollitiēs*, *softness*, and *mollitia*. Where this is the case, forms of the Fifth Declension are usually found only in the Nom., Acc., and Abl. Singular.

NOTES.—1. *Singular : Genitive.* The older ending *-ēs* is found sporadically in early Latin, but usually the ending *-ī*, which became later *-ī* after consonants, though early poets show numerous examples of *rēi*, *spēi*, *fidēi*. *ēi* was occasionally scanned as one syllable, whence arose the contraction *ē*, which is retained not unfrequently in the classical period ; so *aciē* (CAES., SALL.), *diē* (PL., CAES., SALL., LIVY, later), *fidē* (PL., HOR., OV., late Prose), and other less certain cases ; occurs very rarely, principally in early Latin (but *dīi*, VERG., *perniciē*, CIC.). *Plēbēs*, in combination with *tribūnus*, *aedilis*, *scitum*, often shows a Gen. *plēbi* (*plēbēi*).

2. *Dative.* The contraction *-ē* is found, but less often than in the Gen. ; *aciē* (SALL.) ; *diē*, *faciē* (early Latin) ; *fidē* (early Latin, CAES., SALL., LIVY), *perniciē* (LIVY), and a few other forms. The Dat. in *-ī* is found very rarely in early Latin.

64. Rule of Gender.—Substantives of the Fifth Declension are feminine except *diēs* (which in the Sing. is common, and in the Pl. masculine), and *meridiēs* (m.), *midday*.

Declension of Greek Substantives.

65. Greek substantives, especially proper names, are commonly Latinized, and declined regularly according to their stem-characteristic. Many substantives, however, either retain their Greek form exclusively, or have the Greek and Latin forms side by side. These variations occur principally in the Singular, in the Plural the declension is usually regular.

Singular Forms of Greek Substantives.

First Declension.

N.	Pēnelopē,	Leōnidēs,	Anchisēs,
G.	Pēnelopēs,	Leōnidae,	Anchisae,
D.	Pēnelopae,	Leōnidae,	Anchisae,
Ac.	Pēnelopēn,	Leōnidam, ān,	Anchisēn, am,
V.	Pēnelopē,	Leōnida,	Anchisē, ē, ā,
Ab.	Pēnelopē,	Leōnida,	Anchisā.

Second Declension.

N.	Dālos, us,	Ilion, um,	Panthūs,	Androgeōs, us,
G.	Dālī,	Ilīi,	Panthī,	Androgeī,
D.	Dālō,	Ilīō,	Panthō,	Androgeō,
Ac.	Dālon, um,	Ilīon, um,	Panthūn,	Androgeōn, ō, ōna,
V.	Dāle,	Ilīon, um,	Panthū,	Androgeōs,
Ab.	Dālō.	Ilīō.	Panthō.	Androgeō.

Third Declension.

N.	Solōn, Solo,	āēr, air.	Xenophōn,	Atlās,
G.	Solōnis,	āeris,	Xenophōntis,	Atlantis,
D.	Solōni,	āerī,	Xenophōntī,	Atlanti,
Ac.	Solōna, em,	āera, em,	Xenophōnta, em,	Atlanta,
V.	Solōn,	āēr,	Xenophōn,	Atlās,
Ab.	Solōne.	āere.	Xenophōnte.	Atlante.

N.	Thalēs,	Parīs,	hērōs, hero,
G.	Thalētis, -is,	Paridis, os,	hērōis,
D.	Thalēti, -i,	Paridi, i,	hērōi,
Ac.	Thalēta, -ēn, -em,	Parida, -im, -in,	hērōs, em,
V.	Thalē,	Pari, Paris,	hērōs,
Ab.	Thalē.	Paride.	hērōe.

Mixed Declensions.

	II. III.	II. III.	II. III.
N.	Orphēūs,	Athōs,	Oedipūs,
G.	Orphēi, ēi,	Athō, ōnis,	Oedip-odis, -i,
D.	Orphēō,	Athō,	Oedipodī,
Ac.	Orpheum, ea,	Athō, ōn, ōnem,	Oedip-um, -oda,
V.	Orphēū,	Athōs,	Oedipe,
Ab.	Orphēō.	Athōne.	Oedip-ode, -ō.

	II. III.	II. III.	III. IV.
N.	Achillēs, <i>ens</i> ,	Sōcratēs,	Didō,
G.	Achillīs, <i>ei, i, eūs</i> ,	Sōcratīs, <i>i</i> ,	Didūs, <i>ūis</i> ,
D.	Achillī,	Sōcratī,	Didō, <i>ōni</i> ,
Ac.	Achilleū, <i>ea, ēn</i> ,	Sōcratēn, <i>em</i> ,	Didō, <i>ōnem</i> ,
V.	Achillēs, <i>ē, ēū, e</i> ,	Sōcratē, <i>es</i> ,	Didō,
Ab.	Achille, <i>ē, i</i> ,	Sōcrate.	Didō, <i>ōne</i> .

REMARKS.—I. In the Gen. Pl. *-ōn* and *-eōn* are found in the titles of books ; as, *Geōrgiōn*, *Metamorphōseōn*.

2. Many Greek names, of the Third Declension in Latin, pass over into the First Declension in the Plural ; as, *Thucydīdēs*, *Hyperīdēs*, and many names in *-cratēs* ; as *Sōcratēs* ; Pl., *Sōcratēs* (also *Sōcratēs*).

3. In transferring Greek words into Latin, the Accusative Singular was sometimes taken as the stem :

So *κρατήρ*, Acc. *κρατήρα*, (*punch*) *bowl*.

crātēr, *crātēris* (masc.), and *crātēra* (*crātēra*) *crātērae* (fem.).

Σαλαμίς, Acc. *Σαλαμίνα*, *Salamis*.

Salamis, *Salaminis*, and *Salamina*, *ae*.

66. NOTES.—1. *Singular: Genitive*. The Greek termination *οο* (*oo*) appears rarely in early Latin, but *ū* (*ov*) is more frequent, especially in geographical names, *etc*. The termination *-os* (*os*) is rare except in feminine patronymics in *-is*, *-as*, (G. *-idos*, *-ados*).

2. *Dative*. The ending *-i* is very rare ; and rarer still is the Dat. in *-ō* from feminines in *-ō*, and Dat. in *-y* from Nominatives in *-ys*.

3. *Accusative*. *-a* is the most common termination in the Third Declension, and is found regularly in some words otherwise Latinized ; as *Sera*, *aethera*. Stems in *-ō* usually have *-ō*, very rarely *-ōn*.

4. *Plural*. In the Second Declension *oe* is found occasionally in the Nom., in early Latin ; as, *adelphoe*. The Third Declension shows frequently *ēs* in the Nom. and *ēs* in the Accusative ; also occasionally *ē* in the Nom. and Acc. of neuters, and *-ei* (but only in the poets) in the Dative.

5. For other peculiarities, not observable in the paradigms, the dictionaries should be consulted. Sometimes the forms are merely transliterations of Greek cases.

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

1. Redundant Substantives. (Abundantia.)

67. A. *Heterogeneous* Substantives, or those whose gender varies :

i. The variation occurs in several cases in either number or in both.

abrotonum,	-us,	a plant (rare),	clipeus,	-um,	shield,
aevom (um),	-us,	age,	collum,	-us,	neck,
baculum,	-us,	staff,	costum,	-us,	a plant (rare),
balteus,	-um,	girdle,	forum,	-us,	market,
burus,	-um,	box-wood (rare),	gladius,	-um,	sword,
[calamister],	-um,	curling-iron (rare),	intibus,	-um,	succory (rare),
caseus,	-um,	cheese,	iugulum,	-us,	collar-bone,
cavom (um),	-us,	cavity,	nardum,	-us,	nard (rare),
cingulum,	-us,	belt,	nāsus,	-um,	nose,

palātum, -us, <i>palate,</i>	thēssaurus, -um, <i>treasure,</i>
plēus, -um, <i>cap,</i>	uterus, -um, <i>womb,</i>
sagum, -us, <i>cloak,</i>	vāllus, -um, <i>palisade,</i>
targum, -us, <i>back,</i>	and many others.

2. The gender varies in Singular and Plural. *a.* The Plural has -a sometimes, while the Singular ends in -us (or -er) : *clivus, hill, locus, jest, locus (loca, localities; loci, usually passages in books, topics),* and many others, especially names of places.

b. The Plural has -ī, while the Singular ends in -um : *filum, thread, frēnum, bit, rāstrum, hoe,* and many others.

68. *B. Heteroclites,* or substantives which show different stems with the same Nominative ; *Metaplasts,* or those which have certain forms from another than the Nominative stem.

1. 1st, 2d. *essedā, -um, chariot, margaritā, -um, pearl,*
ostrea, -um, oyster,
2. 1st, 5th. *dūritiā, -s, hardness, mātēriā, -s, matter,*
 and many others. See 68, R. 2.
3. 2d, 1st. *mendūm, -a, fault, sertūm, -a, wreath.*

The following form their Plural according to the First Declension only : *balneum, bath, dēlicium, pleasure, epulūm, banquet, fulmentum, prop.*

4. 2d, 3d. *sequester, trustee, Mulciber, Vulcan.*

5. 2d, 4th. Many names of trees of the Second Declension have certain cases according to the Fourth ; never, however, the Gen. and Dat. Pl., and very rarely the Dat. Sing. ; as *cornus, cupressus, fāgus, ficus, laurus, myrtus, pinus,* and a few others.

Also *angiportus, alley, oculus, distaff, domus, house,* and a large number of substantives of the Fourth Declension which have one or two cases of the Second ; so *arcus* has G. *arcef* ; *cōnātus* (-um), *īlūsus* (-um), *vultus* have Nom. Pl. in *a* ; *senātus* has Gen. Sing. *senātī.* See 61, nr, nn.

Finally, some substantives of the Second Declension form individual cases according to the Fourth : *fīstī* (Ac. Pl. *fīstūs*), *fretum* (N. *fretus*, Ab. *fretū*), *lectus* (G. *lectūs*), *tribūtum* (N. *tribūtus*), and others.

6. 2d, 5th. *diluvium, -s, flood.*

7. 3d, 2d. *vās, vessel, and vāsum; palumbes, pigeon, and palumbus; [īfuger], acre, and īfugerum;* all Greek nouns in -a (G. *atis*), as *poēma, poem* (G. *poēmatīs*), but Pl. Gen. *poēmatōrum*, Dat. Abl. *poēmatīs*.

8. 3d, 5th. *Fames, hunger, tābes, corruption,* have Abl. *famē, tābē; requiēs, quiet* (G. -*ētis*) has Acc. *requiem*, Abl. *requiēs*; *satiās* (G. *ētis*) is early and late for *satiētās, sufficiency*, and a form *satiēs* is cited from late authors ; *plēbs* (G. *plēbīs*), *commons*, and *plēbēs* (G. *plēbēī*).

9. 4th, 3d. *Specus, cave,* has occasionally forms of the Third Declension.

10. 2d, 3d, 1st. *Vesper, evening,* has Acc. *vesperum* ; Dat. Abl. *vesperō* ; Pl. Nom. *vespera* of the Second Declension ; Acc. *vesperam* ; Abl. *vesperā* of the First ; Gen. *vesperis* ; Abl. *vespere* ; Loc. *vespere, vesperi* of the Third.

11. 4th, 2d, 3d. *Penus, food,* (G. *ūs*). Forms of the Second Declension are rare ; of the Third early and late.

12. Variations in the same Declension : *femur* (G. *femoris, feminis, etc.*) ; *iecur* (G. *iecoris, iecinoris, etc.*) ; *pecua*, early, also *pecu* (G. *pecoris, pecudis, etc.*).

Also *illēc* and *illēx*, *baocar* and *baccaris*, *cassis* and *cassida*, *lac* and *lacte* (early), *pānis* and *pāne* (early), *rēte* and *rētis*, *satiās* and *satiētās*.

II. Defective Substantives.

I. SUBSTANTIVES DEFECTIVE IN NUMBER.

69. A. Substantives used in Singular only : *Singulāria tantum*.

Most abstract substantives, and names of materials ; such as

iūstitia, justice, *aurum*, gold.

B. Substantives used in Plural only : *Plurālia tantum*.

<i>altāria</i> , ium,	<i>altar</i> (sing. late).	<i>insidiae</i> ,	<i>ambuscade</i> .
<i>ambāgēs</i> ,	<i>round about</i> .	<i>lactēs</i> ,	<i>intestines</i> .
<i>angustiae</i> ,	<i>straits</i> .	<i>lāmenta</i> ,	<i>lamentations</i> .
<i>antae</i> ,	<i>door-posts</i> .	<i>lantomiae</i> ,	<i>stone-quarries</i> .
<i>antēs</i> ,	<i>rows (of vines)</i> .	<i>liberi</i> ,	<i>children</i> .
<i>arma</i> , ōrum,	<i>arms</i> .	<i>mānēs</i> ,	<i>shades of the dead</i> .
<i>armāmenta</i> , ōrum,	<i>tackle</i> .	<i>manubiae</i> ,	<i>spoils</i> .
<i>bellāria</i> , ōrum,	<i>dessert</i> .	<i>minae</i> ,	<i>throats</i> .
<i>bigae</i> , <i>quadrigae</i> ,	<i>two-horses, four-horses</i>	<i>moenia</i> , ium,	<i>town-wall</i> .
	<i>chariot</i> (sing. late).	<i>nūndinae</i> (-num),	<i>market</i> .
<i>cancelli</i> ,	<i>lattice</i> .	<i>nūptiae</i> ,	<i>wedding</i> .
<i>cassēs</i> ,	<i>toile (snare)</i> .	<i>palpebrae</i> ,	<i>eyelids</i> (sing. late).
<i>caulae</i> ,	<i>opening</i> .	<i>parentalia</i> ,	<i>festival for dead relations</i> .
<i>cervicēs</i> ,	<i>neck</i> (sing. early, late, and poet.).	<i>parietinae</i> ,	<i>ruins</i> .
<i>cibāria</i> ,	<i>victuals</i> .	<i>penitēs</i> ,	<i>the Penates</i> .
<i>claustrum</i> ,	<i>lock</i> (sing. late).	<i>phalerae</i> ,	<i>trappings</i> .
<i>clitellae</i> ,	<i>pack-saddle</i> .	<i>praecordia</i> , ōrum,	<i>diaphragm</i> .
<i>ōdiicili</i> ,	<i>a short note</i> .	<i>praestrigiae</i> ,	<i>jugglers' tricks</i> .
<i>compedēs</i> ,	<i>fetters</i> .	<i>precēs</i> , -um,	<i>prayer</i> .
<i>crepundia</i> , ōrum,	<i>rattle</i> .	<i>primitiae</i> ,	<i>first-fruits</i> .
<i>cūnae</i> ,	<i>cradle</i> .	<i>quisquiliae</i> ,	<i>rubbish</i> .
<i>divitiae</i> ,	<i>riches</i> .	<i>reliquiae</i> ,	<i>remains</i> .
<i>dūmēta</i> , ōrum,	<i>thorn-bush</i> .	<i>rēnēs</i> ,	<i>kidneys</i> .
<i>epulae</i> (epulum),	<i>banquet</i> .	<i>salinae</i> ,	<i>salt-pits</i> .
<i>exoubiae</i> ,	<i>watching</i> .	<i>scillae</i> ,	<i>stairway</i> .
<i>exsequiae</i> ,	<i>funeral procession</i> .	<i>sentēs</i> ,	<i>brambles</i> .
<i>exta</i> , ōrum,	<i>the internal organs</i> .	<i>spolia</i> , ōrum,	<i>spoils</i> (sing. late, and poet.).
<i>exuviae</i> ,	<i>equipments</i> .		
<i>facēstiae</i> ,	<i>willfulness</i> (sing. early and late).	<i>spōnsalia</i> , ium,	<i> betrothal</i> .
<i>fāsti</i> (fistūs),	<i>calendar</i> .	<i>suppetiae</i> ,	<i>succor</i> (early and late).
<i>faucēs</i> ,	<i>gullet</i> .	<i>tālāria</i> , ium,	<i>winged sandals</i> .
<i>fēriae</i> ,	<i>holidays</i> .	<i>tenebrae</i> ,	<i>darkness</i> .
<i>fībra</i> ,	<i>breezes</i> .	<i>thermae</i> ,	<i>warm baths</i> .
<i>forēs</i> ,	<i>door</i> (sing. early, late and poet.).	<i>tōnsillae</i> ,	<i>tonsils</i> .
		<i>termina</i> ,	<i>colic</i> .
<i>frāga</i> , ōrum,	<i>strawberries</i> .	<i>tricae</i> ,	<i>tricks</i> .
<i>grātēs</i> ,	<i>thanks</i> .	<i>tūnsillia</i> , ium,	<i>necessaries</i> .
<i>hiberna</i> ,	<i>winter quarters</i> .	<i>valvae</i> ,	<i>folding-doors</i> .
<i>Idūs</i> , <i>Kalendae</i> ,	<i>Ides, Calends</i> .	<i>verbera</i> , um,	<i>scourging</i> (sing. poet. and late).
<i>Nōnae</i> ,	<i>None</i> .	<i>vindiciae</i> ,	<i>a legal claim</i> .
<i>incūnābula</i> ,	<i>swaddling-clothes</i> .	<i>virgulta</i> , ōrum,	<i>shrubbery</i> .
<i>indūtiae</i> ,	<i>truce</i> .	<i>viscera</i> ,	<i>entrails</i> (sing. poet. and late).
<i>inferiae</i> ,	<i>sacrifices for the dead</i> .		

NOTES.—1. Four of these have the Abl. Sing. in -e: *ambāge*, *compede*, *fance*, *prece*.

2. Names of persons or towns, and collectives and the like, may be either *singulāria tantum*, as *Iūppiter*; *Rōma*; *capillus*, *hair*; or *plūralia tantum*, as *maiorēs*, *ancestors*; *Quiritēs*; *liberī*, *children*; *pulmōnēs*, *lungs*. Many of these are not included in the above list, which is meant to contain only the principal forms.

Akin to *plūralia tantum* are :

C. Substantives used in Plural with a special sense : *Heterologa*.

<i>aedēs</i> , is,	temple (better <i>aedis</i>),	<i>aedēs</i> ,	house, palace.
<i>aqua</i> ,	water,	<i>aquae</i> ,	mineral springs.
<i>auxilium</i> ,	help,	<i>auxilia</i> ,	auxiliaries, reinforcements.
<i>carcer</i> ,	prison,	<i>carcerēs</i> ,	barriers.
<i>castrum</i> ,	fort,	<i>castra</i> ,	camp.
<i>cēra</i> ,	wax,	<i>cērae</i> ,	waxen tablets.
<i>comitium</i> ,	place of assemblage,	<i>comitia</i> ,	assemblage for voting.
<i>cōpia</i> ,	abundance,	<i>cōpiae</i> ,	forces, troops.
<i>dēlicium</i> ,	pleasure,	<i>dēliciae</i> ,	pet.
<i>facultās</i> ,	capability,	<i>facultātēs</i> ,	goods.
<i>finis</i> ,	end, limit,	<i>finēs</i> ,	territory, borders.
<i>fortūna</i> ,	fortune,	<i>fortūnae</i> ,	possessions.
<i>habēna</i> ,	strap,	<i>habēnae</i> ,	reins.
<i>impedimentum</i> ,	hindrance,	<i>impedimenta</i> ,	baggage.
<i>littera</i> ,	letter (of the alphabet),	<i>litterae</i> ,	epistle, literature.
<i>lūdus</i> ,	game, school,	<i>lūdī</i> ,	public games.
<i>opera</i> ,	work,	<i>operae</i> ,	workmen.
<i>para</i> ,	part,	<i>partēs</i> ,	also role.
<i>rōstrum</i> ,	beak,	<i>rōstra</i> ,	the tribunal at Rome.
<i>sors</i> ,	lot,	<i>sortēs</i> ,	also oracle.
<i>tabula</i> ,	board, tablet,	<i>tabulae</i> ,	also accounts.
<i>vigilia</i> ,	a night-watch,	<i>vigiliae</i> ,	pickets.

2. SUBSTANTIVES DEFECTIVE IN CASE.

70. A. Substantives occurring in only one case : Gen. *dicis*, *form*; Acc. *infātis* (*fre*), (to) *lie*; *possum* (*fre*), (to) *perish*; Abl. *pondō*, *in weight*; *sponte*, *of free will*; *tābō*, *corruption* (Gen. *late*); and many verbals in *ū*, as *accitū*, *admonitū*, *arcessitū*, *coactū*, *compressū*, *concessū*, *domitū*, *inductū*, *interpositū*, *invitū*, *iusū* (other forms *late*), *influxū*, *mandatū*, *missū*, *nātū*, *permissū*, *prōptū*, *rogatū*. A few others occur occasionally in ante-classical and post-classical Latin.

B. Substantives with only two cases : *fās*, *nefās*, Sing. N. Ac.; *instar*, Sing. N. Ac.; *internediō*, Sing. Ac. Ab.; *naucum*, Sing. G. Ac.; *secus*, Sing. N. Ac.; *spinter*, Sing. N. Ac.; *suppetiae*, Plur. N. Ac., and a few others. Some verbals in -us have in Plural only Nom. and Acc., as *impetūs*, *monitūs*. Greek neuters in -os have only Nom. and Acc. Singular.

C. Substantives with three cases : *faex*, Sing. N., D., Plur. Ab.; *vīrus*, *āme*; Sing. N., G., Ab.

D. Defective substantives with more than three cases are numerous, but in the classical period the most important are : *calx*, *āme*, *ōs*, [*daps*], *dica*, [*dicio*], *flāmen*, *blast*, *forum*, [*frux*], [*indāgo*], *later*, *lūx*, [*ops*], *ōs*, *month*, *pāx*, *rēmex*, *vis*, [*vix*], and most substantives of the Fifth Declension. The Nominatives in brackets do not occur, but only oblique cases.

E. *Nēmō*, *nobody*, substitutes for Gen. and Abl. *nullius hominis*, and *nullō homine*. In the Dat. and Acc. it is normal; *nēmīni*, *nēmīnem*.

71.

III. Peculiarities.

ās, assis (m.), *a copper*.
anceps, aucupis, Fowler.
būs (for *bovis*), *bovis* (c.), *ox, cow*.
 G. Pl. *bovum*.
 D. Ab. *bābus, bōbus*.
caput, capitis (n.), *head*.
anceps, ancipitis, two-headed.
praeceps, -cipitis, headlong.
carō, carnis (f.), *flesh*.
 Pl. G. *carnium*.
Cerēs, Cereris, Ceres.
fēr, farris (n.) *spelt*.
fel, fellis (n.), *gall*.
femur, femoris (n.), *thigh*.
feminis.

iter, itineris (n.), *way, route*.
iecur, iecoris (n.), *liver*.
iecinoris, iecinoris, iocineris.
Iūpiter, Iovis.
mel, mellis (n.), *honey*.
nix, nivis (f.), *snow*.
os, ossis (n.), *bone* (48 n.).
ŏs, ŏris (n.), *mouth*.
pollis, pollinis (m.), *flower*.
sanguis, sanguinis (m.), *blood*.
senex, senis, old man.
supellēx, supellēctilis (f.), *furniture*.
Venus, Veneris, Venus.

ADJECTIVES.

72. The adjective adds a quality to the substantive. Adjectives have the same declension as substantives, and according to the stem-characteristic are of the First and Second, or Third Declension.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declension.

73. Stems in *-o* for masculine and neuter, *-a* for feminine; nominative in *-us, -a, -um*; (er), *-a, -um*. The same variations in termination occur as in the substantives; except that adjectives in *-ius* form Singular Genitive and Vocative regularly. See 33, R. 1 and 2.

Bonus, bona, bonum, good.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Se.—N.	<i>bonus,</i>	<i>bona,</i>	<i>bonum,</i>	Pl.—	<i>boni,</i>	<i>bonae,</i>	<i>bona.</i>
G.	<i>boni,</i>	<i>bonae,</i>	<i>boni.</i>		<i>bonōrum,</i>	<i>bonarum,</i>	<i>bonōrum.</i>
D.	<i>bonō,</i>	<i>bonae,</i>	<i>bonō.</i>		<i>bonis,</i>	<i>bonis,</i>	<i>bonis.</i>
Ac.	<i>bonum,</i>	<i>bonam,</i>	<i>bonum.</i>		<i>bonō,</i>	<i>bonas,</i>	<i>bona.</i>
V.	<i>bone,</i>	<i>bona,</i>	<i>bonum.</i>		<i>boni,</i>	<i>bonae,</i>	<i>bona.</i>
Ab.	<i>bonō,</i>	<i>bonā,</i>	<i>bonō.</i>		<i>bonis,</i>	<i>bonis,</i>	<i>bonis.</i>

Miser, misera, miserum, wretched.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Se.—N.	<i>miser,</i>	<i>misera,</i>	<i>miserum.</i>	Pl.—	<i>miseri,</i>	<i>miserae,</i>	<i>misera.</i>
G.	<i>miseri,</i>	<i>miserae,</i>	<i>miseri.</i>		<i>miserōrum,</i>	<i>miserarum,</i>	<i>miserōrum.</i>
D.	<i>miserō,</i>	<i>miserae,</i>	<i>miserō.</i>		<i>miseris,</i>	<i>miserae,</i>	<i>miseris.</i>
Ac.	<i>miserum,</i>	<i>miseram,</i>	<i>miserum.</i>		<i>miserō,</i>	<i>miserā,</i>	<i>misera.</i>
V.	<i>miser,</i>	<i>misera,</i>	<i>miserum.</i>		<i>miseri,</i>	<i>miserae,</i>	<i>misera.</i>
Ab.	<i>miserō,</i>	<i>miserā,</i>	<i>miserō.</i>		<i>miseris,</i>	<i>miserae,</i>	<i>miseris.</i>

Piger, pigra, pigrum, slow.

8a.—N.	piger,	pigra,	pigrum.	PL.—pigrī,	pigræ,	pigra.
G.	pigrī,	pigræ,	pigrī.	pigrōrum,	pigrārum,	pigrōrum.
D.	pigrō,	pigræ,	pigrō.	pigris,	pigris,	pigris.
Ac.	pigrum,	pigram,	pigrum.	pigrō,	pigris,	pigra.
V.	piger,	pigra,	pigrum.	pigrī,	pigræ,	pigra.
Ab.	pigrō,	pigræ,	pigrō.	pigris,	pigris,	pigris.

REMARK.—For irregularities in the declension of *ambō*, *both*, *duo*, *two*, see 95; for *meus*, *my*, see 100, R. I.

74. Stems in *-ro* follow the same principle in the formation of the Nominative masculine as the substantives, except that *-us* is retained in *ferus*, *wild*, *properus*, *quick*, *praepropus*, *praeposterus*, *absurd*, *inferus*, *lower* (*infer* is early), *superus*, *upper* (*super* is early), and a few others in late Latin; also when *-ro* is preceded by a long vowel; as, *austerus*, *harsh*, *maturus*, *early*, *procerus*, *tall*, *purus*, *pure*, *severus*, *serious*, *sincerus*, *sincere*, *serus*, *late*, *verus*, *true*.

REMARKS.—I. *Dextera*, *dexterum*, *etc.*, *right*, are found side by side with *dextra*, *dextrum*, *etc.*, throughout the language (see 8, 2). CAESAR uses only the shorter form.

2. A few adjectives of this class lack the Nom. Sing. wholly or in part; so there is no *osterus* or *posterus* in the classical period.

75. NOTES ON THE CASES.—1. The Gen. Sing. in *-i* from adjectives in *-ius* occurs occasionally in inscriptions and in late authors. The Gen. Sing. fem. in early Latin had sometimes *ai*, and in inscriptions occasionally *-aes* and *-as*.

2. The Dat. Sing. fem. in early Latin occasionally ended in *-ai*, and in the oldest inscriptions in *-i*.

3. In early inscriptions the *-d* of the Abl. is occasionally retained.

4. Very rarely in early inscriptions does the Nom. Pl. masc. end in *-ila*, and in one case the Nom. Pl. fem. of a perfect participle ends in *-il*.

5. In poetry, but at all periods, we find *-um* alongside of *-rum* and *-rum* in the Gen. Plural.

6. In the Dat. and Abl. Pl. *-is* from adjectives in *-ius* is often contracted to *is*; usually in names of months and in adjectives formed from proper names. In early inscriptions *-abus* is found occasionally for *-is* in the Dat. and Abl. Pl. feminine.

76. The so-called pronominal adjectives *alter*, *one of the two*; *alteruter* (a combination of *alter* and *uter*), *either of the two*; *alius*, *other*; *neuter*, *neither*; *nullus*, *none*; *solus*, *sole*; *totus*, *whole*; *ullus*, *any*; *unus*, *one*; *uter*, *which of the two*, and their compounds, show the following variations in declension:

1. They usually make the Gen. Sing. in *-ius* for all genders.

REMARKS.—1. The Gen. *alius* is very rare, and as a possessive its place is usually taken by *aliēnus*.

2. The *i* of the ending *-ius* (except in *alius*) could be shortened in poetry. This was usually the case with *alter*, and regularly in the compounds of *uter*; as, *utriusque*.

NOTE.—The regular forms are early and rare; in classical prose only *nūlli* (Cic. *Rosc. Com.* 16, 48) and occasionally *alii*.

2. They usually make the Dat. Sing. in *-i*.

NOTE.—Regular forms are sometimes found, but in classical prose only *alterae*, *nūlli*, *tōtā*, and perhaps *tōtāe*. *Ali* is found in early Latin for *alii*.

3. In the compound *alteruter* we find usually both parts declined; sometimes the second only.

4. *Alius* makes Nom. and Acc. Sing. neuter irregularly: *aliud*.

NOTE.—*Ali* and *aliū*, for *alius* and *aliud*, are early and rare; the latter, however, occurs several times in *Lucr.* and once in *Catullus*.

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

77. The declension of the adjectives of the Third Declension follows the rules given for the substantives.

Most adjectives of the Third Declension are vowel stems in *-i*, with two (rarely three) endings in the Nominative.

The remaining adjectives of the Third Declension are consonant stems and have one ending only in the Nominative.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS.

78. 1. These have (except stems in *-ri*) one ending in the Nominative for masculine and feminine, one for neuter.

Most stems in *-i* form the masculine and feminine alike, with Nominative in *s*; but the Nominative neuter weakens the characteristic *i* into *e*. (Compare *mare*, *sea*.)

2. Several stems in *-i*, preceded by *r* (*cr*, *tr*, *br*), form the Nominative masculine, not by affixing *s*, but by dropping the *i* and inserting short *e* before the *r*, as, stem *ācri*, *sharp*, Nom., *ācer* (m.), *ācris* (f.), *ācre* (n.).

These adjectives are *ācer*, *alacer*, *campester*, *celeber*, *celer*, *equester*, *palūster*, *pedester*, *puter*, *salūber*, *silvester*, *terrester*, *volūcer*, and the last four months; and are sometimes called adjectives of *three endings*.

The *e* belongs to the stem in *celer*, *celeris*, *celere*, *swift*, and therefore appears in all cases.

	M. and F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Sg.—N.	<i>facilis, easy.</i>	<i>facile,</i>	<i>acer, sharp,</i>	<i>acris,</i>	<i>acre,</i>
G.	<i>facilis,</i>	<i>facilis,</i>	<i>acris,</i>	<i>acris,</i>	<i>acris,</i>
D.	<i>facili,</i>	<i>facili,</i>	<i>acri,</i>	<i>acri,</i>	<i>acri,</i>
Ac.	<i>facilem,</i>	<i>facile,</i>	<i>acrem,</i>	<i>acrem,</i>	<i>acre,</i>
V.	<i>facilis,</i>	<i>facile,</i>	<i>acer,</i>	<i>acris,</i>	<i>acre,</i>
Ab.	<i>facili,</i>	<i>facili,</i>	<i>acri,</i>	<i>acri,</i>	<i>acri,</i>
PL.—N.	<i>facilēs,</i>	<i>facilis,</i>	<i>acres,</i>	<i>acres,</i>	<i>acris,</i>
G.	<i>facilium,</i>	<i>facilium,</i>	<i>acrium,</i>	<i>acrium,</i>	<i>acrium,</i>
D.	<i>facilibus,</i>	<i>facilibus,</i>	<i>acribus,</i>	<i>acribus,</i>	<i>acribus,</i>
Ac.	<i>facilēs (is),</i>	<i>facilis,</i>	<i>acres (is),</i>	<i>acres (is),</i>	<i>acris,</i>
V.	<i>facilēs,</i>	<i>facilis,</i>	<i>acres,</i>	<i>acres,</i>	<i>acris,</i>
Ab.	<i>facilibus.</i>	<i>facilibus.</i>	<i>acribus.</i>	<i>acribus.</i>	<i>acribus.</i>

REMARK.—Stems in *-kil* and *-kri* differ from the substantival declension in not suffering apocope in the Nom. Sing. neuter, except occasionally capital. See 56.

79. REMARKS.—1. Many adjectives of two endings (except stems in *-ri*) have also *-e* in the Ablative. This is found chiefly in the poets, very rarely, if ever, in classical prose, occasionally in early and pre-Augustan prose, and more often in inscriptions. When, however, these adjectives become proper names, *-e* is the rule. See 57, R. 2, N.

2. The Gen. Pl. in *-um* is found occasionally in inscriptions, frequently in the poets. In classical prose are found only *Titiānum* and *familiārum*.

NOTES.—1. The Nom. Pl. has in early Latin not unfrequently *-is*.

2. In the Acc. Pl., masc. and fem., of adjectives, the ending *-is* (*ōis*) is found alongside of *-es* in every period of the language, though in decreasing proportion, and after the Augustan period principally in *omnis*.

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING.

80. Adjective stems of one ending (consonant stems) close with *l*, *r*, *s*, a *p* mute, a *k* mute, or a *t* mute. Examples are :

vigil, alert, memor, mindful, pauper, poor, cicur, tame, pūbēs, adult, vetus, old, vigilis, memoris, pauperis, cicuris, pūberis, veteris.

particeps, sharing, participis.

caelebs, unmarried, caelibis.

inops, poor, inopis.

audāx, bold, felix, lucky, audācis, felicitas.

duplex, double, duplicis.

ferōx, fierce, ferōcis.

trux, savage, trucis.

dives, rich, dēsēs, slothful, compos, possessed of, prūdēs, wise, concors, harmonious, divitis, dēsidis, compotis, prūdentis, concordis.

Present active participles are also consonant stems and follow the same declension.

81. The stem varieties are :

1. Liquid stems in (a) -l: *vigil* (G. *vigil-is*), *alert*, *pervigil*; (b) -r: *pār* (G. *par-is*), *equal*, *impār* (these two lengthen the vowel in the Nom.), *compar*, and three others; *pauper* (G. *pauper-is*), *poor*, *fiber*; *memor* (G. *memor-is*), *mindful*, *immemor*; *concolor* (G. -*ōr-is*), and three other compounds of *color*; *dēgener* (G. -*er-is*), from *genus* (G. *gener-is*).

2. Sibilant stems in (a) -s: *exos* (G. *exos-is*), *boneless* (Lucr.); (b) -r: *gnārus* (G. *gnārur-is*; PLAUT.), *Ligus*, *vetus*; *pūbēs* (G. *pūber-is*), *impūbēs*.

3. Mute stems in (a) a K-mute: *audāx* (G. *audāc-is*), *bold*, and four others: *fēlix* (G. *fēlic-is*), *pernix*, *atrōx* (G. *atrōc-is*), *ferōx*, *vēlōx*; *exlēx* (G. -*lēg-is*); *trux* (G. *truc-is*), *redux*; the multiplicatives in -*plex* (G. -*plīc-is*), as *simplex*, etc. (b) A P-mute: *inops* (G. *inop-is*); *caelebs* (G. *caelib-is*); compounds of -*ceps* (G. -*cip-is*, from *capere*), as *particeps*, and of -*ceps* (G. -*cipit-is*, from *caput*), as *anceps*, *praeceps* (PLAUT. sometimes uses, in the Nom., *ancipes*, *praecipēs*, etc.). (c) A T-mute: *hebes* (G. *hebet-is*) and three others; *locuplēs* (G. -*plēt-is*) and three others: *dives* (G. *divit-is*), for which in poetry *dīs* (G. *dīt-is*), *sōpes*; *compos* (G. *compot-is*), *impos*; *superstes* (G. -*stī-tis*), *āles*; *exhāres* (G. *ēd-is*); *dēses* (G. *dēsid-is*), *rees*; compounds from substantives: *cōnsors* (G. -*sort-is*), *exsors*; *concoors*, *discoors*, *misericoors*, *sōcoors*, *vēcoors*; *expers* (G. -*ert-is*), *iners*, *sollers*; *āmēns* (G. *āment-is*), *dēmēns*; *interous* (G. *cut-is*); *pernox* (G. -*noct-is*); *bipēs* (G. -*ped-is*), *quadrupēs*, *ālīpēs*; adjectives and participles in -*āns*, -*ēns* (G. -*ant-is*, -*ent-is*); and proper names in -*īs* (G. *īt-is*), -*is* (G. -*it-is*), -*ns* (G. -*nt-is*), -*rs* (G. -*rt-is*), *Arpīns*, *Samnīs*, *Veīēns*, *Camērs*.

82. The consonant stems have the same forms in all the genders, except that in the Accusative Singular, and in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural, the neuter is distinguished from the masculine and feminine.

In the oblique cases they follow in part the declension of vowel stems; thus,

1. In the Ablative Singular they have *i* and *e*—when used as adjectives commonly *i*; when used as substantives commonly *e*.

The participles, as such, have *e*; but used as substantives or adjectives, either *e* or *i*, with tendency to *i*.

2. In the neuter Plural they have *ia*; except *vetus*, *old*, which has *vetera*. Many have no neuter.

3. In the Genitive Plural they have: *ium*, when the stem-characteristic is preceded by a long vowel or a consonant; *um*, when the characteristic is preceded by a short vowel. The participles have *ium*.

	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Se.—N.	<i>felix, lucky, felix,</i>		<i>prudens, wise, prudens,</i>		<i>vetus, old, vetus,</i>	
G.	<i>feliciis, feliciis,</i>		<i>prudential, prudential,</i>		<i>veteris, veteris,</i>	
D.	<i>felici, felici,</i>		<i>prudenti, prudenti,</i>		<i>veteri, veteri,</i>	
Ac.	<i>feliceum, felix,</i>		<i>prudentem, prudens,</i>		<i>veterem, vetus,</i>	
V.	<i>felix, felix,</i>		<i>prudens, prudens,</i>		<i>vetus, vetus,</i>	
Ab.	<i>felici (e) felici (e)</i>		<i>prudenti (e) prudenti (e)</i>		<i>veteri (i) veteri (i)</i>	
Pl.—N.	<i>felices, felicia,</i>		<i>prudentes, prudentia,</i>		<i>veteres, vetera,</i>	
G.	<i>felicium, felicium,</i>		<i>prudentium, prudentium,</i>		<i>veterum, veterum,</i>	
D.	<i>felicibus, felicibus,</i>		<i>prudentibus, prudentibus,</i>		<i>veteribus, veteribus,</i>	
Ac.	<i>felices, felicia,</i>		<i>prudentes, prudentia,</i>		<i>veteres, vetera,</i>	
V.	<i>felices, felicia,</i>		<i>prudentes, prudentia,</i>		<i>veteres, vetera,</i>	
Ab.	<i>felicibus, felicibus.</i>		<i>prudentibus, prudentibus.</i>		<i>veteribus, veteribus.</i>	

	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Se.—N.	<i>amans, loving,</i>	<i>amans,</i>	Pl.— <i>amantes,</i>	<i>amantia,</i>
G.	<i>amantis, amantis,</i>	<i>amantis,</i>	<i>amantium,</i>	<i>amantium,</i>
D.	<i>amanti, amanti,</i>	<i>amanti,</i>	<i>amantibus,</i>	<i>amantibus,</i>
Ac.	<i>amantem, amans,</i>	<i>amans,</i>	<i>amantes (is),</i>	<i>amantia,</i>
V.	<i>amans, amans,</i>	<i>amans,</i>	<i>amantes,</i>	<i>amantia,</i>
Ab.	<i>amante (i). amante (i).</i>	<i>amante (i).</i>	<i>amantibus.</i>	<i>amantibus.</i>

83. REMARK.—In early and late Latin, and at all periods in the poets, *-e* is often found for *-i* in the Abl. Singular. In classical prose we find regularly *compote, deside, impubere, partcipe, paupere, pubere, superstite, veteri*, and frequently *divite* (but always *ditii*), *quadrupede, sapiente*. With participles, *-i* is usual when they are used as adjectives, but classical prose shows *-e* also in *antecedens, candens, consentiens, despicens, effluens, hiens, imminens, influens, profluens, consequens* (but *sequens* not before *LIVY*), *titubans, vertens*.

NOTES.—1. In the Nom. and Acc. Pl. *-is* for *-es* belongs to early Latin and the poets, but a few cases of the Acc. are still found in *CICERO*. In the case of participles *-is* is very common, and is the rule in *VERGIL* and *HORACE*. In the neuter, *-a* for *-ia* is found only in *fibra, vetera*; *ditia* is always used for the unsyncopeated form *divitia*.

2. Compound adjectives, whose primitives had *-um* in Gen. Pl., have usually *-um* instead of *-ium*; *quadrupēs, quadrupedum*, and other compounds of *pēs*; *inopēs, inopum*; *supplex, supplicum*. Also, *cicur, cicurum*; *vetus, veterum*; *dives, divitum*; *locuplēs, locupletum* (rare, usually *-ium*). In the poets and in later writers, *-um* is not unfrequently found where classical prose uses *-ium*.

Irregular Adjectives.

84. A. ABUNDANTIA.

1. Some adjectives which end in *-us, -a, -um*, in the classical times, show occasionally in early Latin, in the poets, and in later Latin, forms in *-is, -e, e. g.*, *imbecillus* and *imbecillis*; *infrēnus* and *infrēnis*; *hiugus* and *hiugis*, *violentus* and *violēns*; *indecorus* and *indecoris*; so also *perpetuus* and *perpes*. In a number of other adjectives the variant forms are very rare or disputed.

2. Many adjectives which end in *-is, -e*, in the classical times, show parallel forms in *-us, -a, -um*, in early Latin, and more rarely in late Latin. Adjectives in *-us, -a, -um*, in early Latin, seem to have had a tendency to go over into forms in *-is, -e*. Thus, *hilarus* is the regular form in early Latin; in Cicerō it is used side by side with *hilaris*, and later *hilaris* is universal. Other examples in the classical period are *inermis* and *inermus*; *imberbis* and *imberbus*; *ālāris* and *ālārius*; *auxiliāris* and *auxiliārius*; *intercalāris* and *intercalārius*; *talāris* and *talārius*.

85. B. DEFECTIVE.

1. Several adjectives lack a Nom. Singular, wholly or in part: as, *ōstera* (f.), *ōsterum*, *perperum* (n.), *nūperum* (n.), *primōris* (G.), *bimaris* (G.), *bimāris* (G.), *trīcorporis* (G.), and a few others.

2. Some adjectives are defective in other cases: thus, *expēs* and *perdius, -a* are found only in the Nom.; *exlāx* only in the Nom. and Acc. (*exlāgem*); *pernox* only in Nom., Abl. (*pernocte*), and Nom. Pl. (*pernoctēs*, rare); *centimanus* has only the Acc. Sing. (Hor., Ov.); also *ūnimanus* (Liv.), and a few others.

C. INDECLINABLES.

Nēquam; *potis*, and *pote* (early); *frūgi*; *maote* (*mactus, -um*, very rare); *neceae*, *necessum*, and *necessus* (early and poetical); *volup* and *volupe* (early); and the judicial *damnā*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

86. The Degrees of Comparison are: Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

The Comparative is formed by adding to the consonant stems the endings *-ior* for the masculine and feminine, and *-ius* for the neuter.

The Superlative is formed by adding to the consonant stems the endings *-is-simus, -a, -um* (earlier *-is-sumus*).

Vowel stems, before forming the Comparative and Superlative, drop their characteristic vowel.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
	M. and F. N.	
<i>altus, a, um, high,</i>	<i>altior, higher, altius,</i>	<i>altissimus, a, um, highest.</i>
<i>fortis, e, brave,</i>	<i>fortior, fortius,</i>	<i>fortissimus.</i>
<i>ūtilis, e, useful,</i>	<i>ūtilior, ūtilius,</i>	<i>ūtilissimus.</i>
<i>audāx, bold,</i>	<i>audācior, audācius,</i>	<i>audācissimus.</i>
<i>prūdēns, wise,</i>	<i>prūdēntior, prūdēntius,</i>	<i>prūdēntissimus.</i>

NOTE.—In early Latin we find very rarely *-iōs* for *ior*; also *-ior* used for the neuter as well.

Peculiarities.

87. 1. Adjectives in *-er* add the Superlative ending (*-rumus*) *-rimus* (for *-simus* by assimilation ; see 9, 1) directly to the Nominative masculine. The Comparative follows the rule.

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.		SUPERLATIVE.
miser, a, um,	wretched,	miserior,	miserius,	miserrimus.
celer, is, e,	swift,	celerior,	celerius,	celerrimus.
acer, æris, ære,	sharp,	acrior,	acrius,	acerrimus.

REMARKS.—1. *Dexter*, *right*, and *sinister*, *left*, have always *dexterior* and *sinisterior* in the Comparative. *Dterior*, *worse*, *dēterrīmus*, lacks a Positive.

2. *Vetus*, *old*, has Comp. *veterior* (archaic) or *vetustior* ; Sup., *veterrimus*. *Mātūrus*, *ripe*, has occasionally Sup. *mātūrrimus* in addition to the normal *mātūrrissimus*.

NOTE.—In early Latin and in inscriptions this rule is occasionally violated. Thus *celerissimus* in ENNIUS ; *integrissimus*, *miserissimus*, in inscriptions.

2. Some Comparatives in *-er-ior*, whose Positive is lacking or rare, form the Superlative either in *-rēmus* by metathesis ; or in *-imus* or *-unus* ; or in both. These are : *citerior*, *on this side*, *citimus* (rare) ; *exterior*, *outer*, *extrāmus*, *extimus* (latter not in CIC.) ; *dexterior* (87, 1, E. 1 ; once in CIC.), *dextimus* (rare ; not in CIC.) ; *inferior*, *lower*, *infimus*, *imus* ; *interior*, *inner*, *intimus* ; *posterior*, *hinder*, *postrāmus*, *postunus* ; *superior*, *upper*, *suprāmus*, *summus*.

3. Six adjectives in *-ilis* add *-limus* to the stem, after dropping *-i*, to form the Superlative ; perhaps by assimilation : *facilis*, *easy* ; *difficilis*, *hard* ; *similis*, *like* ; *dissimilis*, *unlike* ; *gracilis*, *slender*, and *humilis*, *low*.

<i>facilis</i> ,	Comp. <i>facilior</i> ,	Sup. <i>facillimus</i> .
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4. Adjectives in *-dicus*, *-ficus*, *-volus*, borrow the Comparative and Superlative from the participial forms in *-dicēns*, *-ficēns*, and *-volēns*.

<i>benevolus</i> , <i>benevolent</i> ,	Comp. <i>benevolentior</i> ,	Sup. <i>benevolentissimus</i> .
<i>maledicus</i> , <i>scurrilous</i> .	<i>maledicentior</i> ,	<i>maledicentissimus</i> .
<i>māgnificus</i> , <i>distinguished</i> .	<i>māgnificentior</i> ,	<i>māgnificentissimus</i> .

NOTE.—*Benevolēns*, *malevolēns*, *maledicēns*, still occur in early Latin.

5. In like manner *egēnus* and *prōvidus* form their Comparative and Superlative.

<i>egēnus</i> , <i>needy</i> ,	<i>egentior</i> ,	<i>egentissimus</i> .
<i>prōvidus</i> , <i>far-sighted</i> ,	<i>prōvidentior</i> ,	<i>prōvidentissimus</i> .

6. Adjectives in *-us* (*os*), preceded by a vowel (except those in *-quos*), form the Comparative and Superlative by means of *magis* and *māximē*, *more* and *most*.

<i>idōneus</i> , <i>fit</i> ,	Comp. <i>magis idōneus</i> ,	Sup. <i>māximē idōneus</i> .
But		
<i>antiquos</i> , <i>old</i> ,	Comp. <i>antiquior</i> ,	Sup. <i>antiquissimus</i> .

REMARK.—But *pius*, *pious*, which lacks the Comparative, forms the Superlative regularly, *piissimus* (in inscriptions also *piantissimus*); likewise in late Latin, *impius*.

NOTE.—1. A few words, chiefly in early Latin, show the normal comparison. In Ctc. only, *assiduissimē* (adv.) and *alsius*.

2. Comparison by means of *plūs* and *plūrimum* is late.

7. Some Comparatives and Superlatives are in use, whilst the corresponding Positive is either lacking or rare.

So *dēterior* (87, 1, R. 1); *cūior*, *swift*, *cūissimus*; *potior*, *better*, *potissimus*; *exterior*, *outer* (87, 2), from *exterus*, *on the outside*, and prep. *extra*, *without*; *superior*, *upper* (87, 2), from *superus*, *on the top*, and prep. *suprā*, *above*; *inferior*, *lower* (87, 2), from *inferus*, *below*, and prep. *infrā*, *below*; *posterior*, *hinder* (87, 2), from *posterus*, *coming after*, and prep. *post*, *after*; *cūterior*, *on this side* (87, 2), from *cūter*, and prep. *citrā*, *on this side*.

8. The Positive stem of existing Comparatives is sometimes met with only in a preposition or an adverb; as, *ante*, *before*; *anterior*, *that is before*; *prope*, *near*; *proptior*, *proximus*; *ūterior*, *further*, *ūltimus*, from *ūtrā*, *beyond*; *interior*, *inner*, *intimus*, from *intrā*, *within*; *prior*, *former*, *primus*, *first*, from *prō*, *before*; *sequior* (late), *worse*, from *secus*.

9. Many adjectives lack one or both of the degrees of comparison; especially those denoting *material*, *relationship*, *time*, *etc.*

Novus, *new*, *falsus*, *untrue*, *meritus*, *deserved*, have no Comparative.

Longinquos, *afar*, *propinquos*, *near*, *salūtāris*, *healthful*, *iuvēnis*, *young* (Comparative *iūnior*), and *senex*, *old* (Comparative *senior*), have no Superlative.

"*Youngest*" and "*oldest*" are expressed by *minimus*, *māximus* (*nātū*).

NOTE.—The Plautine and late *mediocimus*, *middlemost*, lacks Positive and Comparative.

10. *Dives*, *rich*, shows in Ctc. only *divitior* and *divitissimus*; otherwise the Comparative and Superlative are found principally in poetry and later prose, the more usual forms being the syncopated *dūior*, *dūitissimus*.

88. Participles used as adjectives are subject also to the same laws of comparison: as, *amāns*, *loving*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*; *apertus*, *open*, *apertior*, *apertissimus*.

89. The Superlative follows the declension of adjectives of Three Endings of the First and Second Declensions. The Comparative is declined according to the Third Declension, thus :

	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Se.—N.	altior,	altius.	Pl.—altiorēs,	altiora.
G.	altioris,	altioris.	altiorum,	altiorum.
D.	altiori,	altiori.	altioribus,	altioribus.
Ac.	altiorem,	altius.	altiorēs,	altiora.
V.	altior,	altius.	altiorēs,	altiora.
Ab.	altiore and -i,	altiore and -i.	altioribus,	altioribus.

REMARKS.—1. In classical prose the Abl. Sing. ends in -e. In the poets and in early and late prose, often in -i.

2. Extremely rare is the ending -is for -e in the Nom. Plural. In the Acc. Pl. this ending -is (-is) is more common but still not frequent, and confined mainly to *plūris*, *minōris*, *māioris*, *melioris*. The neuter in -ia is found rarely in *complūria*, and perhaps once in *plūria*.

3. The Gen. Pl. in -ium is found in *plūrium* and *complūrium* only.

90.

Irregular Comparison.

bonus,	good,	melior,	melius,	optimus.
malus,	bad,	pēior,	pēius,	pessimus.
māgnus,	great,	māior,	māius,	māximus.
parvus,	small,	minor,	minus,	minimus.
multus,	much,	S. —	plūs (no Dat. nor Abl.),	plūrimus.
		Pl. plūrēs,	plūra.	
		complūrēs,	complūra and -ia.	
nēquam,	worthless,	nēquior,	nēquius,	nēquissimus.
frūgi (Indecl.),	frugal,	frūgālior,		frūgālissimus.

ADVERBS.

91. Most adverbs are either oblique cases or mutilated forms of oblique cases of nominal or pronominal stems.

The cases from which they are derived are principally the Accusative and the Ablative.

1. (a) From the Accusative are Substantival Adverbs in -tim. This was a favorite formation, and is used very often in all periods. In the classical times the adverbs of this form are :

Acervātim, articulātim, centuriātim, certātim, generātim, gradātim, gregātim, membrātim, paulātim, privātim, sēparātim, singulātim, statim, summātim, viritīm, tribūtīm, strictim, pedetemptim, raptim, furtim, partim, praesertim, cōnfestim, and a few others ; disguised forms of -tim are : caesim, incisim, sēnsim, cursim, passim, vicissim, for caed-tim (9, 1-3), etc. ; also interim.

(b) A few very common adverbs are, perhaps, from Accusative Singular feminine of adjectives and pronominal stems. Chiefly *clam*, *secretly*, *cūram*, *in one's presence*, *palam*, *openly*, *perperam*, *wrongly*, *tam*, *so*, *quam*, *as*, *aliquam*, *some*, *iam*, *already*; and forms in *-fariam*, as *bi-fariam*, *multifariam*, etc.

(c) The Accusative Singular neuter of many adjectival and pronominal stems is used as an adverb. *This is true of all Comparatives.*

Multum, *much*; *paulum*, *a little*; *nimum*, *too much*; *cōterum*, *for the rest*; *primum*, *first*; *postrēmum*, *finally*; *potissimum*, *chiefly*; *facile*, *easily*; *dulce*, *sweetly*; *triste*, *sadly*; *impūne*, *scot-free*; *aliquantum*, *somewhat*, and others.

To the Comparatives belong *magis*, *more*; *nimis*, *too*; *satis*, *enough*.

(d) The Accusative Plural feminine is found in *aliis*, *at other times*, perhaps in *foris*, *out-of-doors*. The Accusative Plural neuter is found in *aliis*, *cōtera*, *omnia*, and occasionally in *reliquis* and a few others.

2. (a) From the Ablative are some substantival adverbs; the principal ones in classical Latin being *domū*, *at home*; *impendū*, *greatly*; *initū*, *at the outset*; *modo*, *only*; *oppidū*, *very*; *principū*, *in the beginning*; *privatū*, *privately*; *vulgū*, *commonly*; *forte*, *by chance*; *māgnopere*, *greatly*, and other compounds of *-opere*; *grātū*, *for nothing*, and *ingrātū*, and a few others.

(b) Ablatives are also adverbs in *-e* from adjectives in *-us* and *-er*:

altus, *lofty*, *altē*; *pulcher*, *beautiful*, *pulchrē*; *miser*, *wretched*, *miserē*.

Also *ferē* and *fermē* (Sup.), *almost*.

(c) The Ablative of some adjectives and pronouns serves as an adverb:

tūtū, *safely*; *falsū*, *falsely*; *perpetuū*, *ceaselessly*; *continuū*, *forthwith*; *imprōvisū*, *unexpectedly*; *primū*, *at first*; *hūc*, *here*; *istū*, *there*, etc.

(d) In a few cases the adverbial form is the Abl. Sing. feminine:

aliā, *otherwise*; *aliquā*, *somehow*; *dexterā* and *dextrā*, *to the right*; *sinistrā* and *laevā*, *to the left hand*; *quā*, *on which side*; *rēctā*, *straightway*, and some others.

(e) A large number of these adjectives show adverbs in two endings, sometimes with a difference in meaning:

cōsultū and *cōsultū*, *purposely*; *certū*, *at least*, and *certū*, *certainly* (*certū scī*, *I certainly know*; *certū scī*, *I know for certain*); *rārē*, *thinly*, and *rārē*, *seldom*; *vērē*, *in truth*, and *vērū*, *true but*; *rēctā*, *correctly*, and *rēctā*, *straightway*; *dexterā* or *dextrā*, *to the right*; and *dexterā*, *skillfully*.

(f) Ablatives are also *quā*, *how* (archaic), *nēquiquā*, *to no purpose*; *aliōquā*, *otherwise*; perhaps also *diū*, *by day*, and its compounds.

3. Locative in origin are the following, in addition to those mentioned under 37, 5: *diſ* (in combination with numeral adjectives in early Latin, as *diſ ſeptimſ*) and its compounds *ottidiſ*, *daily*, *hodiſ*, *to-day*, *pridiſ*, *the day before*, *poſtridiſ*, *the day after*; *quotanniſ*, *yearly*; *foriſ*, *outside*. Also many forms from the pronominal ſtems, as *hiſ*, *illiſ*, *iſtiſ* (*iſtiſ* belongs to early Latin and *VERG.*); *ſic*, *ſo*, *ut* (*uti*, *utſ*), *aſ*; *ibi*, *there*, and its compounds *alibi*, *ibidem*; *ubi* (*ubiſ*), *where*, and its compounds.

4. A number of adverbs cannot be referred to a definite caſe, as: adverbs of *ſeparation*: *hinc*, *hence*, *illinc* (*illim*), *iſtinc* (*iſtim*), *thence*; *temporal* adverbs: *tunc*, *then*, *cum*, *when*, *quondam*, *once*, *quandſ*, *when?* and its compounds; alſo, *ante*, *before*; *poſt* (*poſte*), *after*; *paene*, *almost*; *prope*, *propter*, *near*; *ſaepe*, *often*; *circiter*, *around*; *praeſter*, *paſt*; *ergſ*, *therefore*; *cras*, *to-morrow*; *hau* (*hau*, *haut*), *not*; *item*, *likewiſe*; *ſuſque deſque*, *up and down*; *vix*, *ſcarcely*.

92. 1. Adjectives and participles of the Third Declenſion form their adverbs by adding *-ter* (*-iter*) to the ſtem; ſtems in *-nt* dropping the *t*, and ſtems in a *k*-mute inserting the connecting vowel *i* before the ending; alſo a few adjectives of the Second Declenſion:

fortiſ, *brave*, *fortiter*; *ferſ*, *wild*, *ferſciter*; *prſdſns*, *foreſeeing*, *prſdnter*.

Exceptions: *audſ*, *bold*, *audſc-ter* (ſeldom *audſciter*); *difficiliſ*, *hard to do*, *difficulter*, *difficiliter* (but generally, *nſn facile*, *vix*, *aegſ*), and others.

2. A large number of adjectives of the Second Declenſion in *-uſ*, *-a*, *-um*, and *-er*, *-era*, *-erum*, form in early and late Latin their adverbs by dropping the ſtem vowel and adding *-iter* (thoſe in *-tuſ* added *-er* only). Many of theſe occur in claffical writers alſoſide of the normal form in *-ſ*: *hſmſniter* and *hſmſnſ*, *humanely*; *largiter* and *largſ*, *lavishly*; *turbulenter* and *turbulentiſ*, *riotouſly*.

3. Some adverbs of *origin* are formed from ſubſtantival or adjectival ſtems by the ending *-tuſ*. In claffical Latin mainly *antiquituſ*, *from early time*; *divinituſ*, *from the godſ*; *fundituſ*, *from the foundation*; *penituſ*, *from the depths*; *rſdicituſ*, *from the rootſ*; alſo *intuſ*, *from within*.

4. The termination *-vorſuſ*, *-vorſum*, is uſed to ſhow *direction whither*; but in claffical Latin it is found principally in the adverbs: *intrſvorſuſ* (*intrſvorſuſ*), *inwardſ*; *prſvorſuſ* (*-um*), *onwardſ*; *rſvorſuſ* (*-um*, *rſvorſum*), *back*; *ſſvorſuſ* (*ſſvorſum*), *up*; *vorſum*, *towardſ*.

5. A very large number of adverbs are formed by adding various other terminations; as, *-de*: *inde*, *thence*, *unde*, *whence*; *-dem*: *pridem*, *long ago*, *itidem*, *likewiſe*, *etc.*; *-dſ*: *quandſ*, *when*, *etc.*; *-dam*: *quondam*, *once*; *-dum*: *dſdum*, *a while ago*; *vixdum*, *hardly yet*, *etc.*; *-per*: *nſper*, *lateſly*, *parumper*, *a little*, *ſemper*, *always*, *etc.*; *-quam*: *umquam*, *ever*, *numquam*, *never*, *etc.*; *-ſecus*: *extrinſecus*, *outſide*, *etc.*; *-tenuſ*: *quſtenuſ*, *how far?* *etc.*

6. Syntactical and miscellaneous : *admodum*, *very (to a degree)*, *dēnuā*, *anew*, *imprimis* ; *super*, *above*, and its compounds, *dēsuper*, *insuper* ; *ex-templā*, *at once* ; *ūaque*, *to*, and its compounds ; *invicem*, *in turn* ; *adeō*, *so* ; *antē*, *before* ; *interē*, *meanwhile* ; *postē*, *after* ; *præterē*, *besides* ; *propterea*, *on that account*, and a few others.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

93. The Comparative of the adverb is the Accusative neuter of the Comparative of the adjective. The Superlative ends in *-is-simē*, *-er-rimē*, *etc.*, according to the Superlative of the adjective.

POSITIVE.		COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>altē</i> ,	<i>loftily</i> ,	<i>altius</i> ,	<i>altissimē</i> .
<i>pulchrē</i> ,	<i>beautifully</i> ,	<i>pulchrius</i> ,	<i>pulcherrimē</i> .
<i>miserē</i> ,	<i>poorly</i> ,	<i>miserior</i> ,	<i>miserrimē</i> .
<i>fortiter</i> ,	<i>bravely</i> ,	<i>fortius</i> ,	<i>fortissimē</i> .
<i>audacter</i> ,	<i>boldly</i> ,	<i>audacius</i> ,	<i>audacissimē</i> .
<i>tūtū</i> ,	<i>safely</i> ,	<i>tūtius</i> ,	<i>tūtissimē</i> .
<i>facile</i> ,	<i>easily</i> ,	<i>facilius</i> ,	<i>facillimē</i> .
<i>bene</i> ,	<i>well</i> ,	<i>melius</i> ,	<i>optimē</i> .
<i>male</i> ,	<i>ill</i> ,	<i>pēius</i> ,	<i>possimē</i> .
[<i>parvus</i>],	<i>small</i> ,	<i>minus</i> , <i>less</i> ,	<i>minimē</i> , <i>least</i> .
[<i>magnus</i>],	<i>great</i> ,	<i>magis</i> , <i>more</i> ,	<i>māximē</i> , <i>most</i> .
<i>multum</i> ,	<i>much</i> ,	<i>plūs</i> , <i>more</i> ,	<i>plūrimum</i> .
<i>cito</i> ,	<i>quickly</i> ,	<i>citius</i> ,	<i>citissimē</i> .
<i>dū</i> ,	<i>long</i> ,	<i>diūtius</i> ,	<i>diūtissimē</i> .
<i>sæpe</i> ,	<i>often</i> ,	<i>sæpius</i> ,	<i>sæpissimē</i> .
<i>nūper</i> ,	<i>recently</i> ,	—,	<i>nūperimē</i> .
<i>satis</i> ,	<i>enough</i> ,	<i>satius</i> , <i>better</i> ,	

NUMERALS.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

94. The Cardinal numerals answer the question *quot*, *how many?* and are the numbers used in counting. The Ordinal numerals are derived from these and answer the question *quotus*, *which one in the series?* They are as follows :

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS.		2. ORDINAL NUMBERS.
1	I	<i>ūnus</i> , <i>ūna</i> , <i>ūnum</i>
2	II	<i>duo</i> , <i>duæ</i> , <i>duo</i>
3	III	<i>trēs</i> , <i>triæ</i>
4	IV	<i>quattuor</i>
5	V	<i>quinque</i>
6	VI	<i>sex</i>
7	VII	<i>septem</i>
		<i>primus</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-um</i> (prior)
		<i>secundus</i> (alter)
		<i>tertius</i>
		<i>quārtus</i>
		<i>quintus</i>
		<i>sextus</i>
		<i>septimus</i>

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS.

2. ORDINAL NUMBERS.

8	VIII	octō	octāvus
9	IX	novem	nōnus
10	X	decem	decimus
11	XI	undecim	undecimus
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius decimus
14	XIV	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus
16	XVI	sēdecim	sextus decimus
17	XVII	septendecim	septimus decimus
18	XVIII	duodēviginti	duodēvicesimus
19	XIX	undēviginti	undēvicesimus
20	XX	viginti	vicesimus
21	XXI	viginti unus	vicesimus primus
22	XXII	viginti duo	vicesimus secundus
23	XXIII	viginti trēs	vicesimus tertius
24	XXIV	viginti quattuor	vicesimus quārtus
25	XXV	viginti quinque	vicesimus quintus
26	XXVI	viginti sex	vicesimus sextus
27	XXVII	viginti septem	vicesimus septimus
28	XXVIII	duodētrīgintā	duodētricesimus
29	XXIX	undētrīgintā	undētricesimus
30	XXX	trīgintā	tricesimus
40	XL	quadrāgintā	quadragesimus
50	L	quinqūgintā	quingagesimus
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexagesimus
70	LXX	septuāgintā	septuagesimus
80	LXXX	octōgintā	octogesimus
90	XC	nōnāgintā	nonagesimus
100	C	centum	centēsimus
101	CI	centum et unus	centēsimus primus [mus
115	CXV	centum et quindecim	centēsimus (et) quintus deci-
120	CXX	centum et viginti	centēsimus vicesimus
121	CXXI	centum viginti unus	centēsimus vicesimus primus
200	CC	ducenti, -ae, -a	ducentēsimus
300	CCC	trecenti	trecentēsimus
400	CCCC	quadringenti	quadringentēsimus
500	D (IO)	quingenti	quingentēsimus
600	DC	sescenti	sescentēsimus
700	DCC	septingenti	septingentēsimus
800	DCCC	octingenti	octingentēsimus
900	DCCCC	nūngenti	nūngentēsimus
1000	M (CIO)	mille	millēsimus

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS.		2. ORDINAL NUMBERS.
1001	MI mille et unus	millēsimus primus
1101	MCI mille centum unus	millēsimus centēsimus primus
1120	MCXX mille centum viginti	millēsimus centēsimus vicesimus
		[unus sinus [sinus primus
1121	MCXXI mille centum viginti unus	millēsimus centēsimus vicesimus primus
1200	MCC mille ducenti	millēsimus ducentēsimus
2000	MM duo milia (milia)	bis millēsimus
	bina milia.	
2222	duo milia ducenti viginti duo	bis millēsimus ducentēsimus vicesimus secundus
5000	quingenta milia	quingentesimus millēsimus
	quina milia	
10,000	decem milia	decies millēsimus
	decena milia	
21,000	unum et viginti milia	semel et vicesimus millēsimus
100,000	centum milia	centies millēsimus
	centena milia [milia	
1,000,000	decies centena (centum)	decies centies millēsimus

95. The Cardinal numerals are indeclinable, except : *unus*, *one*, *duo*, *two*, *trēs*, *three*, the hundreds beginning with *ducenti*, *two hundred*, and the plural *milia*, *thousands*, which forms *miliū* and *milibus*.

	M and F.			N.
N. duo, two,	duae,	duo,	trēs, three,	tria.
G. duōrum,	duārum,	duōrum,	triūm,	triūm.
D. duobus,	duābus,	duobus,	tribus,	tribus.
A. duōe, duo,	duāe,	duo,	trēs, tria,	tria.
Ab. duobus,	duābus,	duobus,	tribus,	tribus.

Like *duo* is declined *ambo*, *-ae*, *-i*, *both*.

REMARKS.—1. For the declension of *unus* see 76. It occurs also in plural forms in connection with *plurālia tantum*, as *unīs litteris* (CIC. *Att.*, v. 9, 2), or with another numeral in the sense *only*; in the latter sense also with substantives.

2. The Gen. of the hundreds, *ducenti*, *etc.*, ends in *-um* and not *-ūrum*. This must be distinguished from the use of the neuter singular in *-um* as a *collective*, as *argenti sescentum* (LUC.), *a six hundred of silver*.

3. The Pl. *milia*, *miliū*, *milibus*, are treated almost always as substantives, the adjectival form being the Singular.

NOTES.—1. The form *oinos* for *unus* is found in early Latin. A Voc. *ūne* is occasional (CAT., 37, 17).

2. For *duae* late Latin shows occasionally *duo*, and in inscriptions *dua*, for neuter

duo, is sometimes found. The Gen. *duum* (old *duom*) for *duorum* is not unfrequent. In the Dat. and Abl., *duo* is found in inscriptions, and for *ambobus* occasionally *ambis*. In the Acc. Pl. masc., *duo* and *ambō* for *duos* and *ambos* are quite common in early Latin, and also in classical times, but the better forms are *duos*, *ambos*.

3. *Quattor* is found for *quattuor* occasionally in inscriptions, and in early poetry *quattuor* was sometimes scanned as a dissyllable.

4. In inscriptions the forms *mēllia* and *mīllia* are also found.

5. In regard to spelling of the Ordinals we find in early Latin *quinctus* as well as *quintus*; *septunus* and *decunus* regularly, and often the endings *-enimus* and *-enunus* in Ordinals from *vicissimus* on.

96.

1. Compound Numerals.

1. From 10 to 20, as in the tables, or separately : *decem et trēs*.

2. The numbers 18, 19, 28, 29, etc., are commonly expressed by subtraction ; occasionally, as in English, but never in CICEKO, and very rarely in other classical authors. *duodēcentum* is not found, and *undēcentum* but once (PLIN. MAI.).

3. From 20 to 100, the compound numerals stand in the same order as the English : *twenty-one*, *viginti unus* ; or, *one and twenty*, *unus et (atque) viginti* ; as, *twenty-one years old* : *annos unum et viginti (viginti unum)*, *unum et viginti annos natus*. But compounds like *septuaginta et trēs* are not uncommon, though avoided by good writers.

4. From 100 on, *et* may be inserted after the first numeral, if there be but two numbers ; as, *centum quattuor*, or *centum et quattuor*. If the smaller number precedes, the *et* should be inserted ; likewise in all cases where a word is inserted within the compound numeral, as *ducenti anni et viginti*. If there be three numerals, the *et* is regularly omitted ; exceptions are very rare.

5. In compound ordinals *alter* is preferred to *secundus*.

6. *Centēna mīlia* is often omitted after the numeral adverb *decies* = 1,000,000 ; especially in stating sums of money.

7. Fractions are expressed by *pars* (omitted or expressed) in combination with *dimidia* ($\frac{1}{2}$), *tertia* ($\frac{1}{3}$), *quarta* ($\frac{1}{4}$), etc. A Plural numeral is expressed by a Cardinal ; as, *duae quintae* ($\frac{2}{5}$). The fraction is often broken up ; as, *pars dimidia et tertia* ($\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$). The even denominators could be divided ; as, *dimidia tertia* ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$). Instead of *dimidia* without *pars*, *dimidium* is used.

2. Numeral Signs.

D is short for IO, M for CIO. Adding O on the right of IO multiplies by 10 ; IOO = 5000 ; IOOO = 50,000. Putting C before as often as O stands after multiplies the right-hand number by 2 ; CIO = 1000 ; CCIOO = 10,000 ; CCCIOOO = 100,000. A line above multiplies by 1000 ; \overline{V} = 5000. A line above and at each side multiplies by 100,000 : $\overline{\text{XIIII}}$ = 1,400,000. These signs may be combined : thus, $\overline{\text{XIII}}$ XXXVII D or $\overline{\text{XIII}}$ XXXVII MD = 1,337,500. PLIN., N. H. IV., 12, 24. Other signs are Ψ , \perp (inacr.) for 50, ∞ , \odot (inacr.) for 1000, and \odot for 100,000 (inacr.), and q for 500,000 (inacr.).

97.

3. Distributive Numerals.

1	singuli, -ae, -a, <i>one each.</i>	80	triccēni
2	bini, -ae, -a, <i>two each.</i>	40	quadrāgēni
3	terni (trīni)	50	quingūgēni
4	quaterni	60	sexāgēni
5	quini	70	septuāgēni
6	señi	80	octōgēni
7	septēni	90	nūnāgēni
8	octōni	100	centēni
9	novēni	102	centēni bini
10	dēni	125	centēni vicēni quini
11	undēni	200	duccēni
12	duodēni	300	treccēni
13	terni dēni	400	quadrīngēni
14	quaterni dēni	500	quingēni
15	quini dēni	600	sexccēni (sexccēni)
16	señi dēni	700	septīngēni
17	septēni dēni	800	octīngēni
18	octōni dēni, duodēvicēni	900	nūngēni
19	novēni dēni, undēvicēni	1000	singula milia
20	vicēni	2000	bina milia
21	vicēni singuli	3000	trina milia
22	vicēni bini, bini et vicēni	10,000	dēna milia
28	duodētricēni	100,000	centēna milia
29	undētricēni		

These answer the question *quotēni, how many each?*

REMARKS.—1. The Gen. Pl. masc. and neuter ends usually in *-um*, except that *singulus* has always *singulōrum*, and Cicerō uses *binōrum*.

2. The Distributives are used with an exactness which is foreign to our idiom, whenever repetition is involved, as in the multiplication table. But when *singuli* is expressed, the Cardinal may be used.

3. The Distributives are used with *plūrālia tantum*: *binæ litteræ, two epistles*. But with these *ūni* is used for *one*, *trīni* for *three*: *ūnæ litteræ, trinæ litteræ*.

4. The same rules as to the insertion or omission of *et* apply to the Distributives as to the Ordinals (§6, 1. 3. 4).

NOTES.—1. The poets and later prose writers occasionally use the Distributives for Cardinals, with words other than *plūrālia tantum* (n. 3); also some forms of the Singular. Especially noteworthy is the combination *trīnum mīndinum*, which is technical, and therefore found also in model prose.

2. Parallel forms not found in classical times are *quadrīni* (early, late), and the late *du(o)centēni, trecentēni, quadrīngentēni, quīngentēni, sex(x)centēni, mīllēni, etc.*

4. Multiplicative Numerals.

Only the following forms occur :

1 simplex,	<i>single,</i>	5 quincuplex
2 duplex,	<i>double,</i>	7 septemplex
3 triplex,	<i>triple,</i>	10 decemplex
4 quadruplex,	<i>quadruple.</i>	100 centuplex

These answer the question, *how many fold ?*

5. Proportional Numerals.

Only the following forms occur :

1 simplex, -a, -um,	<i>single,</i>	4 quadruplus
2 duplus,	<i>double.</i>	7 septuplus
3 triplus		8 octuplus

These answer the question, *how many times as great ?*

98.

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

1 semel, <i>once,</i>	22 bis et vicies, vicies et bis,
2 bis, <i>twice.</i>	vicies bis *
3 ter	30 tricies
4 quater	40 quadrages
5 quinquies (-ens)	50 quinquages
6 sexies (-ens)	60 sexages
7 septies (-ens)	70 septuages
8 octies (-ens)	80 octogies
9 novies (-ens)	90 nonages
10 decies (-ens)	100 centies
11 undecies (-ens)	200 ducenties
12 duodecies, <i>etc.</i>	400 quadringenties
13 ter decies, tredecies	500 quingenties
14 quater decies, quattuordecies	600 sexcenties (sæcenties)
15 quinquies decies, quindecies	700 septingenties
16 sexies decies, sêdecies	800 octingenties
17 septies decies	900 nongenties
18 duodêvicies, octies decies	1,000 millies
19 undêvicies, novies decies	2,000 bis millies
20 vicies	100,000 centies millies
21 semel et vicies, vicies et semel, 1,000,000	millies millies, decies centies millies
vicies semel *	

These answer the question *quotiens (ies) : how often ?*

* Not *semel vicies*, *bis vicies*, *etc.*, because that would be, once twenty times = 20 times; twice twenty times = 40 times; this, however, does not hold for numerals between 10 and 20.

REMARKS.—1. These adverbs, from *quinguis* on, have an older form in *-tus*; *quinguis*. In *totiens*, *so often*, and *quotiens*, *how often*, this remained the more usual form in classical times.

2. The combination of an adverb with a distributive adjective was much liked by the Romans: as *bis bina* for *quaterna*, etc. But the normal forms are not unfrequent.

NOTE.—For the adverbs from *findecies* on, examples are very rare, and some are cited only from the grammarians. So, when two forms are given, one is often due to the grammarians; thus *quingies decies*, *sexies decies*, are cited only from PRISCIAN. The order, too, of compound adverbs varies.

PRONOUNS.

99. Pronouns point out without describing.

NOTE.—The pronoun is not a word used instead of a noun. The noun says too much, for all nouns (proper as well as common) are originally descriptive; the pronoun simply points out. The noun says too little, because it cannot express person, as *ego*, *I*, *thou*; it cannot express local appurtenance, as *hic*, *this (here)*, *ille*, *that (there)*.

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

100. I. Personal Pronouns of the First Person.

	SUBSTANTIVE.		POSSESSIVE.
SG.—N.	<i>ego</i> ,	<i>I</i> ,	
G.	<i>mei</i> ,	<i>of me</i> ,	<i>meus</i> , -a, -um, <i>mine</i> or <i>my</i> .
D.	<i>mihi</i> ,	<i>to, for me</i> ,	
Ac.	<i>mē</i> ,	<i>me</i> ,	
Ab.	<i>mē</i> ,	<i>from, with, by me</i> .	
PL.—N.	<i>nōs</i> ,	<i>we</i> ,	
G.	<i>nostrī</i> ,	<i>of us</i> ,	
	<i>nostrum</i> ,		<i>noster</i> , <i>nostra</i> , <i>nostrum</i> , <i>our</i> or <i>ours</i> .
D.	<i>nōbīs</i> ,	<i>to, for us</i> .	
Ac.	<i>nōs</i> ,	<i>us</i> ,	
Ab.	<i>nōbīs</i> ,	<i>from, with, by us</i> .	

REMARKS.—1. The Voc. Sing. masc. of *meus* is *mi*, except when *meus* is used with a substantive which does not change its form in the Voc.; thus, *meus ocellus* (PLAUT.; possibly, however, appositional), but *mi anime*.

2. *Nostrum* in the Gen. Pl. is the form for the Partitive Genitive.

NOTES.—1. Early Latin shows the following: Sg., N. *egō*; G. *mi*; D. *mi*, *mihī* (inscr.); *mihī* (inscr.); Ac. *mē*, *mēmē*; Ab. *mē* (*mēmē* is doubtful); Pl., N. Ac. *nōs* (in *Carmen Arvale* only); G. *nostrūrum*, *nostrārūrum* (for *nostrum*); D. Ab. *nōbīs* (inscr.).

2. In late Latin *mi* also serves for the Voc. Sing. fem. and Voc. Pl. masc. *Meum*, *nostrum*, in the Gen. Pl. of the Possessives, are not unfrequent in early Latin.

3. The forms of *meus*, of *tui* and *tuos*, of *sui* and *suos*, very frequently suffer Synthesis (737) in early Latin.

4. On the combination of these pronouns with *-met* and *-pte* see 102, N. 2, 3.

101. II. Personal Pronouns of the Second Person.

	SUBSTANTIVE.	POSSESSIVE.
Sg.—N. V. <i>tū</i> ,	<i>thou,</i>	
G. <i>tui</i> ,	<i>of thee,</i>	
D. <i>tibi</i> ,	<i>to, for thee,</i>	<i>tuus (-os), -a, -um (-om), thy or thine</i>
Ac. <i>tē</i> ,	<i>thee,</i>	
Ab. <i>tē</i> ,	<i>from, with, by thee.</i>	
Pl.—N. <i>vōs</i> ,	<i>ye or you,</i>	
G. <i>vestri</i> ,	<i>of you,</i>	
	<i>vestrum,</i>	<i>vester (archaic voster), vestra, vestrum,</i>
D. <i>vōbis</i> ,	<i>to, for you,</i>	<i>your or yours.</i>
Ac. <i>vōs</i> ,	<i>you,</i>	
Ab. <i>vōbis</i> ,	<i>from, with, by you.</i>	

NOTES.—1. Early forms are : G. *tis* ; D. *tibēl* (inscr.), *tibē* (inscr.) ; Ac. Ab. *tēd*, *tētē* ; Pl. G. *vestri*, *vostrūrum*, *-ārum*.

2. *Vestrum* is for the Partitive Genitive.

3. *Tuom* and *vostrom* in the Gen. Pl. of the Possessives are rare and confined to early Latin.

4. On Synzesis see 100, N. 3. On combination with *-met* or *-pte* see 103, N. 2, 3.

III. Personal Pronouns of the Third Person.

102. The original personal pronoun of the third person, together with its possessive, is used only as a reflexive in Latin, and therefore lacks a Nominative. Its place is taken in the oblique cases by the Determinative (103).

DETERMINATIVE.

	SUBSTANTIVE.	POSSESSIVE.
Sg.—N. [<i>is, ea, id</i>],	<i>he, she, it,</i>	supplied by the Genitive.
G. <i>ei</i> us,	<i>of him,</i>	<i>ei</i> us, <i>his, hers, its.</i>
	<i>etc.</i>	
Pl.—N. [<i>ei, il, I; eae, ea</i>],	<i>they,</i>	
G. <i>eōrum, eārum, eōrum</i> ,	<i>of them, eōrum, eārum, eōrum,</i>	<i>their or theirs.</i>
	<i>etc.</i>	

REFLEXIVE.

	SUBSTANTIVE.	POSSESSIVE.
Sg.—N. —		
G. <i>su</i> i,	<i>of him, her, it(=self),</i>	<i>sui</i> s (-os), -a, -um (-om), <i>his,</i>
D. <i>sibi</i> ,	<i>to, for, him(=self), her(=self),</i>	<i>her(s), its (own).</i>
Ac. <i>sē, sēsē</i> ,	<i>him(=self), her(=self),</i>	
Ab. <i>sē, sēsē</i> ,	<i>from, with, by him(=self).</i>	
Pl.—N. —		
G. <i>su</i> i,	<i>of them(=selves),</i>	<i>sui</i> s (-os), -a, -um (-om), <i>their</i>
D. <i>sibi</i> ,	<i>to, for them(=selves),</i>	<i>(own), theirs.</i>
Ac. <i>sē, sēsē</i> ,	<i>them(=selves),</i>	
Ab. <i>sē, sēsē</i> ,	<i>from, with, by them(=selves).</i>	

NOTES.—1. Inscriptions show *sibēl*. The use of *sēōs* in classical prose is regulated mainly by artistic reasons. *Suom* in Gen. Pl. from *suus* is rare and early.

2. The enclitic *-met* may be added to all the forms of *ego* (except *nostrum*), to all the forms of *tū* (except *tū* and *vestrum*), to *sibi*, *sē*, and some forms of *suus*; *egomet*, *I myself*. Instead of *tūmet*, *tūte* is found; from which early poets formed occasionally *tūtemet*, *tūtimet*. *Met* is also occasionally appended to forms of *meus* (early) and *tuus* (late).

3. The enclitic *-pte* is joined very rarely to forms of the Personal Pronoun (*mēpte*, Pl., *Men.* 1059); more often to the Abl. Sing. of the Possessives; it is especially common with *suū*; *suūpte ingeniō*, *by his own genius*.

4. From *nostr* and *vester* and also from *cūius*, *whose?* are formed the Gentile adjectives of one ending: *nostrāis*, *of our country*; *vestrāis*, *of your country*; *cūiāis*, *of whose country?* G. *nostrātis*, *vestrātis*, *cūiātis*.

103. B. DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

I. *is*, *he*, *that*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>is</i> ,	<i>es</i> ,	<i>id</i> ,	<i>ii</i> , <i>ei</i> , <i>I</i> ,	<i>ees</i> ,	<i>ea</i> ,
G.	<i>sius</i> ,	<i>sius</i> ,	<i>sius</i> ,	<i>eōrum</i> ,	<i>eōrum</i> ,	<i>eōrum</i> ,
D.	<i>ei</i> ,	<i>ei</i> ,	<i>ei</i> ,		<i>iis</i> , <i>eis</i> , <i>is</i> ,	
Ac.	<i>eum</i> ,	<i>eam</i> ,	<i>id</i> ,	<i>eōs</i> ,	<i>eās</i> ,	<i>ea</i> ,
Ab.	<i>eō</i> ,	<i>eā</i> ,	<i>eō</i> ,		<i>iis</i> , <i>eis</i> , <i>is</i> .	

NOTE.—The following variations in the forms are found: N. *it* for *id* (post-cl.); G. *sius* (inscr.), *sius* (early poetry); D. *iei* (inscr.), *ei*, *ei* (early poetry), *ees* (f.); Ac. *em*, *im* (early), for *eum*; Pl. N. *eis*, *eōis*, *iōis*, *iei* (early and rare), for *ei*; the usual classical form is *ii*; G. *eum* (inscr.) for *eōrum*; D. *eōis*, *eōis*, *iōis* (inscr.), *iōis* (early poetry and rare); the usual classical form is *iis*. The early forms *sum*, *sam*, *sōs*, *sās*, for *eum*, *eam*, *eōs*, *eās*, are cited by *Festus*. Acc. and Abl. Sing. and Gen. Pl. often suffer Synizesis in early poetry.

2. *idem* (*is* + *dem*), *the same*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>idem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> ,	<i>idem</i> ,	<i>idem</i> , <i>eidem</i> , <i>idem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> ,
G.	<i>iusdem</i> ,	<i>iusdem</i> ,	<i>iusdem</i> ,	<i>eōrundem</i> ,	<i>eōrundem</i> ,	<i>eōrundem</i> ,
D.	<i>eidem</i> ,	<i>eidem</i> ,	<i>eidem</i> ,	<i>isdem</i> ,	<i>eisdem</i> ,	<i>iisdem</i> ,
Ac.	<i>eundem</i> ,	<i>eandem</i> ,	<i>idem</i> ,	<i>eōdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> ,
Abl.	<i>eōdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,	<i>eōdem</i> ,	<i>isdem</i> ,	<i>eisdem</i> ,	<i>iisdem</i> .

NOTE.—Variations in form: N. *isdem*, *isdem* (inscr., early) for *idem*; D. *idem* (inscr.) for *eidem*; Pl. N. *idem* (more usual in poetry), *isdem*, *isdem* (inscr.); D. Abl. *iisdem* (rare), *eisdem* (uncommon in classical prose). Synizesis is common.

3. *ipse* (perhaps *is* + *pse*), *he*, *self*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>ipse</i> ,	<i>ipsa</i> ,	<i>ipsum</i> ,	<i>ipsi</i> ,	<i>ipsae</i> ,	<i>ipsa</i> ,
G.	<i>ipfius</i> ,	<i>ipfius</i> ,	<i>ipfius</i> ,	<i>ipsōrum</i> ,	<i>ipsarum</i> ,	<i>ipsorum</i> ,
D.	<i>ipsi</i> ,	<i>ipsi</i> ,	<i>ipsi</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,
Ac.	<i>ipsum</i> ,	<i>ipsam</i> ,	<i>ipsum</i> ,	<i>ipsōs</i> ,	<i>ipsās</i> ,	<i>ipsa</i> ,
Ab.	<i>ipō</i> ,	<i>ipā</i> ,	<i>ipō</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> .

NOTES.—1. In the earlier time the first part of *ipse* was also declined, thus: N. *eāpe*; Ac. *eumpēe*, *campēe*; Ab. *eōpēe*, *eāpēe*. Other forms are doubtful.

2. For *ipse* the form *ip̄sus* was very commonly employed in early Latin, but fades out with *TERENCE*, and later is only sporadic.

3. Inflectional variations are: D. *ip̄sō*, *ip̄sae* (late); Pl. N. *ip̄sōi* (inscr.). The few other forms are uncertain. *Ip̄sus* is dissyllabic twice in *TERENCE*.

4. *PLAUTUS* shows *ip̄sissimus* (comp. Gr. *αἰσέτατος*), and in late Latin *ip̄simus* and *ip̄sima* are found. A post-Ciceronian colloquialism was *isae*, *isae*.

5. *Ip̄se* combines with *-met*: *ip̄semet* and *ip̄aimet* (N. Pl.), both rare.

104. C. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

I. Demonstrative Pronoun for the First Person.

hic, this.

Sg.—N.	<i>hic</i> ,	<i>haec</i> ,	<i>hōc</i> ,	Pl.— <i>hi</i> ,	<i>hae</i> ,	<i>haec</i> , <i>these</i> ,
G.	<i>hūius</i> ,	<i>hūius</i> ,	<i>hūius</i> ,	<i>hōrum</i> ,	<i>hārum</i> ,	<i>hōrum</i> ,
D.	<i>huic</i> ,	<i>huic</i> ,	<i>huic</i> ,	<i>his</i> ,	<i>his</i> ,	<i>his</i> ,
Ac.	<i>hunc</i> ,	<i>hanc</i> ,	<i>hōc</i> ,	<i>hōc</i> ,	<i>hāc</i> ,	<i>haec</i> ,
Abl.	<i>hōc</i> ,	<i>hāc</i> ,	<i>hōc</i> .	<i>his</i> ,	<i>his</i> ,	<i>his</i> .

NOTES.—1. The full forms of *hic* in *-ce* are still found in limited numbers in early Latin; G. *hūiusce* (in the phrase *hūiusce modi*, the form is common in the classical period and later); D. *hōice* (inscr.); Pl. N. *hōisce*, *hisce* (not uncommon); G. *hōrunce* (rare); D., Ab. *hisce* (in *PLAUT.* and *TER.* usually before vowels); Ac. *hōisce*, *hāisce* (not uncommon; occasionally in *Cic.*).

2. Other variations in form are: G. *hūius* and *hūiūs* (in early poetry for metrical reasons); D. *hae* (rare and early); Ac. *hōnc*; Pl. N. *hēi*, *hēis* for *hi*, *haec* for *hae* (in *PLAUT.* and *TER.* regularly before vowels or *h*, occasionally before consonants; occasionally also in classical times and later); G. *hōrunce*, *hārunce* (early). Pl. N. *hic* for *hi* and D. Ab. *hībus* for *his* are doubtful.

3. *Hic* combines with *-ne*. Usually *-ne* was appended to *hice*, *etc.*, and the *e* weakened to *i*. Sometimes *-ne* is added directly to the regular forms. The examples are frequent in early Latin, but occur also in *Cic.* and later writers: *hīcine*, *haecine*, *hōcine*, *huicine*, *huncine*, *hancine*, *hōcine*, *hācine*, *haecine* (N. Pl. fem.), *haecine* (N. Pl. neut.), *hiscine*, *hōscine*, *hāscine*; also *hīcne*, *haecne*, *hōcne*, *hūiusne*, *huncne*, *hancne*, *hōcne*, *hācne*, *haecne*, *hōcne*, *hācne*.

II. Demonstrative Pronoun for the Second Person.

iste, that.

Sg.—N.	<i>iste</i> ,	<i>ista</i> ,	<i>istud</i> ,	Pl.— <i>isti</i> ,	<i>istae</i> ,	<i>ista</i> ,
G.	<i>istius</i> ,	<i>istius</i> ,	<i>istius</i> ,	<i>istōrum</i> ,	<i>istārum</i> ,	<i>istōrum</i> ,
D.	<i>isti</i> ,	<i>isti</i> ,	<i>isti</i> ,	<i>istis</i> ,	<i>istis</i> ,	<i>istis</i> ,
Ac.	<i>istum</i> ,	<i>istam</i> ,	<i>istud</i> ,	<i>istōs</i> ,	<i>istās</i> ,	<i>ista</i> ,
Abl.	<i>istō</i> ,	<i>istā</i> ,	<i>istō</i> .	<i>istis</i> ,	<i>istis</i> ,	<i>istis</i> .

NOTES.—1. The Dat. Sing. shows *istō* in late and *istae* in early Latin.

2. *Iste* combines with *-ce*. In a very few cases (three times in early, once in late Latin) this *-ce* is retained unchanged, but usually it is shortened to *-c*. The following forms occur, all except *istuc* (more common than *istud* in classical Latin) and *istace*

(nenter, occasionally in Cic., Ep. and later), being wholly confined to early and late Latin. N. *istic, istaec, istuc* (*istoc*, once); D. *istio*; Ac. *istunc, istano*; Ab. *istōc, istōc*. Pl. N. *istae* (f.), *istae* (n.).

3. In a few cases in PLAUT. and TER. -*ne* is appended to *istice*, etc., the preceding *e* being weakened to *i*: *istucine, istōcine, istōcine, istōcine*.

III. Demonstrative Pronoun for the Third Person.

Sg.—N.	<i>ille, illa, illud,</i>	PL.— <i>illi, illae, illa,</i>
G.	<i>illius, illius, illius,</i>	<i>illorum, illarum, illorum,</i>
D.	<i>illi, illi, illi,</i>	<i>illis, illis, illis,</i>
Ac.	<i>illum, illam, illud,</i>	<i>illōe, illāe, illa,</i>
Ab.	<i>illā, illā, illā,</i>	<i>illis, illis, illis.</i>

NOTES.—1. The older forms from stem *ollo-* occur on early inscriptions, in laws, and in the poets (except PLAUT. and TER.), even to a very late period, as follows: N. *ollus*, -*e* (early); D. *olli*; Pl. N. *olli, olla*; G. *ollom, ollorum* (early); D. *ollis, ollis*; Ac. *ollis* (early).

2. Inscriptions show *illut* occasionally for *illud*. Other rare forms are: G. *illi* (doubtful); D. *illae*; Pl. N. *illāi*. *Illius* is often disyllabic in early Latin.

3. *Ille* often combines with -*ce*, which is, however, usually shortened to -*e*: *illūce, illūce, illūce, illūce, illūce, illūce*, all in early Latin; shortened forms: N. *illie, illae, illue*; D. *illie*; Ac. *illūce, illūce*; Ab. *illōe, illōe*; Pl. N. *illae* (f.), *illae* (n.), all with rare exceptions confined to PLAUTUS and TERENCE.

4. A few cases of combination with -*ne*: *illucine, illancine* occur in PLAUTUS and TERENCE.

105.

D. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

qui (Substantive and Adjective), *who*.

Sg.—N.	<i>qui, quae, quod,</i>	PL.— <i>qui, quae, quae,</i>
G.	<i>quius, quius, quius,</i>	<i>quorum, quorum, quorum,</i>
D.	<i>qui, qui, qui,</i>	<i>quibus, quibus, quibus,</i>
Ac.	<i>quem, quam, quod,</i>	<i>quōe, quāe, quae,</i>
Ab.	<i>quō, quā, quō.</i>	<i>quibus, quibus, quibus.</i>

General Relatives are :

Substantive.	<i>quisquis, whoever,</i>	<i>quidquid, quicquid, whatever.</i>
Adjective.	<i>(quiqui, quaequae, quodquod),</i>	<i>whosoever.</i>
	<i>quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque,</i>	<i>whichever.</i>

NOTES.—1. Archais and legal are *quis* and *quid* as relatives.

2. The prevalent form of Gen. on inscriptions of the Republican period and in early Latin is *quōius*; *quius, quius*, and other variations are also found. Other archais forms are: D., *quōi*. D. Pl., *quōis*. D. Pl. *quis* is common in the poets at all periods; and also in prose writers; but not cited from CAESAR, and only from the letters of CICERO.

3. The Abl. Sing. *qui* for all genders is the prevalent form in early times, and in combination with *cum* is preferred to *quō, quā* by CICERO.

4. *Quisquis* is occasionally used as an adjective, but not in classical Latin. Occasionally, also, but rarely in CICERO, it is used for *quisque, quidque*. The Nom. Sing. of the adjective *quiqui, etc.*, probably does not occur. In the other cases the forms are

the same as those of *quisquis* and can be distinguished only by the usage. In combination with *modi* we find *cuius* in Gen. sometimes in *Cicero*. In the Plural the only form found is *quibusquibus*. (Liv. xli., 8, 10.)

5. In *quicumque* the *-cumque* is often separated by *tnesis*. The only variations in form are *quēquomque*, *quēscumque* in early Latin, and occasionally *quiscumque* for *quibuscumque* (several times in *Cicero*).

106. E. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>quis ? who ?</i>	<i>quid ? what ?</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>qui ?</i>	<i>quae ? quod ? which ?</i>
<i>Subst. and Adj. uter ?</i>	<i>utra ?</i>	<i>utrum ? who, which of two ?</i>

<i>Sg. N.</i>	<i>quis ?</i>	<i>quid ? who ? what ?</i>	<i>POSSESSIVE.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>cuius ?</i>	<i>cuius ? whose ?</i>	<i>cuius, cuiā, cuium, whose ?</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>cui ?</i>	<i>cui ? to, for whom ?</i>	
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>quem ?</i>	<i>quid ? whom ? what ?</i>	
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>quō ?</i>	<i>quō ? from, with, by whom or what ?</i>	

The plural of the substantive interrogative pronoun and both numbers of the adjective interrogative pronoun coincide with the forms of the relative *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, *who*, *which*.

Strengthened Interrogatives.

<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>quisnam ? who, pray ?</i>	<i>quidnam ? what, pray ?</i>
	<i>ecquis ? is there any one who ?</i>	<i>ecquid ?</i>
<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>quisnam ?</i>	<i>quodnam ? which, pray ?</i>
	<i>ecqui ?</i>	<i>ecqua ? (ecquae) ?</i>
		<i>ecquod ?</i>

REMARK.—In the poets *qui* is sometimes found as a substantive for *quis* in independent sentences. In dependent sentences the use always fluctuates. A difference in meaning can hardly be made other than that *qui* is generally used in much the same sense as *quālis*. On the other hand, *quis* is often used as an adjective for *qui*; usually, however, the substantive which follows is best looked upon as in apposition. In the classical period *qui* is the normal form for the adjective in dependent questions.

NOTES.—1. Inscriptions show here and there *quit* and *quot* for *quid* and *quod*. *Quid* is sometimes used for *quod*, but usually in the phrase *quid nōmen tibi est* and only in early Latin. Sometimes *quae* seems to be used as a substantive, but another explanation is always possible.

2. In the oblique cases the same variations occur as in the oblique cases of the relative. The Abl. *qui* means *how*?

3. For the declension of *uter* see 70.

4. The possessive *cuius* (*quōius*), *-a*, *-um* was used both as relative and as interroga-

tive. It is frequent in *PLAUT.* and *TER.*, but rare in other authors. Besides the Nom. the only forms found are Ac. *quñum*, *quñiam*; Ab. *quñis*; Pl. N. *quñias*, and, perhaps, G. Pl. *quñium*.

5. *Quisnam* is sometimes used as an adjective for *quñam* and *quñam* occasionally for *quisnam* as a substantive. The *-nam* may be separated by *imesia*. *Eoquis* and *eoqui* are not common, and are subject to the same fluctuations as *quis* and *qui*. *Eoquis* combines with *-nam* to form *eoquisnam* and a few other occasional forms, as: *eoquasnam*, *ecquidnam*, *ecquodnam*, *ecquonam*, *ecquonam*.

107.

F. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

1. <i>Substantive.</i>	<i>aliquis</i> ,	<i>aliqua</i> (rare),	<i>aliquid</i> ,	} <i>somebody, some one</i> or <i>other</i> .
	<i>quis</i> ,	<i>qua</i> ,	<i>quid</i> ,	
<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>aliqui</i> ,	<i>aliqua</i> ,	<i>aliquid</i> ,	} <i>some, any</i> .
	<i>qui</i> ,	<i>quae, qua</i> ,	<i>quod</i> ,	

REMARK.—The common rule is that *quis* and *qui* occur properly only after *si*, *nisi*, *nē*, *num*, or after a relative; otherwise *aliquis*, *aliqui*.

NOTES.—1. *Aliquis* and *quis* are not unfrequently used as adjectives instead of *aliqui*, *qui*, but rarely in early Latin. Occasionally (not in early Latin) *aliqui* is used as a substantive. *Qui* is also so used, but only after *si*, *sin*, *sive*, *nē*.

The use of *quid* and *aliquid* for *quod* and *aliquod*, and of *aliquid* for *aliquid*, is very rare and late.

2. Besides the variations in form mentioned under the relative and interrogative, the indefinite *quis* shows *quē* as an early form for *qui* (N. Pl.), and in Pl. Nom. Acc. neut. *quae* and *qua* in equally good usage. *Aliquis* shows in Abl. Sing. *aliqui* (rare and early), in the Pl. Nom. Acc. neut. always *aliqua*, and not unfrequently in post-classical Latin *aliquis* for *aliquibus*.

2. *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (and *quoddam*), *a certain, certain one*.

REMARK.—*Quidam*, *quaedam* occur both as substantives and adjectives, but *quiddam* is always substantive, *quoddam* always adjective. The Plural is rare in early Latin (never in *PLAUTUS*).

3. *quispiam*, *quaeipiam*, *quidpiam* (and *quodpiam*), *some one, some*.
quisquam, ———, *quoquam*, *any one (at all)*. No plural.

NOTES.—1. *quispiam*, *quaeipiam* are rare as adjectives. In the neuter, *quippiam* and *quoppiam* occur rarely. The comic poets do not use the Plural, and it is rare elsewhere.

2. *Quisquam* is seldom used as an adjective, except with designations of persons; *scriptor quisquam*, *any writer (at all)*. *Gallus quisquam*, *any Gaul (at all)*. The corresponding adjective is *illius*. The use of *quisquam* as a feminine is only in early Latin. *Quidquam* is a poor spelling for *quoquam*. In Abl. Sing. *quiquam* occurs occasionally. In Sing. Gen. Dat. Acc. frequently, and in Plural always, forms of *illius* were used.

4. *quivis, quaevis, quidvis* (and *quodvis*), } *any one you please,*
quolibet, quaelibet, quidlibet (and *quodlibet*), } *you like.*

NOTE.—*Quivis, quaevis, quolibet* (archaic *-libet*), *quaelibet* may be used either as substantives or adjectives, but *quidvis, quidlibet* are substantives only, *quodvis, quodlibet* are adjectives only. Peculiar forms of *quivis* are G. *quodvis* in *quodvis-modi* (PLAUT.); D., *quōvis* (late); Ab., *quivis* (PLAUT., TER.), and the compounds *otiusviscumque* (LUCR. III., 388) and *quodviscumque* (MART. XIV., 2, 1). *Quolibet* may be separated by tmesis into *qui* and *libet* (SALL., *Cat.* 5, 4).

5. *quisque, quaeque, quidque* and *quodque*, *each one.*
quisquisque, quaequaeque, quidquidque and *quodquodque*, *each one severally.*

NOTE.—*Quisque* occurs occasionally in early Latin as a feminine, and with its forms is not unfrequently found in early and late Latin for *quisquis*, or *quicumque*. *Quidque* is substantive, *quodque* adjective. In the Abl. Sing. *quique* occurs occasionally. The Plural is regular, but rare until post-classical times. In Nom. Pl. *quaeque* is either fem. or neuter.

108. The declension of the pronominal adjectives has been given in 76. They are :

alius, -a, -um, any; nullus, -a, -um, no one, not one. The corresponding substantives are *nēmō* (76) and *nihil*, the latter of which forms only *nihili* (Gen.) and *nihilū* (Abl.), and those only in certain combinations.

nōnnullus, -a, -um, some, many a, declined like *nullus*.

alius, -a, -ud, another; the Possessive of *alius* is *aliēnus*.

alter, -era, -erum, the other, one (of two).

neuter, *neutra, neutrum, neither of two.*

alteruter, alterutra, alterutrum, the one or the other of the two.

uterque, utraque, utrumque, each of two, either. *ambō, -ae, -ō, both.*

utervis, utravīs, utrumvis, } *whichever you please of the two.*
uterlibet, utralibet, utrumlibet,

CORRELATIVES.

109. I. CORRELATIVE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

INTERROGATIVES.	DEMONSTRATIVES.	RELATIVES.
<i>quis?</i> <i>who?</i>	<i>is, that,</i>	<i>qui, who.</i>
<i>quālis?</i> <i>of what kind?</i>	<i>tālis, such (of that kind),</i>	<i>quālis, as (of which kind).</i>
<i>quantus?</i> <i>how much?</i>	<i>tantus, so much,</i>	<i>quantus, as much.</i>
<i>quot?</i> <i>how many?</i>	<i>tot, so many,</i>	<i>quot, as many.</i>

110. II. CORRELATIVE PRONOMINAL ADVERBS.

1. Pronominal adverbs of *place*.

ubi ?	where ?	ibi,	there.	ubi,	where.
quâ ?	where,	hic, hâc,	here, this way.	quâ,	where, which
	which way ?				way.
		istâc, istâc,	there, that way.		
		illâc, illâc,	there, yonder way.		
unde ?	whence ?	inde,	thence.	unde,	whence.
		hinc,	hence.		
		istinc,	thence.		
		illinc,	thence, from yonder.		
quâ ?	whither ?	ec,	thither.	quâ,	whither.
		huc, (huc),	hither.		
		istuc, (istuc),	thither.		
		illuc, (illuc),	thither, yonder.		

2. Pronominal adverbs of *time*.

quandô ?	when ?	tum,	then.	quandô,	when.
		tunc,	at that time.	quom, cum.	
		nunc,	now.		
quoties ?	how often ?	toties,	so often.	quoties,	as often as.

3. Pronominal adverbs of *manner*.

quomodo ? qui ?	how ?	ita, sic,	so, thus.	ut, uti,	as.
quam ?	how much ?	tam,	so much.	quam,	as.

111. III. COMPOUNDS OF THE RELATIVE FORMS.

1. The relative pronouns become *indefinite* by prefixing *ali-*:

aliquantus, somewhat great ; *aliquot*, several, some ; *alicubi*, some-where ; *alicunde*, from somewhere ; *aliquandô*, at some time.

2. The simple relatives become *universal* by doubling themselves, or by suffixing *-cunque* (*-cumque*), sometimes *-que*:

quantuscunque, however great ; *quâuscunque*, of whatever kind ; *quot-quot*, however many ; *ubicunque*, wheresoever ; *quandôcunque*, *quandôque*, whenever ; *quotiescunque*, however often ; *utut*, in whatever way ; *ut-unc-que*, howsoever ; *quamquam*, however, although.

3. Many of the relatives are further compounded with *-vis* or *-libet*:

quantuslibet, *quantusvis*, as great as you please ; *ubivis*, where you will ; *quamvis*, as you please, though.

THE VERB.

112. The inflection given to the verbal stem is called Conjugation, and expresses :

1. Person and Number ;
2. Voice—Active or Passive.

The Active Voice denotes that the action proceeds from the subject : *amō, I love.*

The Passive Voice denotes that the subject receives the action of the Verb : *amor, I am loved.*

3. Tense—Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect.

The Present, *amō, I love* ; Future, *amābō, I shall love* ; Pure Perfect, *amāvi, I have loved* ; Future Perfect, *amāverō, I shall have loved*, are called *Principal Tenses*.

The Imperfect, *amābam, I was loving* ; Historical Perfect, *amāvi, I loved* ; Pluperfect, *amāveram, I had loved*, are called *Historical Tenses*.

REMARK.—The Pure and Historical Perfects are identical in form.

4. Mood—Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.

The Indicative Mood is the mood of the *fact* : *amō, I love.*

The Subjunctive Mood is the mood of the *idea* : *amem, may I love, I may love* ; *amet, may he love, he may love* ; *si amet, if he should love.*

The Imperative Mood is the mood of *command* : *amā, love thou !*

For further distinctions see Syntax.

5. These forms belong to the Finite Verb. Outside of the Finite Verb, and akin to the noun, are the verbal forms called Infinitive, Supine, Participle, Gerund.

The Infinitive active and the Supine are related to the noun, the former being originally a Dative or Locative and the Supine showing two cases, Accusative and Ablative.

No adequate uniform translation can be given, but for the general meaning see paradigms.

113. A large number of Verbs have the passive form but

are active in meaning : *hortor*, *I exhort*. These are called *deponent* (from *dēponere*, *to lay aside*).

114. The Inflection of the Finite Verb is effected by the addition of personal endings to the verb stems.

1. The personal endings are mostly pronominal forms, which serve to indicate not only person, but also number and voice. They are :

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
Sg.—1. -m (or a vowel, coalescing with the characteristic ending); Pf. ī ,	
2. -s; Pf. -s-tī; Impv. -tū(d) or wanting,	-ris or -re; Impv. -re or -tor.
3. -t; Impv. tū(d),	-tur; Impv. -tor.
Pl.—1. -mus,	-mur.
2. -tis; Pf. -s-tis-; Impv. -te or -tēte,	-mini.
3. -nt; Pf. -runt or -re; Impv. -ntū(d),	-ntur; Impv. -ntor.

2. The personal endings are added directly to the stem in the Present Indicative and Imperative only, except in the third conjugation, in some forms of the Future Indicative. In the other tenses certain modifications occur in the stem, or tense signs are employed :

(a) In the Present Subjunctive final **s** of the stem is changed to **ē** (e); final **s** to **es** (ea); final **i** to **ī** (īa); final **e** to **ē** (ēa). In the Future Indicative final **e** is changed to **a** or **ē** (ē); final **i** to **ī** (īa, īe).

(b) The tense signs are : for the Imperfect Indicative, **ba** (ba); for the Imperfect Subjunctive, **re** (re); for the Future Indicative in **s** and **s** verbs **bi** (b, bu); for the Perfect Indicative, **i** (i); for the Perfect Subjunctive, **erī**; for the Pluperfect Indicative, **era** (era); for the Pluperfect Subjunctive, **isse** (isse); for the Future Perfect Indicative, **erī** (er).

3. The stem itself is variously modified ; either by change of vowel or by addition of suffixes, and appears in the following forms :

(a) The *Present* stem; being the stem of the Present, Imperfect, and Future tenses. These forms are called the *Present System*.

(b) The *Perfect* stem; being the stem of the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses. These forms are called the *Perfect System*.

(c) The *Supine** stem; being the stem of the Future Active and Perfect Passive Participles and of the Supine. These forms are called the *Supine System*.

NOTE.—For details as to the formation of these stems, see 132 ff.

* This designation is retained because it is an established *terminus technicus*; as a matter of fact the Supine stem is not the stem of the Participles.

115. 1. The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses in the Passive are formed by the combination of the Perfect Passive Participle with forms of the verb *sum*, *I am*.

2. The Future Passive Infinitive is formed by the combination of the Supine with the Present Passive Infinitive of *eo*, *I go*.

3. The infinite parts of the verb are formed by the addition of the following endings to the stems :

ACTIVE.			PASSIVE.
INFINITIVE.	Pr. -re,		ri, i.
	Pf. -isse,		-tus (-ta, -tum), esse.
	Fut. -tūrum (-a, -um), esse,		-tum iri.
PARTICIPLES.	Pr. -ns (G. -ntis),		
	Pf. —		-tus (-ta, -tum).
	Fut. -tūrus (-a, -um).		
GERUND.		GERUNDIVE.	SUPINE.
-ndi (-dō, -dum, -dō).		-ndus (-a, -um).	-tum ; -tū.

116. THE VERB *sum*, *I am*.

(Pres. stem *es*-, Perf. stem *fu*-)

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
		PRESENT.	
Sg.—1.	<i>sum</i> , <i>I am</i> ,	<i>sim</i> ,	<i>I be</i> ,
2.	<i>es</i> , <i>thou art</i> ,	<i>sis</i> ,	<i>thou be</i> ,
3.	<i>est</i> , <i>he, she, it is</i> .	<i>sit</i> ,	<i>he, she, it be</i> .
PL.—1.	<i>sumus</i> , <i>we are</i> ,	<i>simus</i> ,	<i>we be</i> ,
2.	<i>estis</i> , <i>you are</i> ,	<i>sitis</i> ,	<i>you be</i> ,
3.	<i>sunt</i> , <i>they are</i> .	<i>sint</i> ,	<i>they be</i> .
		IMPERFECT.	
Sg.—1.	<i>eram</i> , <i>I was</i> ,	<i>essem</i> ,	<i>I were (forem)</i> ,
2.	<i>erās</i> , <i>thou wast</i> ,	<i>essēs</i> ,	<i>thou wert (forēs)</i> ,
3.	<i>erat</i> , <i>he was</i> .	<i>esset</i> ,	<i>he were (foret)</i> .
PL.—1.	<i>erāmus</i> , <i>we were</i> ,	<i>essāmus</i> ,	<i>we were</i> ,
2.	<i>erātis</i> , <i>you were</i> ,	<i>essētis</i> ,	<i>you were</i> ,
3.	<i>erant</i> , <i>they were</i> ,	<i>essent</i> ,	<i>they were (forent)</i> . X
		FUTURE.	
Sg.—1.	<i>erō</i> , <i>I shall be</i> ,		
2.	<i>eris</i> , <i>thou wilt be</i> ,		
3.	<i>erit</i> , <i>he will be</i> .		
PL.—1.	<i>erimus</i> , <i>we shall be</i> ,		
2.	<i>eritis</i> , <i>you will be</i> ,		
3.	<i>erunt</i> , <i>they will be</i> .		

PERFECT.

Sg.—1. fui,	<i>I have been, I was,</i>	fuerim,	<i>I have, may have, been,</i>
2. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been, thou wast,</i>	fueris,	<i>thou have, mayest have, been,</i>
3. fuit,	<i>he has been, he was.</i>	fuerit,	<i>he have, may have, been.</i>
PL.—1. fuimus,	<i>we have been, we were,</i>	fuerimus,	<i>we have, may have, been,</i>
2. fuistis,	<i>you have been, you were,</i>	fueritis,	<i>you have, may have, been,</i>
3. fuerunt,	<i>fuere, they have been, they were.</i>	fuerint,	<i>they have, may have, been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Sg.—1. fueram,	<i>I had been,</i>	fuissem,	<i>I had, might have, been,</i>
2. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been,</i>	fuissets,	<i>thou hadst, mightst have, been,</i>
3. fuerat,	<i>he had been.</i>	fuisset,	<i>he had, might have, been.</i>
PL.—1. fueramus,	<i>we had been,</i>	fuissemus,	<i>we had, might have, been,</i>
2. fueratis,	<i>you had been,</i>	fuissetis,	<i>you had, might have, been,</i>
3. fuerant,	<i>they had been.</i>	fuisSENT,	<i>they had, might have, been.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sg.—1. fuerō,	<i>I shall have been,</i>
2. fueris,	<i>thou wilt have been,</i>
3. fuerit,	<i>he will have been.</i>
PL.—1. fuerimus,	<i>we shall have been,</i>
2. fueritis,	<i>you will have been,</i>
3. fuerint,	<i>they will have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.
Sg.—1. —,	—,
2. es, <i>be thou,</i>	estō, <i>thou shalt be,</i>
3. —,	estō, <i>he shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. esse, <i>to be,</i>
PERF. fuisse, <i>to have been,</i>
FUT. futurum (-am, -um) esse
(fore), <i>to be about to be.</i>

PL.—1. —,
2. este, <i>be ye,</i>
3. —,

PARTICIPLE.

FUT. futurus, -a, -um, <i>about to be.</i>
--

NOTES.—1. Early forms are :

(a) In the Pres. Ind. *es* for *es*; regularly in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, but the quantity of the vowel is disputed.

(b) In the Pres. Subjv. *siem, siēs, siet, sient*; regular in inscriptions until the first century B. C. and common in early poets chiefly for metrical reasons; *siē* by *side* with this occur *fuam, fuās, fuat, fuant* (also LUCR. IV., 637, VERG. X., 108, LIV. XXV., 12, 6), which are taken up again by very late poets. *Sit* is also common.

(c) In the Impf. Subjv. the forms *forem, forēs, foret, forent* were probably in very early times equivalent to *futūrus essem, etc.*; and occasionally this force seems to be still present in the later period, especially in SALLUST; usually, however, they are equivalent to *essem, essēs, esset, essent*; in the Inf. *fore* always remained the equivalent of *futūrum esse*.

(d) In all the Perfect forms the original length was *fū-*, which is still found occasionally in early Latin.

(e) Early and principally legal are the rare forms *escit, escet, exit, for erit; -essint* for *erunt*.

2. The Pres. Part. is found only in the compounds; *ab-sēns, absēnt, and prae-sēns, present*.

117. COMPOUNDS OF *sum, I am*.

<i>ab-sum, I am away, absent. Pf.</i>	<i>ob-sum, I am against, I hurt. Pf.</i>
(<i>abfui</i>) <i>āfui.</i>	<i>obfui</i> or <i>offui.</i>
<i>ad-sum, I am present. Pf. affui.</i>	<i>pos-sum, I am able.</i>
<i>de-sum, I am wanting.</i>	<i>prae-sum, I am over, I superintend.</i>
<i>in-sum, I am in.</i>	<i>prō-sum, I am for, I profit.</i>
<i>inter-sum, I am between.</i>	<i>sub-sum, I am under. No Pf.</i>
	<i>super-sum, I am, or remain, over.</i>

These are all inflected like *sum*; but *prōsum* and *possum* require special treatment by reason of their composition.

Prōsum, I profit.

118. In the forms of *prōsum, prōd-* is used before vowels.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	<i>prō-sum, prōd-es, prōd-est,</i> <i>prō-sumus, prōd-estis, prōd-sunt,</i>	<i>prō-sim,</i>
IMPERFECT.	<i>prōd-eram,</i>	<i>prōd-essem,</i>
FUTURE.	<i>prōd-erō,</i>	
PERFECT.	<i>prō-fui,</i>	<i>prō-fuerim,</i>
PLUPERFECT.	<i>prō-fueram,</i>	<i>prō-fuissem.</i>
FUT. PERF.	<i>prō-fuerō,</i>	

INFINITIVE. PRES. *prōd-esse*; FUT. *prō-futūrum esse (-fore)*; PERF. *prō-fuisse*.

Possum, I am able, I can.

119. *Possum* is compounded of *pot* (*potis, pote*) and *sum*; *t* becomes *s* before *s*; in the perfect forms, *f* (*pot-fui*) is lost.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Sg.—1. pos-sum, <i>I am able, can,</i>	pos-sim, <i>I be able.</i>
2. pot-es,	pos-sis,
3. pot-est.	pos-sit.
PL.—1. pos-sumus,	pos-simus,
2. pot-estis,	pos-sitis,
3. pos-sunt.	pos-sint.

IMPERFECT.

Sg.—1. pot-eram, <i>I was able, could,</i>	pos-sem, <i>I were, might be, able.</i>
2. pot-erās,	pos-sēs,
3. pot-erat.	pos-set.
PL.—1. pot-erāmus,	pos-sēmus,
2. pot-erātis,	pos-sētis,
3. pot-erant.	pos-sent.

FUTURE.

Sg.—1. pot-erō, <i>I shall be able.</i>
2. pot-eris,
3. pot-erit.
PL.—1. pot-erimus,
2. pot-eritis,
3. pot-erunt.

PERFECT.

Sg.—1. pot-ui, <i>I have been able,</i>	pot-uerim, <i>I have, may have, been able.</i>
2. pot-uisti,	pot-ueris,
3. pot-uit.	pot-uerit.
PL.—1. pot-uimus,	pot-uerimus,
2. pot-uistis,	pot-ueritis,
3. pot-uērunt.	pot-uerint.

PLUPERFECT.

Sg.—1. pot-ueram, <i>I had been able.</i>	pot-uissem, <i>I had, might have, been able.</i>
2. pot-uerās,	pot-uissēs,
3. pot-uerat.	pot-uisset.
PL.—1. pot-uerāmus,	pot-uissēmus,
2. pot-uerātis,	pot-uissētis,
3. pot-uerant.	pot-uissent.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sg.—1. pot-uerō, <i>I shall have been</i>	PL.—1. pot-uerimus,
2. pot-ueris, [able,	2. pot-ueritis,
3. pot-uerit.	3. pot-uerint.

INFINITIVE. PRES., *posse, to be able.* PERF., *potuisse, to have been able.*

NOTES.—1. In the early Latin the fusion of the two parts of the compound has not fully taken place; we accordingly find not unfrequently: *potis sum, potis es, potis est, potis sunt; potis siem, potis sis, potis sit, potis sint; potis erat; pote fuisset*; and sometimes (even in classical and Augustan poets) *potis* and *pote* alone, the copula being omitted. Partial fusion is seen in Inf. *pot-esse, potisse*; Subjv. *poti-sit* (Inscr.), *poti-asset*.

2. Occasional passive forms (followed by a passive infinitive) are found in early Latin (not in PLAUT. or TER.) and LUCRETIVUS: *potestur, possētur, posatur, poterātur*. *Poterint* for *poterunt* is doubtful.

REGULAR VERBS.

SYSTEMS OF CONJUGATION.

120. 1. There are two Systems of Conjugation, the Thematic and the Non-thematic (132). The Non-thematic is confined to a small class. The Thematic System comprises four Conjugations, distinguished by the vowel characteristics of the present stem, *ā, ē, ē, ī*, which may be found by dropping *-re* from the Present Infinitive Active. The consonant preceding the short vowel stem-characteristic is called the consonant stem-characteristic.

2. From the *Present* stem, as seen in the Present Indicative and Present Infinitive active; from the *Perfect* stem, as seen in the Perfect Indicative active; and from the *Supine* stem, can be derived all the forms of the verb. These tenses are accordingly called the *Principal Parts*; and in the regular verbs appear in the four conjugations as follows:

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	SUPINE.	
I. am-ō,	amā-re,	amā-vi,	amā-tum,	<i>to love.</i>
II. dēle-ō,	dēlē-re,	dēlē-vi,	dēlē-tum,	<i>to blot out.</i>
mone-ō,	monē-re,	mon-ui,	mon-i-tum,	<i>to remind.</i>
III. em-ō,	emē-re,	ēm-i,	ēm(p)-tum,	<i>to buy.</i>
statu-ō,	statue-re,	statu-i,	statū-tum,	<i>to settle.</i>
scrib-ō,	scribe-re,	scrip-si,	scrip-tum,	<i>to write.</i>
cap-i-ō,	cape-re,	cēp-i,	cap-tum,	<i>to take.</i>
IV. audi-ō,	audi-re,	audi-vi,	audi-tum,	<i>to hear.</i>

Rules for forming the Tenses.

121. 1. The Present System. From the Present stem as obtained by dropping *-re* of the Pres. Inf. Active, form

a. Pres. Subjv. by changing final *ē* to *e*, *ō* to *ea*, *e* to *a* (or *-ia*), *i* to *ia*, and adding *-m* for active, *-r* for passive; *Pres. Impv. Passive* by adding *-re*; *Fut. Impv.* by adding *-to* for Active and *-tor* for the Passive; *Pres. Part.* by adding *-ns* and lengthening preceding vowel; *Gerund* by adding *-ndi* after shortening *ē* and *ō*, changing *i* to *ie*, and in a few verbs *e* to *ie*. *Pres. Impv. Active* is the same as the stem; *Pres. Indic. Passive* may be formed from Pres. Indic. Act. by adding *-r* (after shortening *ō*).

b. Impf. Indic. by adding *-bam* for active and *-bar* for passive to the stem in the first and second conjugations; to the lengthened stem in the third and fourth (*e* to *ē* or *iē*, *i* to *iē*); *Impf. Subjv.* by adding the endings *-rem* and *-rer*, or by adding *-m* and *-r* respectively to the Pres. Inf. Active.

c. Future, by adding *-bō* and *-bor* to the stem in the first and second conjugations; *-m* and *-r* in the third and in the fourth (*e* being changed to *a* (*ia*); *i*, to *ia*).

2. The Perfect System. From the Perfect stem as obtained by dropping final *i* of the Perfect, form

a. Perf. Subjv. Active by adding *-erim*; *Perf. Inf. Active* by adding *-isse*.

b. Plupf. Indic. Active by adding *-eram*; *Plup. Subjv. Active* by adding *-issem*.

c. Fut. Perf. Active by adding *-erō*.

3. The Supine System. From the Supine stem as obtained by dropping final *-m* of the Supine, form

a. Perf. Part. Passive by adding *-s*.

b. Fut. Part. Active by adding *-rus* (preceding *u* being lengthened to *ū*).

c. The Compound Tenses in the Passive and the Periphrastic forms by combining these Participles with forms of *esse*, *to be*.

REMARK.—*Euphonic changes in the consonant stem-characteristic.* Characteristic *b* before *s* and *t* becomes *p*; *g* and *qu* before *t* become *c*; *a*, *g*, *qu*, with *s*, become *x*; *t* and *d* before *s* are assimilated, and then sometimes dropped. See further, §.

scrib-ō, scrip-ti, scrip-tum; *legō, lēo-tum*; *coqu-ō, coo-tum*; *dic-ō, dixi (dixi-t)*; *iung-ō, iūnx-i (iūng-t)*; *coqu-ō, coxi (coqu-t)*; *ed-ō, ē-sum (ed-sum)*; *cōd-ō, cōs-ti (cōd-t)*; *mitt-ō, mi-ti (mit-t)*, *mis-sum (mit-sum)*.

122.

First Conjugation.

CONJUGATION OF *amāre*, to love.PRIN. PARTS : *am-ō*, *amā-re*, *amā-vi*, *amā-tum*.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

*Am loving, do love, love.**Be loving, may love.*SG.—1. *am-ō*,*ame-m*,2. *amā-s*,*amē-s*,3. *ama-t*,*ame-t*.PL.—1. *amā-mus*,*amē-mus*,2. *amā-tis*,*amē-tis*,3. *ama-nt*,*ame-nt*.

IMPERFECT.

*Was loving, loved.**Were loving, might love.*SG.—1. *amā-ba-m*,*amā-re-m*,2. *amā-bā-s*,*amā-rē-s*,3. *amā-ba-t*,*amā-re-t*.PL.—1. *amā-bā-mus*,*amā-rē-mus*,2. *amā-bā-tis*,*amā-rē-tis*,3. *amā-ba-nt*,*amā-re-nt*.

FUTURE.

*Shall be loving, shall love.*SG.—1. *amā-b-ō*,2. *amā-bi-s*,3. *amā-bi-t*,PL.—1. *amā-bi-mus*,2. *amā-bi-tis*,3. *amā-bu-nt*.

PERFECT.

*Have loved, did love.**Have, may have, loved.*SG.—1. *amā-v-ī*,*amā-v-erī-m*,2. *amā-v-istī*,*amā-v-erī-s*,3. *amā-v-it*,*amā-v-erī-t*.PL.—1. *amā-v-imus*,*amā-v-erī-mus*,2. *amā-v-istis*,*amā-v-erī-tis*,3. *amā-v-ērunt (-ēre)*,*amā-v-erī-nt*.

First Conjugation.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PLUPERFECT.

Had loved.

Had, might have, loved.

- Sg.—1. amā-v-erā-m,
2. amā-v-erā-s,
3. amā-v-erā-t,

- amā-v-isse-m,
amā-v-isse-s,
amā-v-isse-t.

- Pl.—1. amā-v-erā-mus,
2. amā-v-erā-tis,
3. amā-v-erā-nt,

- amā-v-isse-mus,
amā-v-isse-tis,
amā-v-isse-nt.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Shall have loved.

- Sg.—1. amā-v-er-ō,
2. amā-v-er-i-s,
3. amā-v-er-i-t.

- Pl.—1. amā-v-er-i-mus,
2. amā-v-er-i-tis,
3. amā-v-er-i-nt.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

- Sg.—1. —, —,
2. amā, love thou, amā-tō, thou shalt love.
3. —, amā-tō, he shall love.

- Pl.—1. —, —,
2. amā-te, love ye, amā-tōte, ye shall love.
3. —, ama-ntō, they shall love.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. amā-re, to love.

PERF. amā-v-isse, to have loved.

FUT. amā-tūr-um, -am, -um esse, to be about to love.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

N. [amā-re], loving.

G. ama-nd-i, of loving.

D. ama-nd-ō, to loving.

Ac. [amā-re],

Ac. amā-tum, to love.

(ad) ama-nd-um, loving, to love.

Ab. ama-nd-ō, by loving.

Ab. amā-tū, to love, in the loving.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. N. amā-n-s (G. ama-nt-is), loving.

FUTURE. amā-tūr-us, -a, -um, being about to love.

First Conjugation.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

*Am loved.**Be, may be, loved.*

- Sg.—1. amo-r,
2. amā-ris (-re),
3. amā-tur,

- ame-r,
amē-ris (-re),
amē-tur.

- PL.—1. amā-mur,
2. amā-mini,
3. ama-ntur,

- amē-mur,
amē-mini,
ame-ntur.

IMPERFECT.

*Was loved.**Were, might be, loved.*

- Sg.—1. amā-be-r,
2. amā-bē-ris (-re),
3. amā-bē-tur,

- amā-re-r,
amā-rē-ris (-re),
amā-rē-tur.

- PL.—1. amā-bē-mur,
2. amā-bē-mini,
3. amā-be-ntur,

- amā-rē-mur,
amā-rē-mini,
amā-re-ntur.

FUTURE.

Shall be loved.

- Sg.—1. amā-bo-r,
2. amā-be-ris (-re),
3. amā-bi-tur.

- PL.—1. amā-bi-mur,
2. amā-bi-mini,
3. amā-bu-ntur.

PERFECT.

*Have been loved, was loved.**Have, may have, been loved.*

- Sg.—1. amā-t-us, -a, -um sum,
2. es,
3. est,

- amā-t-us, -a, -um sim,
sis,
sit,

- PL.—1. amā-t-i, -ae, -a sumus,
2. estis,
3. sunt.

- amā-t-i, -ae, -a simus,
sitis,
sint.

First Conjugation.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PLUPERFECT.

*Had been loved.**Had, might have, been loved.*

Sg.—1.	amā-t-us, -a, -um	eram,	amā-t-us, -a, -um	essem,
2.		erās,		essēs,
3.		erat,		esset,
Pl.—1.	amā-t-i, -ae, -a	erāmus,	amā-t-i, -ae, -a	essēmus,
2.		erātis,		essētis,
3.		erant.		essent.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Shall have been loved.

Sg.—1.	amā-t-us, -a, -um	erō,
2.		eris,
3.		erit.
Pl.—1.	amā-t-i, -ae, -a	erimus,
2.		eritis,
3.		erunt.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

Sg.—1.	—,	—,
2.	amā-re, <i>be thou loved.</i>	amā-tor. <i>thou shalt be loved.</i>
3.	—,	amā-tor, <i>he shall be loved.</i>
Pl.—1.	—,	—,
2.	amā-mini, <i>be ye loved.</i>	—,
3.	—.	ama-ntor, <i>they shall be loved.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	amā-ri,	<i>to be loved.</i>
PERF.	amā-t-um, -am, -um	esse, <i>to have been loved.</i>
FUT.	amā-tum iri,	<i>to be about to be loved.</i>
FUT. PF.	amā-t-um, -am, -um	fore.

PARTICIPLE.

GERUNDIVE.

PERF.	amā-t-us, -a, -um,	<i>loved.</i>	ama-nd-us, -a, -um, (one)	<i>to be loved.</i>
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123.

Second Conjugation.

CONJUGATION OF *delēre*, to destroy (*blot out*).PRIN. PARTS : *dēle-ō*, *dēlē-re*, *dēlē-vi*, *dēlē-tum*.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
INDIC.	SUBJV.	INDIC.	SUBJV.
PRESENT.			
Sg.— <i>dēle-ō</i> , <i>dēlē-s</i> , <i>dēle-t</i> ,	<i>dēlea-m</i> , <i>dēlē-s</i> , <i>dēlea-t</i> ,	<i>dēle-o-r</i> , <i>dēlē-ris (-re)</i> , <i>dēlē-tur</i> ,	<i>dēlea-r</i> , <i>dēlē-ris (-re)</i> , <i>dēlē-tur</i> ,
PL.— <i>dēlē-mus</i> , <i>dēlē-tis</i> , <i>dēle-nt</i> .	<i>dēlē-mus</i> , <i>dēlē-tis</i> , <i>dēlea-nt</i> .	<i>dēlē-mur</i> , <i>dēle-mini</i> , <i>dēle-ntur</i> .	<i>dēlē-mur</i> , <i>dēle-mini</i> , <i>dēle-a-ntur</i> .
IMPERFECT.			
Sg.— <i>dēlē-ba-m</i> , <i>dēlē-bā-s</i> , <i>dēlē-ba-t</i> ,	<i>dēlē-re-m</i> , <i>dēlē-rē-s</i> , <i>dēlē-re-t</i> ,	<i>dēlē-ba-r</i> , <i>dēlē-bā-ris (-re)</i> , <i>dēlē-bā-tur</i> ,	<i>dēlē-re-r</i> , <i>dēlē-rē-ris (-re)</i> , <i>dēlē-rē-tur</i> ,
PL.— <i>dēlē-bā-mus</i> , <i>dēlē-bā-tis</i> , <i>dēlē-ba-nt</i> .	<i>dēlē-rē-mus</i> , <i>dēlē-rē-tis</i> , <i>dēlē-re-nt</i> .	<i>dēlē-bā-mur</i> , <i>dēlē-bā-mini</i> , <i>dēlē-ba-ntur</i> ,	<i>dēlē-rē-mur</i> , <i>dēlē-rē-mini</i> , <i>dēlē-re-ntur</i> .
FUTURE.			
Sg.— <i>dēlē-b-ō</i> , <i>dēlē-bi-s</i> , <i>dēlē-bi-t</i> ,		<i>dēlē-bo-r</i> , <i>dēlē-be-ris (re)</i> , <i>dēlē-bi-tur</i> ,	
PL.— <i>dēlē-bi-mus</i> , <i>dēlē-bi-tis</i> , <i>dēlē-bu-nt</i> .		<i>dēlē-bi-mur</i> , <i>dēlē-bi-mini</i> , <i>dēlē-bu-ntur</i> .	
PERFECT.			
Sg.— <i>dēlē-v-i</i> , <i>dēlē-v-istī</i> , <i>dēlē-v-it</i> ,	<i>dēlē-v-erī-m</i> , <i>dēlē-v-erī-s</i> , <i>dēlē-v-erī-t</i> ,	<i>dēle-t-us sum</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>est</i> ,	<i>dēlē-t-us sim</i> , <i>sis</i> , <i>sit</i> .
PL.— <i>dēlē-v-imus</i> , <i>dēlē-v-istis</i> , <i>dēlē-v-ērunt (-ēre)</i> ,	<i>dēlē-v-erī-mus</i> , <i>dēlē-v-erī-tis</i> , <i>dēlē-v-erī-nt</i> ,	<i>dēle-t-i sumus</i> , <i>estis</i> , <i>sunt</i> ,	<i>dēle-t-i simus</i> , <i>sitis</i> , <i>sint</i> .

Second Conjugation.

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
INDIC.	SUBJV.	INDIC.	SUBJV.
PLUPERFECT.			
Sg.—dēlē-v-erā-m,	dēlē-v-isse-m,	dēlē-t-us eram,	dēlē-t-us essem,
dēlē-v-erā-s,	dēlē-v-issēs,	erās,	essēs,
dēlē-v-erā-t,	dēlē-v-isset.	erat,	esset.
PL.—dēlē-v-erā-mus,	dēlē-v-issē-mus,	dēlē-t-i erāmus,	dēlē-t-i essemus,
dēlē-v-erā-tis,	dēlē-v-issētis,	erātis,	essētis,
dēlē-v-erā-nt,	dēlē-v-issent.	erant,	essent.
FUTURE PERFECT.			
Sg.—dēlē-v-er-ō,		dēlē-t-us erō,	
dēlē-v-er-is,		eris,	
dēlē-v-er-it,		erit.	
PL.—dēlē-v-er-i-mus,		dēlē-t-i erimus,	
dēlē-v-er-i-tis,		eritis,	
dēlē-v-er-i-nt,		erunt.	
IMPERATIVE.			
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PRESENT.	FUTURE.
Sg. —, —, —,	—, —, —,	—, —, —,	—, —, —,
dēlē,	dēlē-tū,	dēlē-re,	dēlē-tor,
—,	dēlē-tū,	—,	dēlē-tor.
PL. —, —, —,	—, —, —,	—, —, —,	—, —, —,
dēlē-te,	dēlē-tūte,	dēlē-mini,	—,
—,	dēle-ntū.	—,	dēle-ntor.
INFINITIVE.			
PRES. dēlē-re.		PRES. dēlē-ri.	
PERF. dēlē-v-isse.		PERF. dēlē-t-um, -am, -um esse.	
FUT. dēlē-tūr-um, -am, -um esse.		FUT. dēlē-tum iri.	
		FUT. PF. dēlē-t-um, -am, -um fore.	
GERUND.		PARTICIPLES.	
N. [dēlē-re].		PRES. N. dēlē-n-s; G. dēle-nt-is.	
G. dēle-nd-i.		FUT. dēlē-tūr-us, -a, -um.	
D. dēle-nd-ō.		PERF. dēlē-t-us, -a, -um.	
Ac. [dēlē-re]	Ac. dēlē-tum.		
(ad) dēle-nd-um.			
Ab. dēle-nd-ō.	Ab. dēlē-tū.		
		GERUNDIVE.	
		dēle-nd-us, -a, -um.	

124. Like *délère*, to *destroy*, are conjugated only, *nère*, to *spin*, *flère*, to *weep*, and the compounds of *-plère*, *fill*, and *-olère* *grow* (the latter with Supine in *-itum*); also *cière*, to *stir up*. See 137(b).

All other verbs of the Second Conjugation retain the characteristic *e* in the Present System, but drop it in the Perfect System, changing *vi* to *ui*, and weaken it to *i* in the Supine System.

Second Conjugation.

CONJUGATION OF *monère*, to *remind*.

PRIN. PARTS : *mone-ō*, *monē-re*, *mon-ui*, *moni-tum*.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
INDIC.	SUBJV.	INDIC.	SUBJV.
PRESENT.			
Sg.— <i>mone-ō</i> , <i>monē-s</i> , <i>mone-t</i> ,	<i>monea-m</i> , <i>moneā-s</i> , <i>monea-t</i> ,	<i>mone-o-r</i> , <i>monē-ris (-re)</i> , <i>monē-tur</i> ,	<i>monea-r</i> , <i>moneā-ris (-re)</i> , <i>moneā-tur</i> ,
Pl.— <i>monē-mus</i> , <i>monē-tis</i> , <i>mone-nt</i> .	<i>moneā-mus</i> , <i>moneā-tis</i> , <i>monea-nt</i> .	<i>monē-mur</i> , <i>monē-mini</i> , <i>mone-ntur</i> .	<i>mone-ā-mur</i> , <i>mone-ā-mini</i> , <i>mone-a-ntur</i> .
IMPERFECT.			
Sg.— <i>monē-ba-m</i> , <i>monē-bā-s</i> , <i>monē-ba-t</i> ,	<i>monē-re-m</i> , <i>monē-rē-s</i> , <i>monē-re-t</i> ,	<i>monē-ba-r</i> , <i>monē-bā-ris (-re)</i> , <i>monē-bā-tur</i> ,	<i>monē-re-r</i> , <i>monē-rē-ris (-re)</i> , <i>monē-rē-tur</i> ,
Pl.— <i>monē-bā-mus</i> , <i>monē-bā-tis</i> , <i>monē-ba-nt</i> .	<i>monē-rē-mus</i> , <i>monē-rē-tis</i> , <i>monē-re-nt</i> .	<i>monē-bā-mur</i> , <i>monē-bā-mini</i> , <i>monē-ba-ntur</i> .	<i>monē-rē-mur</i> , <i>monē-rē-mini</i> , <i>monē-re-ntur</i> .
FUTURE.			
Sg.— <i>monē-b-ō</i> , <i>monē-bi-s</i> , <i>monē-bi-t</i> ,		<i>monē-bo-r</i> , <i>monē-be-ris (-re)</i> , <i>monē-bi-tur</i> ,	
Pl.— <i>monē-bi-mus</i> , <i>monē-bi-tis</i> , <i>monē-bu-nt</i> .		<i>monē-bi-mur</i> , <i>monē-bi-mini</i> , <i>monē-bu-ntur</i> .	
PERFECT.			
Sg.— <i>mon-u-i</i> , <i>mon-u-isti</i> , <i>mon-u-it</i> ,	<i>mon-u-eri-m</i> , <i>mon-u-erī-s</i> , <i>mon-u-erī-t</i> ,	<i>moni-t-us sum</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>est</i> ,	<i>moni-t-us sim</i> , <i>sis</i> , <i>sit</i> ,
Pl.— <i>mon-u-imus</i> , <i>mon-u-istis</i> , <i>mon-u-erunt (-ēre)</i> .	<i>mon-u-erī-mus</i> , <i>mon-u-erī-tis</i> , <i>mon-u-erī-nt</i> .	<i>moni-t-i sumus</i> , <i>estis</i> , <i>sunt</i> .	<i>moni-t-i simus</i> , <i>estis</i> , <i>sint</i> .

Second Conjugation.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

INDIC.

SUBJV.

INDIC.

SUBJV.

PLUPERFECT.

Sg. --mon-u- <i>era-m</i> ,	mon-u- <i>isse-m</i> ,	moni-t-us <i>eram</i> ,	moni-t-us <i>essem</i> ,
mon-u- <i>erā-s</i> ,	mon-u- <i>issē-s</i> ,	<i>erās</i> ,	<i>essēs</i> ,
mon-u- <i>era-t</i> ,	mon-u- <i>isse-t</i> .	<i>erat</i> ,	<i>esset</i> ,
PL. --mon-u- <i>erā-mus</i> ,	mon-u- <i>issē-mus</i> ,	moni-t-i <i>erāmus</i> ,	moni-t-i <i>essāmus</i> ,
mon-u- <i>erāt-is</i> ,	mon-u- <i>issēt-is</i> ,	<i>erātis</i> ,	<i>essētis</i> ,
mon-u- <i>era-nt</i> .	mon-u- <i>isse-nt</i> .	<i>erant</i> .	<i>essent</i> .

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sg. --mon-u- <i>er-ō</i> ,	moni-t-us <i>erō</i> ,
mon-u- <i>erī-s</i> ,	<i>eris</i> ,
mon-u- <i>erit</i> ,	<i>erit</i> ,
PL. --mon-u- <i>erī-mus</i> ,	moni-t-i <i>erimus</i> ,
mon-u- <i>erīt-is</i> ,	<i>eritis</i> ,
mon-u- <i>erit-nt</i> .	<i>erunt</i> .

IMPERATIVE.

	PRESENT.	FUTURE.		PRESENT.	FUTURE.
Sg.	—	—		—	—
	monē,	monē-tū,		monē-re,	monē-tor,
	—	monē-tū,		—	monē-tor,
PL.	—	—		—	—
	monē-te,	monē-tōte,		monē-mini,	—
	—	mone-ntū.		—	mone-ntor.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. monē-re.	Pres. monē-ri.
Perp. mon-u- <i>isse</i> .	Perp. moni-t-um, -am, -um esse.
Fut. moni-tū-um, -am, um esse.	Fut. moni-t-um <i>iri</i> .
	Fut. Pr. moni-t-um, -am, -um fore.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

PARTICIPLES.

N. [monē-re].		Pres. N. monē-n-s ; G. mone-nt-is.
G. mone-nd-i.		Fut. moni-tū-um, -a, -um.
D. mone-nd-ī.		Perp. moni-t-um, -a, -um.
Ac. [monē-re]	Ac. moni-tum.	
(ad) mone-nd-um.		GERUNDIVE.
Ab. mone-nd-ō.	Ab. moni-tū.	mone-nd-um, -a, -um.

125.

Third Conjugation.

CONJUGATION OF *emere, to buy*.PRIN. PARTS : *em-o, eme-re, ĕm-i, ĕm(p)-tum*.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
INDIC.	SUBJV.	INDIC.	SUBJV.
PRESENT.			
Sg.— <i>em-o,</i> <i>emi-s,</i> <i>emi-t,</i>	<i>ema-m,</i> <i>emā-s,</i> <i>ema-t,</i>	<i>em-o-r,</i> <i>eme-ris (-re),</i> <i>emi-tur,</i>	<i>ema-r,</i> <i>emā-ris (-re),</i> <i>emā-tur,</i>
Pl.— <i>emi-mus,</i> <i>emi-tis,</i> <i>emu-nt.</i>	<i>emā-mus,</i> <i>emā-tis,</i> <i>ema-nt.</i>	<i>emi-mur,</i> <i>emi-mini,</i> <i>emu-ntur.</i>	<i>emā-mur,</i> <i>emā-mini,</i> <i>ema-ntur.</i>
IMPERFECT.			
Sg.— <i>emē-ba-m,</i> <i>emē-bā-s,</i> <i>emē-ba-t,</i>	<i>eme-re-m,</i> <i>eme-rē-s,</i> <i>eme-re-t,</i>	<i>emē-ba-r,</i> <i>emē-bā-ris (-re),</i> <i>emē-bā-tur,</i>	<i>eme-rē-r,</i> <i>eme-rē-ris (-re),</i> <i>eme-rē-tur,</i>
Pl.— <i>emē-bā-mus,</i> <i>emē-bā-tis,</i> <i>emē-ba-nt.</i>	<i>eme-rē-mus,</i> <i>eme-rē-tis,</i> <i>eme-re-nt.</i>	<i>emē-bā-mur,</i> <i>emē-bā-mini,</i> <i>emē-ba-ntur.</i>	<i>eme-rē-mur,</i> <i>eme-rē-mini,</i> <i>eme-re-ntur.</i>
FUTURE.			
Sg.— <i>ema-m,</i> <i>emē-s,</i> <i>eme-t,</i>		<i>ema-r,</i> <i>emē-ris (-re),</i> <i>emē-tur,</i>	
Pl.— <i>emē-mus,</i> <i>emē-tis,</i> <i>eme-nt.</i>		<i>emē-mur,</i> <i>emē-mini,</i> <i>eme-ntur.</i>	
PERFECT.			
Sg.— <i>ĕm-i,</i> <i>ĕm-isti,</i> <i>ĕm-it,</i>	<i>ĕm-eri-m,</i> <i>ĕm-erī-s,</i> <i>ĕm-erī-t,</i>	<i>ĕmp-t-us sum,</i> <i>es,</i> <i>est,</i>	<i>ĕmp-t-us sim,</i> <i>sis,</i> <i>sit,</i>
Pl.— <i>ĕm-imus,</i> <i>ĕm-istis,</i> <i>ĕm-ērunt (-āre).</i>	<i>ĕm-erī-mus,</i> <i>ĕm-erī-tis,</i> <i>ĕm-erī-nt.</i>	<i>ĕmp-t-i sumus,</i> <i>estis,</i> <i>sunt.</i>	<i>ĕmp-t-i simus,</i> <i>sitis,</i> <i>sint.</i>

Third Conjugation.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
INDIC.	SUBJV.	INDIC.	SUBJV.
PLUPERFECT.			
Sg.—ē-m-erā-m,	ē-m-isse-m,	ēmp-t-us eram,	ēmp-t-us essem,
ē-m-erā-s,	ē-m-issē-s,	erās,	essēs,
ē-m-erā-t,	ē-m-isse-t,	erat,	esset,
Pl.—ē-m-erā-mus,	ē-m-issē-mus,	ēmp-t-i erāmus,	ēmp-t-i essemus,
ē-m-erā-tis,	ē-m-issē-tis,	erātis,	essētis,
ē-m-erā-nt.	ē-m-isse-nt.	erant.	essent.
FUTURE PERFECT.			
Sg.—ē-m-er-ū,		ēmp-t-us erū,	
ē-m-er-īs,		eris,	
ē-m-er-i-t,		erit,	
Pl.—ē-m-er-i-mus,		ēmp-t-i erimus,	
ē-m-er-i-tis,		eritis,	
ē-m-er-i-nt.		erunt.	
IMPERATIVE.			
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PRESENT.	FUTURE.
Sg. —	—	—	—
eme,	emi-tū,	eme-re,	emi-tor,
—	emi-tū,	—	emi-tor,
Pl. —	—	—	—
emi-te.	emi-tōte,	emi-mini.	—
—	emū-ntū.	—	emū-ntor.
INFINITIVE.			
Pres. eme-re.		Pres. em-i.	
Perf. ē-m-isse.		Perf. ēmp-t-um, -am, -um esse.	
Fut. ēmp-tūr-um, -am, -um esse.		Fut. ēmp-tum iri.	
		Fut. Pr. ēmp-t-um, -am, -um fore.	
GERUND.		PARTICIPLES.	
N. [eme-re].		Pres. N. emē-n-s; G. emē-nt-is.	
G. em-e-nd-i.		Fut. ēmp-tūr-us, -a, -um.	
D. em-e-nd-ū.		Perf. ēmp-t-us, -a, -um.	
Ac. [em-e-re]	Ac. ēmp-tum.		
(ad) em-e-ndum.		GERUNDIVE.	
Ab. em-e-nd-ū.	Ab. ēmp-tū.	em-e-nd-us, -a, -um.	

126. Many verbs of the third conjugation with stem in *ie* (Pres. Indic. in *iō*) weaken this *ie* to *e* before *-re*, and to *i* before *m*, *s*, and *t* in all tenses of the Present System except the Future. Otherwise they follow the inflection of *eme-re*.

These verbs are *capiō*, *cupiō*, *faciō*, *fodiō*, *fugiō*, *iaciō*, *pariō*, *quatiō*, *raziō*, *sapiō*, and their compounds; also compounds of *-liciō*, *-spiciō*, and the deponents *gradior* and its compounds, *morior* and its compounds, *patior* and its compounds.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESENT SYSTEM OF *cape-re*, *to take*.

PRIN. PARTS : *capi-ō*, *cape-re*, *cap-i*, *cap-tum*.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
INDIC.	SUBJV.	INDIC.	SUBJV.
PRESENT.			
Sg.— <i>capi-ō</i> , <i>capi-s</i> , <i>capi-t</i> ,	<i>capia-m</i> , <i>capiā-s</i> , <i>capi-a-t</i> ,	<i>capi-o-r</i> , <i>cape-ris (-re)</i> , <i>capi-tur</i> ,	<i>capia-r</i> , <i>capiā-ris (-re)</i> , <i>capi-tur</i> ,
Pl.— <i>capi-mus</i> , <i>capi-tis</i> , <i>capiu-nt</i> .	<i>capiā-mus</i> , <i>capiā-tis</i> , <i>capi-a-nt</i> .	<i>capi-mur</i> , <i>capi-minī</i> , <i>capiu-ntur</i> .	<i>capiā-mur</i> , <i>capiā-minī</i> , <i>capi-a-ntur</i> .
IMPERFECT.			
Sg.— <i>capiē-ba-m</i> , <i>etc.</i>	<i>cap-e-re-m</i> , <i>etc.</i>	<i>capi-ē-ba-r</i> , <i>etc.</i>	<i>cape-re-r</i> , <i>etc.</i>
FUTURE.			
Sg.— <i>capia-m</i> , <i>capiē-s</i> , <i>etc.</i>		<i>capia-r</i> , <i>capiē-ris (-re)</i> , <i>etc.</i>	
IMPERATIVE.			
PRIN.	FUT.	PRIN.	FUT.
Sg.— <i>cape</i> , <i>capi-te</i> .	<i>cap-i-tō</i> , <i>cap-i-tō</i> , <i>capi-tōte</i> , <i>capiu-ntō</i> .	<i>cape-re</i> , <i>capi-minī</i> .	<i>capi-tor</i> , <i>capiu-ntor</i> .
INFINITIVE.			
PRIN. <i>cape-re</i> .		<i>cap-i</i> .	
PARTICIPLE.			
PRIN. <i>capiē-n-s</i> .	GERUND. G. <i>capiē-nd-i</i> .	GERUNDIVE. <i>capiē-nd-us, -a, -um</i> .	

127.

Fourth Conjugation.

CONJUGATION OF *audire*, to hear.PRIN. PARTS : *audi-ō, audi-re, audi-vi, audi-tum.*

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

INDIC.

SUBJV.

INDIC.

SUBJV.

PRESENT.

Sg.— <i>audi-ō,</i> <i>audi-s,</i> <i>audi-t,</i>	<i>audia-m,</i> ✓ <i>audia-s,</i> <i>audia-t,</i>	<i>audi-o-r,</i> <i>audi-ris (re),</i> <i>audi-tur,</i>	<i>audia-r,</i> <i>audia-ris (-re),</i> <i>audia-tur,</i> >
PL.— <i>audi-mus,</i> <i>audi-tis,</i> <i>audiu-nt.</i>	<i>audis-mus,</i> <i>audis-tis,</i> <i>audia-nt.</i>	<i>audi-mur,</i> <i>audi-mini,</i> <i>audi-u-ntur.</i>	<i>audis-mur,</i> <i>audis-mini,</i> <i>audia-ntur.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Sg.— <i>audie-ba-m,</i> <i>audie-bā-s,</i> <i>audie-ba-t,</i>	<i>audi-re-m,</i> <i>audi-rē-s,</i> <i>audi-re-t,</i>	<i>audie-ba-r,</i> <i>audie-bā-ris (re),</i> <i>audie-bā-tur,</i>	<i>audi-re-r,</i> <i>audi-rē-ris (-re),</i> <i>audi-rē-tur,</i>
PL.— <i>audie-bā-mus,</i> <i>audie-bā-tis,</i> <i>audie-ba-nt.</i>	<i>audi-rē-mus,</i> <i>audi-rē-tis,</i> <i>audi-re-nt.</i>	<i>audie-bā-mur,</i> <i>audie-bā-mini,</i> <i>audie-ba-ntur.</i>	<i>audi-rē-mur,</i> <i>audi-rē-mini,</i> <i>audi-re-ntur.</i>

FUTURE.

Sg.— <i>audia-m,</i> ✓ <i>audie-s,</i> <i>audie-t,</i>	<i>audia-r,</i> <i>audie-ris (-re),</i> <i>audie-tur,</i>
PL.— <i>audie-mus,</i> <i>audie-tis,</i> <i>audie-nt.</i>	<i>audie-mur,</i> <i>audie-mini,</i> <i>audie-ntur.</i>

PERFECT.

Sg.— <i>audi-v-i,</i> <i>audi-v-isti,</i> <i>audi-v-it,</i>	<i>audi-v-er-i-m,</i> <i>audi-v-er-i-s,</i> <i>audi-v-er-i-t,</i>	<i>audi-t-us sum,</i> <i>es,</i> <i>est,</i>	<i>audi-t-us sim,</i> <i>es,</i> <i>sit,</i>
PL.— <i>audi-v-imus,</i> <i>audi-v-istis,</i> <i>audi-v-erunt (-ere).</i>	<i>audi-v-er-i-mus,</i> <i>audi-v-er-i-tis,</i> <i>audi-v-er-i-nt.</i>	<i>audi-t-i sumus,</i> <i>estis,</i> <i>sunt.</i>	<i>audi-t-i simus,</i> <i>estis,</i> <i>sint.</i>

Fourth Conjugation.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

INDIC.

SUBJV.

INDIC.

SUBJV.

PLUPERFECT.

Sg.—audi-v- era-m ,	audi-v- isse-m ,	audi-t- us eram ,	audi-tu- s essem ,
audi-v- erā-s ,	audi-v- issē-s ,	erā-s,	essē-s,
audi-v- era-t ,	audi-v- isse-t ,	erat,	esset,
PL.—audi-v- erā-mus ,	audi-v- issē-mus ,	audi-t- i erāmus ,	audi-t-i essēmus ,
audi-v- erā-tis ,	audi-v- issē-tis ,	erātis,	essētis,
audi-v- era-nt ,	audi-v- isse-nt ,	erant.	essent.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sg.—audi-v- er-ō ,	audi-t- us erō ,
audi-v- erī-s ,	eris,
audi-v- erit ,	erit,
PL.—audi-v- erī-mus ,	audi-t- i erimus ,
audi-v- erī-tis ,	eritis,
audi-v- erint ,	erunt.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PRESENT.	FUTURE.
Sg.— —	—	—	—
audi,	audi-tō,	audi-re,	audi-tor,
—	audi-tō,	—	audi-tor,
PL.— —	—	—	—
audi-te.	audi-tōte,	audi-mini.	—
—	audiu-ntō.	—	audiu-ntor.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. audi- re .	PRES. audi- ri .
PERF. audi-v- isse .	PERF. audi-t- um, -am, um esse .
FUT. audi-tūr- um, -am, -um esse .	FUT. audi-tū ri .
	FUT. PF. audi-t- um, -am, -um fore .

GERUND.

SUPINE.

PARTICIPLES.

N. [audi- re].		PRES. N. audiē- n-s , G. audie- nt-is .
G. audie- nd-i .		FUT. audi-tūr- us, -a, -um .
D. audie- nd-ō .		PERF. audi-t- us, -a, -um .
Ac. [audi- re]	Ac. audi- tum .	
(ad) audie- nd-um .		GERUNDIVE.
Ab. audie- nd-ō .	Ab. audi- tū .	audie- nd-us, -a, -um .

DEPONENT VERBS.

128. Deponent verbs have the passive form, but are active in meaning. They have also the Present and Future Active Participles, and the Future Active Infinitive. Thus a deponent verb alone can have a Present, Future, and Perfect Participle, all with active meaning. The Gerundive, however, is passive in meaning as well as in form.

The conjugation differs in no particular from that of the regular conjugation.

I. First Conjugation.

CONJUGATION OF *hortāri*, to exhort.

PRIN. PARTS: hort-or, hortā-ri, hortā-tus sum.

INDICATIVE.

Exhort.

Sg.—hort-or,
hortā-ris (-re),
hortā-tur,

Pl.—hortā-mur,
hortā-mini,
hortā-ntur.

Was exhorting.

Sg.—hortā-ba-r,
hortā-bā-ris (-re),
hortā-bā-tur,

Pl.—hortā-bā-mur,
hortā-bā-mini,
hortā-bā-ntur.

Shall exhort.

Sg.—hortā-bo-r,
hortā-bo-ris (-re),
hortā-bi-tur,

Pl.—hortā-bi-mur,
hortā-bi-mini,
hortā-bi-ntur.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Be exhorting, may exhort.

hortē-r,
hortē-ris (-re),
hortē-tur,

hortē-mur,
hortē-mini,
hortē-ntur.

IMPERFECT.

Were exhorting, might exhort

hortā-re-r,
hortā-rē-ris (-re),
hortā-rē-tur,

hortā-rē-mur,
hortā-rē-mini,
hortā-rē-ntur.

FUTURE.

PERFECT.

<i>Have exhorted, exhorted.</i>		<i>Have, may have, exhorted.</i>	
Sg.—hortā-t-us, -a, -um	sum,	hortā-t-us, -a, -um	sim,
	es,		sis,
	est,		sit,
PL.—hortā-t-i, -ae, -a	sumus,	hortā-t-i, -ae, -a	simus,
	estis,		sitis,
	sunt.		sint.

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Had exhorted.</i>		<i>Had, might have, exhorted.</i>	
Sg.—hortā-t-us, -a, -um	eram,	hortā-t-us, -a, -um	essem,
	erās,		essēs,
	erat,		esset,
PL.—hortā-t-i, -ae, -a	erāmus,	hortā-t-i, -ae, -a	essēmus,
	erātis,		essētis,
	erant.		essent.

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>Shall have exhorted.</i>	
Sg.—hortā-t-us, -a, -um	erō,
	eris,
	erit,
PL.—hortā-t-i, -ae, -a	erimus,
	eritis,
	erunt.

PRESENT.

IMPERATIVE.

FUTURE.

Sg. —	—	—
hortā-re, exhort thou.	hortā-tor, thou shalt exhort.	
—	hortā-tor, he shall exhort.	
PL. —	—	—
hortā-mini, exhort ye.	horta-ntor, they shall exhort.	

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. hortā-rī, to exhort.	PRES. hortā-n-s, exhorting.
FUT. hortā-tūr-um, am, -um esse, to be about to exhort.	FUT. hortā-tūr-us, -a, -um, about to exhort.
PERF. hortā-t-um, -am, -um esse, to have exhorted.	PERF. hortā-t-us, -a, -um, having exhorted.
F. P. hortā-t-um, -am, -um fore.	GERUNDIVE
SUPINE	horta-nd-us, -a, -um, [one] to be exhorted.
Ac. hortā-tum, to exhort, for exhorting.	GERUND.
Ab. hortā-tū, to exhort, in the exhorting.	G. horta-nd-i, of exhorting.

2. Second, Third, Fourth Conjugations.

SYNOPSIS OF *verēri*, to fear; *loqui*, to speak; *mentiri*, to lie.PRIN. PARTS: *vere-or*, *verē-ri*, *veri-tus sum*; *loqu-or*, *loqu-i*, *locū-tus sum*; *menti-or*, *menti-ri*, *menti-tus sum*.

INDICATIVE.

	II.	III.	IV.
PRES.	<i>vere-o-r</i> , <i>verē-ris</i> (-re), <i>etc.</i> ,	<i>loqu-o-r</i> , <i>loque-ris</i> (-re), <i>etc.</i> ,	<i>menti-o-r</i> , <i>menti-ris</i> (-re), <i>etc.</i> ,
IMPERF.	<i>verē-ba-r</i> ,	<i>loquē-ba-r</i> ,	<i>mentiē-ba-r</i> ,
FUT.	<i>verē-bo-r</i> ,	<i>loqua-r</i> ,	<i>mentia-r</i> ,
PERF.	<i>veri-t-us sum</i> ,	<i>locū-t-us sum</i> ,	<i>menti-t-us sum</i> ,
PLUFF.	<i>veri-t-us eram</i> ,	<i>locū-t-us eram</i> ,	<i>menti-t-us eram</i> ,
FUT. PR.	<i>veri-t-us erō</i> .	<i>locū-t-us erō</i> .	<i>menti-t-us erō</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	<i>verēa-r</i> , <i>verēā-ris</i> (-re), <i>etc.</i> ,	<i>loqua-r</i> , <i>loquā-ris</i> (-re), <i>etc.</i> ,	<i>mentia-r</i> , <i>mentīā-ris</i> (-re), <i>etc.</i> ,
IMPERF.	<i>verē-re-r</i> ,	<i>loque-re-r</i> ,	<i>menti-re-r</i> ,
PERF.	<i>veri-t-us sim</i> ,	<i>locū-t-us sim</i> ,	<i>menti-t-us sim</i> ,
PLUFF.	<i>veri-t-us essem</i> .	<i>locū-t-us essem</i> .	<i>menti-t-us essem</i> .

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	<i>verē-re</i> ,	<i>loque-re</i> ,	<i>menti-re</i> ,
FUT.	<i>verē-tor</i> .	<i>loqui-tor</i> .	<i>menti-tor</i> .

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	<i>verē-ri</i> ,	<i>loqu-i</i> ,	<i>menti-ri</i> ,
FUT.	<i>veri-tār-um esse</i> ,	<i>locū-tār-um esse</i> ,	<i>menti-tār-um esse</i> ,
PERF.	<i>veri-t-um esse</i> ,	<i>locū-t-um esse</i> ,	<i>menti-t-um esse</i> ,
FUT. PR.	<i>veri-t-um fore</i> .	<i>locū-t-um fore</i> .	<i>menti-t-um fore</i> .

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	<i>verē-n-s</i> ,	<i>loquē-n-s</i> ,	<i>mentiē-n-s</i> ,
FUT.	<i>veri-tār-us</i> ,	<i>locū-tār-us</i> ,	<i>menti-tār-us</i> ,
PERF.	<i>veri-t-us</i> .	<i>locū-t-us</i> .	<i>menti-t-us</i> .
GERUND.	<i>vere-nd-i</i> , <i>etc.</i> ,	<i>loque-nd-i</i> ,	<i>mentie-nd-i</i> ,
GERUNDIVE.	<i>vere-nd-us</i> ,	<i>loque-nd-us</i> ,	<i>mentie-nd-us</i> ,
SUPINE.	<i>veri-tum</i> ,	<i>locū-tum</i> ,	<i>menti-tum</i> ,
	<i>veri-tā</i> .	<i>locū-tā</i> .	<i>menti-tā</i> .

Periphrastic Conjugation.

129. The Periphrastic Conjugation arises from the combination of the Future Participle active and the Gerundive with forms of the verb *sum*.

ACTIVE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRES.	<i>amātūrus (-a, -um) sum,</i> <i>Am about to love.</i>	<i>amātūrus (-a, -um) sim,</i> <i>Be about to love.</i>
IMPF.	<i>amātūrus eram,</i> <i>Was about to love.</i>	<i>amātūrus essem,</i> <i>Were about to love.</i>
FUT.	<i>amātūrus erō,</i> <i>Shall be about to love.</i>	
PERF.	<i>amātūrus fui,</i> <i>Have been, was, about to love.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuerim,</i> <i>Have, may have, been</i> <i>about to love.</i>
PLUPP.	<i>amātūrus fueram,</i> <i>Had been about to love.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuisset,</i> <i>Had, might have, been</i> <i>about to love.</i>
FUT. PERF.	<i>amātūrus fuerō,</i> <i>Shall have been about to love.</i>	
INFINITIVE.	PRES. <i>amātūr-um (-am, -um) esse, To be about to love.</i> PERF. <i>amātūr-um fuisse, To have been about to love.</i>	

PASSIVE.

PRES.	<i>amandus (-a, -um) sum,</i> <i>Have to be loved.</i>	<i>amandus (-a, -um) sim,</i> <i>Have to be loved.</i>
IMPF.	<i>amandus eram,</i> <i>Had to be loved.</i>	<i>amandus essem, forem,</i> <i>Had to be loved.</i>
FUT.	<i>amandus erō, Shall have to be loved.</i>	
PERF.	<i>amandus fui,</i> <i>Have had to be loved.</i>	<i>amandus fuerim,</i> <i>Have had to be loved.</i>
PLUPP.	<i>amandus fueram,</i> <i>Had had to be loved.</i>	<i>amandus fuisset,</i> <i>Should have had to be</i> <i>loved.</i>
INFINITIVE.	PRES. <i>amandum (-am, -um) esse, To have to be loved.</i> PERF. <i>amandum fuisse, To have had to be loved.</i>	

Notes on the Four Conjugations.

130. *The Present System.*

1. **PRESENT INDICATIVE.**—(a) In the third person Singular active, early Latin, and occasionally later poets, often retain the original length of vowel in the endings *-it*, *-it*, and *-it* of the first, second, and fourth conjugations. Final *-it* in the third conjugation is rare, and due, perhaps, to analogy or to metrical necessity. In the first person Plural the ending *-mūs* is found a few times in poetry. In third person Plural an earlier ending, *-onti*, is found only in a *Carmen Sallare*, and is disputed. The ending *-ont* is frequent in early Latin for *-unt*.

(b) In the second Singular, passive, in all tenses of the Present stem, the ending *-re* is much more common in early Latin than *-ris*, and is regular in Cic. except in the Pr. Indic., where he prefers *-ris* on account of confusion with Pr. Inf., admitting *-re* only in deponents, and then but rarely. In general, in the Pr. Indic. *-re* is rare in the first and second conjugations, more rare in the third, and never found in the fourth, in prose authors. Post-Cleronian prose writers, e. g., Livy, Tacitus, prefer *-ris*, even in the other tenses of the Present stem. The poets use *-ris* or *-re* to suit the metre.

2. **IMPERFECT INDICATIVE.**—In the fourth conjugation, instead of *-iē*, we find in early times *-ī*. This is common in early Latin (especially *scībam*), in the poets to suit the metre, and occasionally in later prose. In the verb *ed*, and its compounds (but *ambire* varies), this form was regular always.

3. **FUTURE INDICATIVE.**—PLAUTUS shows sporadic cases of *-it*, as *erit*, *vēnībit* (*vēnēb*). In the fourth conjugation *-iēb* for *-iam* is very common in early Latin (especially *scībē*), and forms in *-iēb* of the third conjugation are occasional.

4. **PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.**—Final *-it* of the third person Singular active is occasional in early Latin and also in later poets. In early Latin the active endings *-im*, *-is*, *-it*, *-int* are found in *dare* (and some compounds), which forms very often *duim*, *duls*, *duī*, *duint*. On similar forms from *esse*, see 116; from *edere*, see 172.

5. **IMPERATIVE.**—(a) Four verbs, *dicere*, *dicere*, *facere*, *ferre* (171), form the Pr. Impv. active *dic*, *dūc*, *fac*, *fer*. But in early Latin *dīce*, *dūce*, *face* are not uncommon. The compounds follow the usage of the simple verbs, except non-prepositional compounds of *faciō*. *Scire*, to know, lacks the Pr. Impv. *scī*.

(b) The original ending of the Fut. Impv. active *-tōd* is found in early inscriptions, but very rarely.

(c) The Pr. Impv. passive (second and third Singular) ends occasionally in early Latin in *-mīnō*.

6. **PRESENT INFINITIVE PASSIVE.**—The early ending *-rier* (*-ier*) is very common in early Latin and occasionally in poetry at all periods. PLAUTUS shows about 140 such formations. In literary prose it does not appear till very late.

7. **THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE** occurs sporadically in early Latin with the ending *-ās*, *-ēs*, the *n* having been omitted owing to its weak sound; see 12, n. 1.

8. The older ending of the GERUND and GERUNDIVE in the third and fourth conjugations was *-undus*; and *-endus* was found only after *n*. In classical times *-undus* is frequent, especially in verbs of third and fourth conjugations. Later, *-endus* is the regular form.

131. *The Perfect System.*

1. **SYNCOPIATED FORMS.**—The Perfects in *-ēvi*, *-ēvi*, *-ēvi*, often drop the *v* before *s* or *r*, and contract the vowels throughout, except those in *-ēvi*, which admit the contraction only before *s*.

The syncopated forms are found in all periods, and in the poets are used to suit the metre.

PERFECT.			
SING. 1.	—	—	—
2.	amāvisti, amāsti.	dēlēvistī, dēlēsti.	audīvistī, audīsti.
3.	—	—	—
PLUR. 1.	—	—	—
2.	amāvistis, amāstis.	dēlēvistis, dēlēstis.	audīvistis, audīstis.
3.	amāverunt, amāerunt.	dēlēverunt, dēlēerunt.	audīverunt, audīerunt.
SUBJV.	amāverim, amārim, etc.	dēlēverim, dēlērim, etc.	audīverim, audīerim, etc.
PLUPERFECT.			
INDIC.	amāveram, amāram, etc.	dēlēveram, dēlēram, etc.	audīveram, audīeram, etc.
SUBJV.	amāvissem, amāssem, etc.	dēlēvissem, dēlēessem, etc.	audīvissem, audīessem, etc.
FUTURE PERFECT.			
	amāverō, amārō, etc.	dēlēverō, dēlērō, etc.	audīverō, audīerō, etc.
INFINITIVE PERFECT.			
	amāvisse, amāsse.	dēlēvisse, dēlēesse.	audīvisse, audīesse.

2. In the first and third persons Sing. and in the first person Pl. of the Perfect, syncope occurs regularly only in Perfects in *ivi*, and no contraction ensues. It is most common in the Perfects of *ire* (169) and *petere*. In other verbs this syncopation is post-Ciceronian, except in a few forms. So CICERO uses *dormiit*, *aradiit*, *expediit*, *moliit*, *cupiit* (also PLAUTUS); CAESAR, *communiit*, *resciit*, *quasiit*. *Dēsinere* forms *dēsiit* and *dēsiit*, once each in early Latin (CICERO uses *dēstitit* and *dēstitit* instead), and then in post-Augustan Latin; *dēcidimus* is cited once from CICERO. The unsyncopated forms are always common except those of *ire* (169), which are very rare in classical prose, but occur more often in the poets for metrical reasons.

NOTE.—The forms *nōmus* (ENN. = *nōvimus*), *ōnārrāmus* (TER., *Ad.*, 365), *flōmus*, *mūtāmus*, and *nārrāmus* (PROP.), *suēmus* (LUCR.), in the Perfect, are sporadic and sometimes doubtful.

3. *nōvi*, *I know*, and *mōvi*, *I have moved*, are also contracted, in their compounds especially.

SING.—2. *nōsti*. PLUR.—2. *nōstis*. 3. *nōrunt*. SUBJV. *nōrim*, etc.

PLUPF. *nōram*, etc. SUBJV. *nōssem*, etc. INF. *nōsse*.

But the Fut. Perf. *nōrō* is found only in compounds.

Similar contractions are seen in *mōvi*, but not so often; *ifūvi* shows also a few cases of syncope in poetry.

4. (a) In the early Latin poets frequently and occasionally in later, syncope takes place in Perfects in *-si*. These drop the *s* and contract. A few cases are found in CICERO, especially in the letters. Examples are *dixiti* (found also in Cic. and probably an earlier formation, and not by syncope for *dixisti*); *dūxti*, principally in compounds; *intellexti* (once in Cic.); *scripsiti*; *misiti* (*misisti*) and several others; also *scripsitis*.

(b) Akin to these are a number of forms in *-sō* for Fut. Perfect; *-sim* for Pf. Subjv. and more rarely *-sem* for Plupf. Subjv. These forms are most usual in the third conjugation, but are also not unfrequent in the other three; thus,

1. *Future Perfect*: *faxō* (*facere*); *capeō* (*capere*) and compounds; *iūssō* (*iubere*; *Vire.*); *amissō* (*amāre*); *servissō* (*servāre*) and compounds, together with some others.

2. *Perfect Subjunctive*: *faxim* and compounds; *dūxim*; *ausim* (*audēre*, also used by Cic.); *iūssim*; *ēpsim* (*emere*); *locāssim* (*locāre*); *negāssim* (*negāre*). In the second and third persons Sing., where the Fut. Pf. Indic. and the Pf. Subjv. are identical, the forms are much more common. The plural forms are much less frequent.

3. *Pluperfect Subjunctive*: *faxem*; *prō-missem*; *intel-lexō*; *re-ōssēt* and a few other forms; *ērepsēmus* (Hor., *S.*, i. 5, 79). These forms are rare.

4. *Infinitive*: *dixē*; *dō-spexē*; *ad-dūxē*, etc.; *intel-lexē*; *dō-trāxē*, etc.; *ad-vexē*; *ad-misē*, and a few others. Also the Future forms *ēvarinōssere*, *reconciliāssere*, *impetrāssere*, *oppugnāssere*.

The exact origin of these forms is still a matter of dispute, but the common view is that they are aoristic formations.

5. From the earliest times the third Plural of the Pf. Indic. active shows two endings, *-frunt* (later *-frunt*) and *-re*. The form in *-frunt* was always preferred, and in classical prose is the normal form. The form in *-re* seems to have been the popular form, and is much liked by Livy and later writers. Tacitus seems to have preferred *-frunt* for the Pure Perfect, and *-re* for the Historical Perfect. The poets scan, according to the exigencies of the metre, at all periods also *frunt*.

6. In regard to the other endings, we have to notice in early Latin *-is* occasionally in the Pf. Subjv. and Fut. Pf. Indic. active; Perfects in *-it* are always written with *-it* on inscriptions; in other Perfects the third person Singular in *-it* (older *-it*), or *-it*; as *dedet*; occasionally the first person ends in *-it* and the second in *-istit*. Peculiar forms are *dedot* (*dedro*), (for *dederunt*), *scōd* (for *scit*), and a few others.

THE STEM.

132. With the exception of the verbs *sum*, *I am*, *edō*, *I eat*, *eō*, *I go*, *ferō*, *I bear*, *volō*, *I wish* (perhaps *dō*, *I give*), and their compounds, most of whose forms come directly from the root, all verbs in Latin form their stems from the root by the addition of a vowel or of a combination of a vowel with a consonant. This vowel is called the *thematic vowel*; see 190.

In the first, second, and fourth conjugations, and in some verbs of the third conjugation, the stem thus formed is found throughout the whole conjugation; in other verbs the present stem shows different forms from the other stems.

1. THE PRESENT STEM.

133. I. *The Stem or Thematic class*: To this class belong those verbs whose stems are formed by the addition of a thematic vowel (usually *i*, sometimes *u*) to the root, as in the third conjugation, or to a stem formed by the addition of *a*, *ē*, or *i* to the root, as in the first, second, and fourth conjugations. The stem thus formed is seen (with lengthened vowel sometimes) in all forms of the verb. To this class belong verbs of the first, second, and fourth conjugations, and in the

third (a) verbs formed from a strong root, i. e., verbs with *i, ū, ē, ā, ō*, *ae, au*; and with *e* in the stem; as *diō* (= *deio*), *diō* (= *douo*), *riō*, *oō*, *rōō*, *caō*, *pland*; *veh*, *verg*, *pend*, etc.; (b) verbs formed from a weak root, i. e., those with vowel *i, ū, ō*, and probably those with *ā*: as *di-vid*, *fur*, *ol* (*olere*), *ago*.

II. *The Reduplicated class*: The Present stem is formed by reduplication, with *i* in the reduplicated syllable:

gen-, *gi-gnō* (for *GI-GEN-O*), *gi-gne-re*, *to beget*; *sta*-, *si-stō*, *si-ste-re*, *to set, stand*. Compare *stāre*, *to stand*. Other forms, as *siō* (for *SI-S(E)PO*), *ser* (for *SI-SO*), and perhaps *bib*, have the Reduplication concealed.

III. *The T class*: The root, which usually ends in a guttural, is strengthened by *to, te*: *flectō* (FLEC-), *flecte-re*, *to bend*.

IV. *The Nasal class*: In this class the root is strengthened by *no, ne*, the nasal being inserted

A. In vowel-stems: *sin* (SI-), *sine-re*, *to let*; *lin* (LI-), *line-re*, *to besmear*.

B. After the characteristic liquid: *cern* (CER-), *cerne-re*, *to sift, separate*; *temn* (TEM-), *temne-re*, *to scorn*.

NOTE.—1. After *l* assimilation takes place: *pellō* (for *pel-nō*), *pelle-re*, *to drive*.

2. In a few verbs the strengthened forms (*-no* after a vowel, *-ino* after a liquid) are confined mainly to the third person Plural active of the Present, and are found not later than the close of the sixth century of the city: *danunt* (= *dant*), *explēnunt* (= *explent*), *nequēnunt* (= *nequeunt*), and a few others.

C. Before the characteristic mute: *vino* (VIC-), *vince-re*, *to conquer*; *frangō* (FRAG-), *frange-re*, *to break*; *fundo* (FUD-), *funde-re*, *to pour*.

Before a *p*-mute *n* becomes *m*: *rumpō* (RUP-), *rumpe-re*, *to rend*; *cumbō* (CUB-), *cumbe-re*, *to lie down*.

D. Here belong also those verbs in which the root is strengthened by *-nuō, nue*; as *sternuō* (STER-), *sternue-re*, *to sneeze*.

NOTE.—In verbs like *tinguō*, *I soak*, the consonantal *n* disappears before a consonant in the Pf. and Supine: *tinxi*, *tinctum*.

V. *The Inchoative class*: The Present stem has the suffix *-scō, -sce*. *irē-scō*, *I am in a rage*; *crē-scō*, *I grow*; *ob-dormi-scō*, *I fall asleep*; *api-scō*, *I reach*; *pro-ici-scō*, *I set out*; *nanci-scō* (NAC-), *I get*; *nō-scō* (= *gnō-scō*), *I become acquainted*; *pō-scō* (= *poro-scō*), *I demand*; *mis-scō* (= *mic-scō*), *I mix*; *dis-scō* (= *di-do-scō*), *I learn*. A number of Inchoatives are derivative formations from substantives; as, *lapidēscō* (from *lapis*), *I become stone*.

VI. *The I class*: Instead of the simple thematic vowel *i* the root is increased by the form *ie*. In some forms of the Present stem, i. e., the Pr. Inf., Impf. Subjv., second Sing., Pr. Impv., this appears in the form *e*; in some other forms it appears as *i*: *capi-ō* (CAP-), *cape-re*, *to take*.

NOTE.—Verbs of the fourth conjugation also belong to the *i* class; but for convenience the *i* class is here restricted as above.

VII. *The Mixed class*: Some verbs that originally belong to the *i*-class have gone over in the Present Inf. to the forms of the stem class: as *veniſ* (VEN-), *veni-re*, *to come*; *videſ* (VID-), *vidē-re*, *to see*; *sonſ* (SON-), *sonē-re*, *to sound*.

II. THE PERFECT STEM.

134. I. *Perfect in -vi* (or *-ui*): These are formed by the addition

(a) Of *-vi* to the stem as it appears in the Present Inf. in combination with the thematic vowel. To this class belong the Perfects of the first and fourth conjugations, and the few verbs of the second conjugation mentioned in 124; *amſ-re*, *amſ-vi*; *audi-re*, *audi-vi*; *delſ-re*, *delſ-vi*.

(b) Of *-ui* to the Present stem after its characteristic vowel is dropped. Here belong the majority of the verbs of the second conjugation; *monſ-re*, *mon-ui*.

II. *Perfect in -si*: These are formed by the addition of *-si* to the root; which is, as a rule, long either by nature or position. This class comprises a large number of verbs in the third conjugation in which the stem-characteristic consonant is a mute; three in which it is *-m* (*preme-re*, *to press*; *sūme-re*, *to take*; *con-tem(n)-re*, *to scorn*); and a few in which it is *-s*, as *ūr-s*, *I burn*, *ū-si*; *haereſ*, *I stick*, *haesi* (= *haes-si*).

Examples are *reps*, *I creep*, *rep-si*; *scribſ*, *I write*, *scrip-si*; *dicſ*, *I say*, *dixi* (= *dic-si*); *carpſ*, *I pluck*, *carp-si*; *rādſ*, *I scrape*, *rāsi* (= *rād-si*).

NOTE.—But verbs in *-ndſ*, take *i* in the Perfect: *dēfendſ*, *I strike (ward) off*, *dēfendi*; perhaps because they formed originally a *reduplicated perfect*: as, *mandſ*, *I chew*, *man(di)di*; so *(fe)fendſ*, *I have struck*.

III. *Reduplicated Perfects*: These are formed by prefixing to the unstrengthened root its first consonant (or consonantal combination) together with the following vowel, *a* and *ae* being weakened to *e*, or, if the root began with a vowel, by prefixing *e*, and adding the termination *-i*. In Latin but few of these forms remain, and they have been variously modified: *discſ*, *I learn*, *di-dici*; *spondeſ*, *I pledge*, *spo(s)pondi*; *tangſ*, *I touch*, *te-tigi*; *tundſ*, *I strike*, *tu-tudi*; *ago*, *I act*, *ēgi* (= *e-ag-i*); *emo*, *I buy*, *ēmi* (= *e-em-i*).

In composition the reduplication is in many cases dropped; so always in compounds of *cade-re*, *to fall*; *caede-re*, *to fell*; *cane-re*, *to sing*; *fallē-re*, *to deceive*; *pange-re*, *to fix*; *parce-re*, *to spare*; *pare-re*, *to bear*; *pende-re*, *to hang*; *punge-re*, *to prick*; *tange-re*, *to touch*; *tende-re*, *to stretch* (occasionally retained in late Latin); *tondē-re*, *to shear* (but occasionally retained in late Latin); *tunde-re*, *to strike*. *Discere*, *to learn*, always retains it, and so *pōsee-re*, *to demand*, and *admordē-re*, *to bite*. Of compounds of *curre-re*, *to run*, *succurrere* always

drops the reduplication, *praecurrere* always retains it; the others vary. Of compounds of *dare*, *abscondere* usually drops it, but all trisyllabic compounds that change the *a*, and all quadrisyllabic compounds, retain it. Compounds of *sistere*, *to set*, and *stare*, *to stand*, retain it.

IV. *Perfect in i*. Verbs of the third conjugation, with a *short* stem-syllable, take *i* in the Perfect, after lengthening the stem-syllable and changing *a* into *i*. In many cases these Perfects are the remains of reduplicated forms: *legō*, *I read*, *lēg-i*; *videō*, *I see*, *vid-i*; *fodiō*, *I stab*, *fōd-i*; *fugīō*, *I flee*, *fūg-i*; *frangō*, *I break*, *frēg-i*.

V. Denominative verbs in *-uō*, like *acuō*, *I sharpen*; *metuō*, *I fear*; also *sternuō*, *I sneeze*, form the Perfect in *-u-i* after the analogy of primary verbs, and the formation in *-ui* gradually extended in Latin.

III. THE SUPINE STEM.

135. I. *Supine in -tum, Perfect Passive Participle in -tus*: The stems are formed by the addition of *-tu* or *-to*

(a) To the stem as it appears in the Present Infinitive active. Here belong most verbs of the first and fourth conjugations, and those verbs of the second conjugation that are mentioned in 124: *amā-tum*, *dā-tum*, *audi-tum*. Those verbs of the second conjugation which form Perfect in *-ui*, form the Supine stem by weakening the thematic vowel *e* to *i*, and adding *-tu*, *-to*, except *cōnsē-re*, *to deem*, *docē-re*, *to teach*, *miscē-re*, *to mix*, *tenē-re*, *to hold*, *torrē-re*, *to scorch*, which omit the thematic vowel, and form *cōnsūm*, *doctum*, *mixtum*, (*tentum*), *tōstum*.

(b) To the unstrengthened stem. Here belong most verbs of the third conjugation and the five verbs of the second just given, with sporadic forms in the other conjugations: *cap-tum* (*capīō*, *I take*), *rēp-tum* (*rēpō*, *I creep*), *dic-tum* (*dicō*, *I say*), *fac-tum* (*faciō*, *I do*).

In combinations of *-t-* with a dental, assimilation took place, giving usually *ss* after a short vowel and *s* after a long vowel: *scissum* (*scindō*, *I cleave*), *caesum* (*caedō*, *I fell*). On the analogy of this and under the influence often of Perfect in *-si*, we find *-s-* also in some other stems:

1. In stems with a guttural characteristic; as, *fix-um* (*figō*, *I fix*); often with a preceding liquid: *mersum* (*mergō*, *I dip*; Pf. *mersi*); *tersum* (*tergō*, *I wipe*; Pf. *tersi*); *parsum* (*parcō*, *I spare*; Pf. *parsi*, old); *spar-sum* (*spargō*, *I sprinkle*; Pf. *sparsi*); *mul-sum* (*mulgō*, *I milk*; Pf. *mul-si*); but *far-tum* (*farciō*, *I stuff*; Pf. *farsi*); *tortum* (*torqueō*, *I twist*; Pf. *torsi*); *indul-tum* (rare and post-classical, from *indulgeō*, *I indulge*; Pf. *indulsi*).

2. In one with a labial characteristic: *lāp-sum* (*lābor*, *I slip*).

3. In some stems with characteristic *s*; as, *cōnsūm* (*cōnsēō*, *I deem*; see I. a.); *haesum* (*haereō*, *I stick*); *pīnsum* (*pīnō*, *I pound*).

4. In some stems with a nasal characteristic: *pressum* (*premō*, *I press*; Pf. *pressi*); *mānsum* (*manēō*, *I remain*; Pf. *mānsi*).

5. In stems where *ll*, *rr* has arisen by assimilation: *pulsum* (*pellō*, *I drive*); *falsum* (*fallō*, *I falsify*); *vulsum* (*vellō*, *I pluck*); *cursum* (*currō*, *I run*); *versum* (*verrō*, *I sweep*).

II. FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE IN -tūrus.—The same changes occur in the stem as are found in the case of the Supine.

1. In some stems ending in -u a thematic vowel i is inserted ; as argutūrus (arguere, to prove); luitūrus (luere, to loose); abnuitūrus (abnuere, to deny); ruitūrus (ruere, to rush); fruitūrus (fruere, to root out); fruitūrus (frui, to enjoy).

2. Some Future Participles are found without corresponding Perfect : calitūrus (calere, to be warm); caritūrus (carere, to lack); dolitūrus (dolere, to grieve); iacitūrus (iacere, to lie); paritūrus (parere, to obey); valitūrus (valere, to be well).

3. Irregular are : agnōtūrus, agnitūrus (agnoscere, to know well); discitūrus (discere, to learn); haustūrus, haustūrus (haudire, to drain); nitūrus (niti, to lean); moritūrus (mori, to die); nōscitūrus (noscere, to know); oritūrus (oriri, to arise); paritūrus (parere, to bear).

Change of Conjugation.

136. A change of Conjugation occurs in verbs which show a long thematic vowel in the Present stem, but not in the Perfect stem, or the reverse.

1. Verbs with Perfect and Supine formed regularly, according to the third conjugation, have the Present stem formed according to one of the other three :

auge-ō,	augē-re,	aux-i,	auc-tum,	to increase.
senti-ō,	senti-re,	sēn-ai,	sēn-sum,	to feel.
saepi-ō,	saepi-re,	saep-ai,	saep-tum,	to hedge about.
veni-ō,	veni-re,	vēn-i,	ven-tum,	to come.
vide-ō,	vidē-re,	vid-i,	vi-sum,	to see.
vinci-ō,	vinci-re,	vinx-i,	vinc-tum,	to bind.

2. Verbs with Perfect and Supine formed according to the first, second, or fourth conjugations, have the Present stem formed according to the third, in consequence of strengthening:

ster-n-ō,	ster-ne-re,	strā-vi,	strā-tum,	to strew.
crē-sc-ō,	crē-sce-re,	crē-vi,	crē-tum,	to grow.
li-n-ō,	line-re,	lī-vi (li-vi),	li-tum,	to smear.

3. Verbs with the Present formed regularly according to the third conjugation, have the Perfect and Supine formed according to (a) the second, or (b) the fourth conjugation :

(a) accumbere, to recline, fremere, to rage, gemere, to groan, gignere, to beget, molere, to grind, strepere, to rumour, vomere, to vomit, form Perfect in -ui, Supine in -itum.

alere, to nourish, colere, to cultivate, cōsultare, to consult, frondere, to show the teeth, oculare, to conceal, rapere, to snatch, and its compounds form Perfect in -ui, Supine in -tum (-sum). For ali-tus, see 142, 3.

compescere, to check, con-cinere, to sing together, and other compounds of canere, to sing, excellere, to excel, startare, to snore, tremare, to tremble, form Perfect in -ui, but no Supine.

(b) *arcessere, to summon, incescere, to enter, cupere, to desire, petere, to seek, quaerere, to search, and its compounds, rudere, to roar, sapere, to savor, form Perfect in -ivi, Supine in -itum.*

4. Stems vary among the first, second, and fourth conjugations.

(a) Verbs with the Present formed according to the first, and Perfect and Supine according to the second conjugation :

crepāre, to crackle, cubāre, to lie, domāre, to conquer, micāre, to flash, plicāre, to fold, sonāre, to sound, tonāre, to thunder, vetāre, to forbid, with Perfect in -ui, Supine in -itum :

fricāre, to rub, necāre, to kill, secāre, to cut, with Perfect in -ui, Supine in -tum (but participles in -tus are occasional, principally in later Latin).

(b) Verbs with Present formed according to fourth, and Perfect and Supine according to the second : *amicāre, to wrap, aperire, to open, operire, to cover, salire, to leap, and compounds.*

(c) Of the second and fourth conjugations is *ciē-ō (ci-o), ciē-re (ci-re), ci-vi, ci-tum (ci-tum), to stir up, and its compounds ; while pōtō, pōtāre, to drink, forms Sup. pō-tum or pō-tātum, and Fut. Part. pō-tūrus or pōtā-tūrus.*

5. *dare, to give, and stāre, to stand, pass over to the third conjugation in the Perfect, in consequence of reduplication.*

LIST OF VERBS ACCORDING TO THE PERFECT FORM.

PERFECT: -vi; SUPINE: -tum.

137. Stem class :

(a) Verbs of *first* and *fourth* conjugations, except those mentioned in 136, 4. Irregular in Supine is

<i>sepeli-ō,</i>	<i>sepeli-re,</i>	<i>sepeli-vi,</i>	<i>sepul-tum,</i>	<i>to bury.</i>
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(b) In the *second* conjugation :

<i>dēle-ō,</i>	<i>dēle-re,</i>	<i>dēle-vi,</i>	<i>dēle-tum,</i>	<i>to destroy.</i>
<i>fle-ō,</i>	<i>fle-re,</i>	<i>fle-vi,</i>	<i>fle-tum,</i>	<i>to weep.</i>
<i>ne-ō,</i>	<i>ne-re,</i>	<i>ne-vi,</i>	<i>ne-tum,</i>	<i>to spin.</i>
<i>-ole-ō (ab-, in-),</i>	<i>-ole-re,</i>	<i>-ole-vi,</i>	—	<i>to grow.</i>

These compounds form Supine in *itum* ; *abolitum, inolitum.*

<i>-plē-ō,</i>	<i>-plē-re,</i>	<i>-plē-vi,</i>	<i>-plē-tum,</i>	<i>to fill.</i>
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So the compounds with *com-, in-, ex-, re-, sup-.*

<i>vie-ō,</i>	<i>viē-re,</i>	—	<i>viē-tus,</i>	<i>to plait.</i>
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Irregular is

<i>ciē-ō (ci-ō),</i>	<i>ciē-re (ci-re),</i>	<i>ci-vi,</i>	<i>ci-tum (ci-tum),</i>	<i>to stir up.</i>
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In the compounds we find the Participles *concitus* or *concitus, percitus, excitus* or *excitus*, but *accitus*.

(c) In the *third* conjugation :

arcess-ō, arcesse re, arcessi vī, arcessi-tum, to send for.
 So, too, *laceas-ō, I tease, capess ō, I lay hold of.* In early Latin we often find *accersō*, the relation of which to *arcessō* is variously explained. The forms *arcessi*, and later *arcessi*-*tur*, from the fourth conjugation, also occur.

in-cess-ō, in-cesse-re, in-cessi-vī (cessi), to attack.
 So *faceas ō, I cause, make off.*

pet-ō, pete re, peti-vī, peti-tum, to seek (fly at).
quaer-ō, quaere re, quassi-vī, quassi-tum, to seek.
con-quir-ō, con-quire-re, conquisi-vī, con-quisi-tum, to hunt up.
 So other compounds of *-quirō (quaerō)*.

rud-ō, rude-re, rudi-vī, rudi-tum, to roar.
ter-ō, tere-re, tri-vī, tri-tum, to rub.

TIT., i. 4. 48, has *at-teruisse*, and *APULMIUS* has similar forms.

138. *Reduplicated class :*

sar-ō, sere-re, sē-vī, sa-tum, to sow.
 So *oñsarō*, but with Sup. *oñ-situm*.

139. *Nasal class :*

A. *li-n-ō, li-ne-re, lē-vī, li-tum, to seemear.*
 So compounds of *linō*. Pf. *li vī* is rare.

si-n-ō, si-ne-re, si-vī, si-tum, to let.
 So *dē-sinō, I leave off*, and in early Latin, *pūnō (= po-sinō), I put*.

B. *cer-n-ō, cer-ne-re, crē-vī, (crē-tum), to separate.*
 So *dēoernō, I decide*.

sper-n-ō, sper-ne-re, sprē-vī, sprē-tum, to despise.
ster-n-ō, ster-ne-re, strē-vī, strē-tum, to strew.

140. *Inchoative class :*

inveterā-sc-ō, inveterā-sce-re, inveterā-vī, inveterā-tum, to grow old.
pā-sc-ō, pā-sce-re, pā-vī, pās-tum, to graze (trans.).
vesperā-sc-ō, vesperā-sce-re, vesperā-vī, —, to become evening.
 So *advesperāscō*.

crē-sc-ō, crē-sce-re, crē-vī, crē-tum, to grow.
 So the compounds.

con-cupi-sc-ō, -cupi-sce-re, -cupi-vī, -cupi-tum, to long for.
ob-dormi-sc-ō, -dormi-sce-re, -dormi-vī, -dormi-tum, to fall asleep.
 So *condormiscō, ēdormiscō*.

ex-olē-sc-ō, -olē-sce-re, -olē-vī, -olē-tum, to get one's growth.
 So *ob-olēscō, I grow old*. But *ab olēscō, I disappear*, has *abolitum*; *co-olēscō, I grow together, co-alitum*; *ad-olēscō, I grow up, ad-ultum* in the Sup.; and *inolēscō* lacks the Supine.

quiē-sc-ō, quiē-sce-re, quiē-vī, quiē-tum, to rest.
sci-sc-ō, sci-sce-re, sci-vī, sci-tum, to decree.
 So *ad-sciiscō, I take on*.

su- sc - ō ,	su sc -re,	su sc -vi,	su sc -tum,	to accustom one's self.
So compounds as-, con-, dē-, man-.				
(g)n sc - ō ,	n sc -re,	n sc -vi,	(n sc -tum),	to know.
So ign sc , I pardon; but e sc -gn sc , I recognise, and other compounds of n sc , have Sup. in -itum.				
re-sip- sc - ō ,	-sipi-re,	-sipi-vi,	—	to come to one's senses

141. *I-class*:

cupi- ō ,	cupe-re,	cupi-vi,	cupi-tum,	to desire.
sapi- ō ,	sape-re,	sapi-vi (-ui),	—	to have a flavor.

PERFECT: -ui; SUPINE: (i)tum.

142. *Stem class*:

1. The majority of the verbs of the *second* conjugation; see 134, I, b, and 135, a. But

sorbe- ō ,	sorbē-re,	sorb-ui,	—	to sup up.
Pf. sorp-si occurs in VAL. MAX. and LUCAN.				

2. Of the *first* conjugation:

crep- ō ,	crepē-re,	crep-ui,	crepi-tum,	to rattle.
So the compounds, but in early and late Latin the regular forms of <i>dis-crepāre</i> and <i>in-crepāre</i> are occasional.				

cub- ō ,	cubē-re,	cub-ui,	cubi-tum,	to lie.
Occasional regular forms in post-Ciceronian Latin.				

dom- ō ,	domē-re,	dom-ui,	domi-tum,	to tame.
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fric- ō ,	fricē-re,	fric-ui,	frico-tum (- ō -tum),	to rub.
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Occasionally in early and more often in post-classical Latin, the regular forms are found in the compounds; so always -fric~~ō~~-tūrus.

mic- ō ,	micē-re,	mic-ui,	—	to quiver, flash.
But <i>di-micāre</i> , to fight (out), is regular, except occasionally in OVID.				

nec- ō ,	necē-re,	nec ō -vi (nec ui rare),	nec ō -tum,	to kill.
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The compound *ēnec~~ō~~-re*, to kill off, has *ēnec~~ō~~-vi* in early Latin, otherwise *ēnecui* (rare); and *ēnecutus* (but PLIN. *MAL.*, *ēnec~~ō~~tus*).

plic- ō ,	plicē-re,	(plic ō -vi),	plici-tum,	to fold.
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The simple forms of *plicēre* are rare. The compounds *ap-*, *com-*, *ex-*, *im-*, vary between -*ēvi* and -*ui* in the Pf., and -*ētum* and -*itum* in the Sup.; but CICERO uses always *applic~~ō~~-vi*, *applic~~ō~~-tum*; *complic~~ō~~-vi*, *complic~~ō~~-tum*; and usually *explic~~ō~~-vi*, always *explic~~ō~~-tum*; always *implic~~ō~~-tum*; *circumplicēre* is always regular; forms of *replicēre* are rare.

sec- ō ,	secē-re,	sec-ui,	sec-tum,	to cut.
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Regular forms are early, late, and rare.

son- ō ,	sonē-re,	son-ui,	soni-tum,	to sound.
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But regularly *son~~ō~~-tūrus*. Regular forms are late. In early Latin the forms *sonere*, *sonit*, *resonunt*, *resonit*, *resonunt*, show that the simple verb was *sonere*.

ton- ō ,	tonē-re,	ton-ui,	—	to thunder.
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But *at-tonitus* and *inton~~ō~~tus* (HOR., *Epod.* 2, 51).

vet-ō,	vetī-re,	vet-ū,	veti-tum,	to forbid.
But PERRARIUS (A, 90) uses vetī-vl.				

3. Of the *third* conjugation :

frem-ō,	freme-re,	frem-ū,	—	to roar, rage.
gem-ō,	geme-re,	gem-ū,	—	to groan.
vom-ō,	vome-re,	vom-ū,	vomi-tum,	to vomit.
al-ō,	ale-re,	al-ū,	al-tum,	to nourish.
Participle <i>ali-tus</i> occurs from LIVY on.				
col-ō,	cole-re,	col-ū,	col-tum,	to cultivate.
con-cin-ō,	-cine-re,	-cin-ū,	—	to sing together.
So <i>occinere</i> , <i>praecinere</i> .				

con-sul-ō,	con-sule-re,	con-sul-ū,	con-sul-tum,	to consult.
deps-ō,	depse-re,	deps-ū,	deps-tus,	to knead.
mol-ō,	mole-re,	mol-ū,	mol-tum,	to grind.
occul-ō,	occule-re,	occul-ū,	occul-tum,	to conceal.
pins-ō,	pinse-re,	pins-ū,	pinsi-tum,	to pound.

Sup. also *pinsum*, *pistum*. Collateral forms of *plēō*, *plēere*, are early and rare ; so also is *pinisibant*.

ser-ō,	sere-re,	—	(ser-tum),	to string (out).
Common in compounds : as, <i>dēserō</i> , <i>dēserere</i> , <i>dēserui</i> , <i>dēsertum</i> , to desert.				
The same forms are found occasionally in compounds of <i>serere</i> , to sow (138), but not in classical Latin.				

stert-ō,	sterte-re,	stert-ū,	—	to snore.
strep-ō,	strepe-re,	strep-ū,	(strep-tum),	to make a din.
tex-ō,	texe-re,	tex-ū,	tex-tum,	to weave.

Irregular are

met-ō,	mete-re,	mess-ū,	mes-sum,	to mow.
vol-ō,	vel-le,	vol-ū,	—	to wish.
So <i>nūllō</i> , <i>malō</i> ; see 174.				

4. In the *fourth* conjugation :

amici-ō,	amici-re,	amici-ū (amixi),	amic-tum,	to clothe.
aperi-ō,	aperi-re,	aper-ū,	aper-tum,	to open.
operi-ō,	operi-re,	oper-ū,	oper-tum,	to cover up.
salī-ō,	salī-re,	sal-ū,	sal-tum,	to leap.

The regular Perfects *salivi*, *salii*, are found in compounds, but usually in post-classical writers, and often syncopated.

143. *Reduplicated class* :

gi-gn-ō (GEN-),	gi-gne-re,	gen-ū,	geni-tum,	to beget.
Early Latin has the Present forms <i>genit</i> , <i>genunt</i> , <i>genat</i> , <i>genitur</i> , <i>genuntur</i> , <i>genendi</i> , <i>geni</i> .				

144. *Nasal class :*

trend-ō, frende-re, — frē-sum, frēs-sum, to gnash.
Also in the form **trendē-ō, trendē-re.**

ae-cumb-ō, -cumbē-re, cub-ū, cubi-tum, to lie down.
So also the compounds **con-, dis-, in-;** but **re-cumbō** lacks the Supine.

ex-cell-ō, -cellē-re, (cell-ū), (cel-sus), to surpass.
But **per-cellere, to beat down**, has Pf. **per-culi**, Sup. **per-culsum**. **Excellūtrunt** is found in GELL. XIV. 3, 7, and in AUGUSTINE; otherwise forms of Pf. and Sup. do not occur.

145. *The Inchoative class :*

dispēsc-ō, dispēscē-re, dispēsc-ū, — to let loose.
So **compēscere, to check.**

A large number of verbs are formed from verbs of the second conjugation, or from substantives or adjectives, and take Pf. in **-ū**; as,

co-alēsc-ō, alēscē-re, al-ū, ali-tum, to grow together.
See 140.
ē-vānēsc-ō, vānēscē-re, vān-ū, — to disappear.
con-valēsc-ō, valēscē-re, val-ū, vali-tum, to get well.
in-gemisc-ō, gemiscē-re, gem-ū, — to sigh.
nōtēsc-ō, nōtēscē-re, nōt-ū, — to become known.
incalēsc-ō, incalēscē-re, incal-ū, — to get warm.

146. *The I-class :*

rapi-ō, rape-re, rap-ū, rap-tum, to snatch.
cor-ripiō, ripe-re, rip-ū, rep-tum, to seize.
So other compounds. In early Latin, **surripere** syncopates some of its forms, as **surpuit, surpere; surpuerat** occurs in HOR.; aoristic forms, as **rapuit, surrepsit**, belong also to the early period. 181, 4, b. 2.

PERFECT: -si; SUPINE: -tum, -sum.

147. *Stem class :*

1. In the *second conjugation :*

iube-ō, iubē-re, iūs-si, iūs-sum, to order.
On **sorbeō** see 142, 1.
ārde-ō, ārde-re, ār-si, ār-sum, to be on fire.
ride-ō, ridē-re, ri-si, ri-sum, to laugh (at).
haere-ō, haerē-re, hae-si, (hae-sum), to stick (to).
manē-ō, manē-re, mān-si, mān-sum, to remain.
suāde-ō, suādē-re, suā-si, suā-sum, to counsel.
With dental dropped before ending of Pf. and Supine.
auge-ō, augē-re, auxi, auc-tum, to cause to waz.
frige-ō, frigē-re, (frīxi), — to be chilled.
lūce-ō, lūcē-re, lūxi, — to give light.

lūge-ō,	lūgē-re,	lūxi,	—	<i>to be in mourning.</i>
alge-ō,	algē-re,	al-si,	—	<i>to freeze.</i>
fulge-ō,	fulgē-re,	ful-si,	—	<i>to glow.</i>

In early Latin, forms of the third conjugation occur: **fulgit, fulgere, effulgere** (VARR., *A*, VIII. 677).

indulge-ō,	indulgē-re,	indul-si,	(indul-tum),	<i>to give way.</i>
mulce-ō,	mulcē-re,	mul-si,	mul-sum,	<i>to stroke.</i>

Rarely **mulo-tus** in compounds.

mulge-ō,	mulgē-re,	mul-si,	mul-sum(ētum),	<i>to milk.</i>
targe-ō,	targē-re,	ter-si,	ter-sum,	<i>to wipe.</i>

Forms of the third conjugation: **targit, targitur, terguntur**, are occasionally found; and so too in some late compounds. VARRO has **tertus**.

torque-ō,	torquē-re,	tor-si,	tor-tum,	<i>to twist.</i>
turge-ō,	turgē-re,	tur-si,	—	<i>to swell.</i>
urge-ō,	urgē-re,	ur-si,	—	<i>to press.</i>
oc-nive-ō (guignv),	-nivē-re,	-nixi (ivī),	—	<i>to close the eyes.</i>

2. In the *third* conjugation :

carp-ō,	carpe-re,	carp-si,	carp-tum,	<i>to pluck.*</i>
dē-carp-ō,	dē-carpe-re,	dē-carp-si,	dē-carp-tum,	<i>to pluck off.</i>
clep-ō,	clepe-re,	clep-si (clēp-ī),	clep-tum,	<i>to flick.</i>

Rare and ante-classic.

nūb-ō,	nūbe-re,	nūp-si,	nūp-tum,	<i>to put on a veil (as a bride).</i>
rēp-ō,	rēpe-re,	rēp-si,	rēp-tum,	<i>to creep.</i>
scalp-ō,	scalpe-re,	scalp-si,	scalp-tum,	<i>to scrape.</i>
scrib-ō,	scribe-re,	scrip-si,	scrip-tum,	<i>to write.</i>
sculp-ō,	sculpe-re,	sculp-si,	sculp-tum,	<i>to chisel.</i>
serp-ō,	serpe-re,	serp-si,	serp-tum,	<i>to creep.</i>
prem-ō (-primō),	preme-re,	pres-si,	pres-sum,	<i>to press.</i>

Some compounds of **emo**, *I take, buy*, have **Pf.** in **-si**, **Sup.** in **-tum**, before which a euphonic **p** develops :

ōdm-ō,	ōdme-re,	ōdm-p-si,	ōdm-p-tum,	<i>to adorn.</i>
dēm-ō,	dēme-re,	dēm-p-si,	dēm-p-tum,	<i>to take away.</i>
prēm-ō,	prēme-re,	prēm-p-si,	prēm-p-tum,	<i>to take out.</i>
sūm-ō,	sūme-re,	sūm-p-si,	sūm-p-tum,	<i>to take.</i>

On **contemn-ō** see 149, c.

dīo-ō,	dīoe-re,	dīxi (dīo-si),	dīo-tum,	<i>to say.</i>
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Impv. **dīo**, see 130, 5. Occasionally in old Latin **dīoēbō** for Future.

dūo-ō,	dūoe-re,	dūxi,	duc-tum,	<i>to lead.</i>
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Imperative **dūo**, see 130, 5.

fig-ō,	fige-re,	fixi,	fixum,	<i>to fasten.</i>
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Part. **fiotus** for **fixus** is occasional in early Latin.

-fig-ō (con-, af-, in-),	-fige-re,	-fixi,	-fic-tum,	<i>to strike.</i>
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Simple verb is found occasionally in early Latin.

frig-ō,	frige-re,	frixi,	fric-tum,	<i>to parch.</i>
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sūg-ō, Put. extūgēbō is found in PLAUT. , <i>Ep.</i> 188.	sūge-re,	sūxi,	sūo-tum,	<i>to suck.</i>
merg-ō,	merge-re,	mer-si,	mer-sum,	<i>to plunge.</i>
sparg-ō, oōn-sperg-ō,	sparge-re, oōn-sperge-re,	spar-si, oōn-sper-si,	spar-sum, oōn-sper-sum,	<i>to strew.</i> <i>to besprinkle.</i>
coqu-ō,	coque-re,	coxi,	coo-tum,	<i>to cook.</i>
[-lig-ō (leg-), di-lig-ō, intelligō, or intelligō, negligō, or neg-leg-ō, Other compounds have lēgi.	-lige-re, di-lige-re, intellege-re, neg-lege-re,	-lēxi, di-lēxi, intel-lēxi, neg-lēxi,	-lēo-tum, dilēo-tum, intel-lēo-tum, neg-lēo-tum,	<i>to loose.</i> <i>to understand.</i> <i>to neglect.</i>
reg-ō, di-rig-ō, per-g-ō, su-rg-ō, But expērgō formed expērgitus in early and late Latin.	rege-re, di-rige-re, per-ge-re, su-rge-re,	rēxi, di-rēxi, per-rēxi, sur-rēxi,	rēo-tum, di-rēo-tum, per-rēo-tum, sur-rēo-tum,	<i>to keep right.</i> <i>to guide.</i> <i>to go on.</i> <i>to rise up.</i>
teg-ō,	tege-re,	tēxi,	tēo-tum,	<i>to cover.</i>
claud-ō, con-, ex-clūd-ō, Early Latin shows also clūdō, clūdere.	clau-de-re, ex-clūde-re,	clau-si, ex-clū-si,	clau-sum, ex-clū-sum,	<i>to shut.</i> <i>to shut up, out.</i>
laed-ō, col-lid-ō,	laede-re, col-lide-re,	lae-si, col-li-si,	lae-sum, col-li-sum,	<i>to harm.</i> <i>to strike together.</i>
lūd-ō,	lūde-re,	lū-si,	lū-sum,	<i>to play.</i>
plaud-ō (ap-plaud-ō), ex-plūd-ō,	plau-de-re, ex-plūde-re,	plau-si, ex-plū-si,	plan-sum, ex-plū-sum,	<i>to clap.</i> <i>to hoot off.</i>
rād-ō,	rāde-re,	rā-si,	rā-sum,	<i>to scratch.</i>
rōd-ō,	rōde-re,	rō-si,	rō-sum,	<i>to gnaw.</i>
trūd-ō,	trūde-re,	trū-si,	trū-sum,	<i>to push.</i>
vād-ō (in-, ē-),	-vāde-re,	-vā-si,	-vā-sum,	<i>to go.</i>
cēd-ō,	cēde-re,	cēs-si,	cēs-sum,	<i>to give way.</i>
quati-ō, con-outrō (per-, ex-),	quate-re, con-oute-re,	(quas-si), con-cus-si,	quas-sum, con-cus-sum,	<i>to shake.</i> <i>to shatter.</i>
mitt-ō,	mitte-re,	mi-si,	mis-sum,	<i>to send.</i>
di-vid-ō,	di-vide-re,	di-vi-si,	di-vi-sum,	<i>to part.</i>
ūr-ō, com-būr-ō,	ūre-re, com-būre-re,	ūs-si, com-būs-si,	ūs-tum, com-būs-tum,	<i>to burn.</i> <i>to burn up.</i>
ger-ō,	gere-re,	ges-si,	ges-tum,	<i>to carry.</i>
flu-ō (fluv-),	flue-re,	fluxi,	(flux-us),	<i>to flow.</i>
stru-ō (strugv-),	strue-re,	strūxi,	strūc-tum,	<i>to build.</i>
trah-ō (tragh-),	trahe-re,	trāxi,	trāc-tum,	<i>to drag.</i>
veh-ō (veg-),	vehe-re,	vēxi,	vec-tum,	<i>to carry.</i>
viv-ō (vigv-),	vive-re,	vixi,	vīc-tum,	<i>to live.</i>

148. *The T-class :*

nect- <i>ō</i> ,	necte-re,	nexi,	nexum,	to bend.
nect- <i>ō</i> ,	necte-re,	nexi (nexui),	nexum,	to knot.
The Pf. forms : in-nexui (Vase., A. v., 425).				
pect- <i>ō</i> ,	pecte-re,	pexi,	plexum,	to comb.
plect- <i>ō</i> ,	plecte-re,	(plexi),	plexum,	to plait.

149. *The Nasal class :*

(a) *Supine without N :*

ang- <i>ō</i> ,	inge-re,	finxi,	fin-tum,	to form.
ming- <i>ō</i> ,	minge-re,	minxi,	min-tum,	to urinate.
ping- <i>ō</i> ,	pinge-re,	pinxi,	pio-tum,	to paint.
string- <i>ō</i> ,	stringe-re,	strinxi,	stric-tum,	to draw tight.

(b) *Supine with N :*

ang- <i>ō</i> ,	ange-re,	anxi,	—	to throttle, vex.
cing- <i>ō</i> ,	cinge-re,	cinxi,	cino-tum,	to gird.
ē-mung- <i>ō</i> ,	ē-munge-re,	ē-munxi,	ē-muno-tum,	to wipe the nose.
iung- <i>ō</i> ,	iunge-re,	iūnxi,	iūno-tum,	to yoke, join.
ling- <i>ō</i> ,	linge-re,	linxi,	lino-tum,	to lick.
ning- <i>ō</i> ,	ninge-re,	ninxi,	—	to snow.
pang- <i>ō</i> ,	pange-re,	panxi,	pano-tum,	to drive in.

Perfect also pēgi, and Supine pīctum. Compare 155 and paciscor, 165.

plang- <i>ō</i> ,	plange-re,	planxi,	plano-tum,	to emit.
-stingu- <i>ō</i> ,	-stingue-re,	-stinxi,	-stino-tum,	to put out.

So the compounds ex-, dis-, re-; the simple verb is ante-classic.

ting- <i>ō</i> (tingu- <i>ō</i>),	ting(u)-e-re,	tinxi,	tino-tum,	to wet, dye.
ung- <i>ō</i> (ungu- <i>ō</i>),	ung(u)-e-re,	ūnxi,	ūno-tum,	to anoint.

(c) *tem-n-ō* (rare) and its compounds form the Pf. with a euphonic *p* :

con-tem-n- <i>ō</i> ,	-temne-re,	-tem-p-ai,	-tem-p-tum,	to despise.
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150. *The I-class :*

1. In the *third* conjugation :

[llei- <i>ō</i> (LAC),	lice-re,	-lexi,	-leo-tum],	to lure.
pel-llei- <i>ō</i> ,	pel-lice-re,	pel-lexi,	pel-leo-tum,	to allure.

So allicere, illicere, which, however, have early Pf. in -ui, as does pellicere also. But ē-llice has -ui regularly in classical times, and ē-lexi only later.

[spici- <i>ō</i> (arac),	-spice-re,	-spexi,	-spec-tum],	to peer.
per-spici- <i>ō</i> ,	per-spice-re,	per-spexi,	per-spec-tum,	to see through.

So the compounds with ad-, con-, dis-, in-.

2. In the *fourth* conjugation :

saepi-ō,	saepi-re,	saep-ai,	saep-tum,	to hedge in.
sanci-ō,	sanci-re,	sānxi,	sāno-tum,	to hallow.
The Sup. sanci-tum is rare.				
vinci-ō,	vinci-re,	vinxi,	vinc-tum,	to bind.
farci-ō (-ferci-ō),	farci-re,	far-ai,	far-tum,	to stuff.
fulci-ō,	fulci-re,	ful-ai,	ful-tum,	to prop.
sarci-ō,	sarci-re,	sar-ai,	sar-tum,	to patch.
senti-ō,	senti-re,	sēn-ai,	sēn-sum,	to feed.
hauri-ō,	hauri-re,	hau-ai,	haus-tum,	to drain.
VERB., A. IV., 383, has <i>hausurus</i> . Early Latin shows <i>hauribant</i> (LUCK.) and <i>haurierint</i> ; <i>hauritūrus</i> is very late.				
rauci-ō,	rauci-re,	rau-ai,	rau-sum,	to be hoarse.
This verb is very rare.				

PERFECT: -I WITH REDUPLICATION; SUPINE: -sum, -tum.

151. In the *first* conjugation :

i. d-ō,	da-re,	ded-i,	da-tum,	to give, put, do.
Everywhere ā, except in <i>dās</i> , <i>thou givest</i> , and <i>dā</i> , <i>give thou</i> .				

1. Like *dō*, are conjugated the compounds with dissyllabic words, such as : *circum-d-ō*, *I surround*; *satis-d-ō*, *I give bail*; *pessum-d-ō*, *I ruin*; *vēnum-d-ō*, *I sell*; thus :

circum-d-ō, *circum-da-re*, *circum-de-di*, *circum-da-tum*, *to surround*.

2. The compounds of *da-re* with monosyllabic words pass over wholly into the Third Conjugation.

ab-d-ō,	ab-de-re,	ab-did-i,	ab-di-tum,	to put away.
ad-d-ō,	ad-de-re,	ad-did-i,	ad-di-tum,	to put to.
con-d-ō,	con-de-re,	con-did-i,	con-di-tum,	to put up (found).
abs-con-d-ō,	abs-con-de-re,	abs-con-d-i,	abs-con-di-tum,	to put far away.
Pf. <i>abscondidi</i> is found in PL., <i>Mer.</i> 380, then not until late Latin.				

crē-d-ō,	crē-de-re,	crē-did-i,	crē-di-tum,	to put faith.
dē-d-ō,	dē-de-re,	dē-did-i,	dē-di-tum,	to give up.
ē-d-ō,	ē-de-re,	ē-did-i,	ē-di-tum,	to put out.
in-d-ō,	in-de-re,	in-did-i,	in-di-tum,	to put in.
per-d-ō,	per-de-re,	per-did-i,	per-di-tum,	to fordo (ruin).
prō-d-ō,	prō-de-re,	prō-did-i,	prō-di-tum,	to betray.
red-d-ō,	red-de-re,	red-did-i,	red-di-tum,	to give back.
trā-d-ō,	trā-de-re,	trā-did-i,	trā-di-tum,	to give over.
vēn-d-ō,	vēn-de-re,	vēn-did-i,	vēn-di-tum,	to put up to sale.

NOTE.—In early Latin *dare* formed the Pr. Subjv., also *duim*. So in some of its compounds, as *perduim*. See 130, 4.

2. st-ō,	stā-re,	stet-i,	(stā-tū-rus),	to stand.
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So the compounds :

ad-st-ō,	ad-stā-re,	ad-stit-i,	—	to stand by.
cōn-st-ō,	cōn-stā-re,	cōn-stit-i,	—	to stand fast.

in-st-ō,	in-stā-re,	in-stit-I,	—	to stand upon.
ob-st-ō,	ob-stā-re,	ob-stit-I,	—	to stand out against.
per-st-ō,	per-stā-re,	per-stit-I,	—	to stand firm.
prae-st-ō,	prae-stā-re,	prae-stit-I,	—	to stand ahead.
re-st-ō,	re-stā-re,	re-stit-I,	—	to stand over.
di-st-ō,	di-stā-re,	—	—	to stand apart.
ex-st-ō,	ex-stā-re,	—	—	to stand out.

All compounds of *stāre* with dissyllabic prepositions have, however, *-steti* in the Perfect, as: *ante-stō*, *I am superior*; *inter-stō*, *I am between*; *super-stō*, *I stand upon*; thus:

circum-st-ō,	circum-stā-re,	circum-stet-I,	—	to stand round.
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NOTE.—Compare *sistō* and its compounds; 154, 1.

152. In the *second* conjugation :

morde-ō,	mordē-re,	mo-mord-I,	mor-sum,	to bite.
pende-ō,	pendē-re,	pe-pend-I,	—	to hang (intr.).
spōnde-ō,	spōndē-re,	spō-pond-I,	spōn-sum,	to pledge oneself.
Compounds omit the reduplication, but <i>PLAUT.</i> shows also <i>dē-spo-pondisse</i> and <i>dē-spo-ponderā</i> .				
tōnde-ō,	tōndē-re,	to-tōnd-I,	tōn-sum,	to shear.

153. In the *third* conjugation :

(a) *Stem class.*

Reduplication lost in the compounds :

cad-ō,	cade-re,	ce-cid-I,	ce-sum,	to fall.
oc-cid-ō,	oc-cide-re,	oc-cid-I,	oc-ce-sum,	to perish.
<i>re-cidere</i> sometimes forms <i>reccidi</i> , as well as <i>recidi</i> , in the Perfect.				
caed-ō,	caede-re,	ce-cid-I,	cae-sum,	to fell.
oc-cid-ō,	oc-cide-re,	oc-cid-I,	oc-ci-sum,	to kill.
can-ō,	cane-re,	ce-cin-I,	(can-tum),	to sing.
Compounds form the Pf. in <i>-ui</i> . For (cantum), <i>cantatum</i> was used.				

parē-ō, *parce-re*, *pe-pero-I* (*par-ci*), (*par-surus*), *to spare*.
com-parē-ō (*-parē-ō*), *com-parce-re*, *com-paro-I*, *com-par-sum*, *to save*.
parci is common in early Latin, and is the only form used by *PLAUTUS*. Early Latin shows rarely *paroui*. *TER.* uses *comparuit*.

154. (b) *Reduplicated class* :

1. *sistō* (= *si-st-ō*), as a simple verb, has the transitive meaning, *I (cause to) stand*, but in its compounds, the intransitive meaning, *I stand*. Compare *stō*, *I stand*, and its compounds (151) :

sist-ō,	siste-re,	(stit-I),	sta-tum,	to (cause to) stand.
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So the compounds :

oōn-sist-ō,	oōn-siste-re,	oōn-stit-I,	oōn-sti-tum,	to come to a stand.
dē-sist-ō (ab-),	dē-siste-re,	dē-stit-I,	dē-sti-tum,	to stand off.

ex-sist-ō, ob-sist-ō,	ex-siste-re, ob-siste-re,	ex-stit-ī, ob-stit-ī,	ex-sti-tum, ob-sti-tum,	<i>to stand up.</i> <i>to take a stand</i> <i>against.</i>
re-sist-ō, ad-sist-ō, in-sist-ō, circum-sist-ō,	re-siste-re, ad-siste-re, in-siste-re, circum-siste-re,	re-stit-ī, ad-stit-ī, in-stit-ī, circum-stet-ī,	re-sti-tum, — — —	<i>to withstand.</i> <i>to stand near.</i> <i>to stand upon.</i> <i>to take a stand</i> <i>round.</i>
2. hi-bō,	hi-be-re,	hi-bī,	(hi-bi-tus),	<i>to drink.</i>

No Supine. The Pf. Part. is late.

155. (c) Nasal class:

fall-ō,	falle-re,	fe-fell-ī,	fal-sum,	<i>to cheat.</i>
The compound refellō has the Perfect refelli , and lacks Supine.				
pell-ō,	pelle-re,	pe-pul-ī,	pul-sum,	<i>to push, drive back.</i>
repellō loses the reduplicating vowel in Pf. reppuli .				
toll-ō,	tolle-re,	—	—	<i>to lift up.</i>
Pf. and Sup. are formed sus-tuli (from reduplicated Pf. tetuli , 171, n. 1) and sub-lātum (for t'li-tum); a recent view makes su-stuli from (s)tollō.				
(pang-ō),	(pange-re),	pe-pig-ī,	pōo-tum,	<i>to drive a bargain.</i>
The Fr. forms are supplied by paciscor , 165. The Pf. pēgi , rare in the simple form, is regular in the compounds com- , im- , op- . See 149, b.				
tang-ō (TAG),	tange-re,	te-tig-ī,	tāo-tum,	<i>to touch.</i>
at-ting-ō,	at-tinge-re,	at-tig-ī,	at-tāo-tum,	<i>to border upon.</i>

So with other compounds.

pend-ō,	pende-re,	pe-pond-ī,	pōn-sum,	<i>to hang (trans.).</i>
tend-ō,	tende-re,	te-tend-ī,	tēn-sum and -tum,	<i>to stretch.</i>
ex-tend-ō,	ex-tende-re	ex-tend-ī,	ex-tēn-sum and -tum,	<i>to stretch out.</i>
os-tend-ō,	os-tende-re,	os-tend-ī,	os-tēn-sum (-tus),	<i>to stretch at, show.</i>

The compounds prefer the Sup. in **-tum**; so always **attentus**, **contentus**, usually **distentus** and **intentus**.

pung-ō,	punge-re,	pu-pug-ī,	punc-tum,	<i>to prick.</i>
inter-pungō,	inter-punge-re,	inter-punxi,	inter-punc-tum,	<i>to place points</i> <i>between.</i>

tund-ō,	tunde-re,	tu-tud-ī,	tūn-sum, tū-sum,	<i>to thump.</i>
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Simple form has usually **tūsus** in the Participle; in the compounds more often **tūsus**. The reduplicating vowel is lost in **rettudi**.

curr-ō,	curre-re,	cu-curr-ī,	cur-sum,	<i>to run.</i>
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The compounds vary in their use of the reduplication; **praecurrere** always has the reduplication, **suocurrere** always omits it; other compounds vary. See 134, iii.

156. (d) Inchoative class:

discō (= di-d(e)c-ō),	disce-re,	di-dic-ī,	—	<i>to learn.</i>
A late form is Fut. Part. discitūrus . Compounds retain reduplication. See 134, iii.				
pōec-ō (= poro-ō),	pōce-re,	po-pōec-ī,	—	<i>to claim.</i>
Compounds retain the reduplication. See 134, iii.				

157. (e) The I-class:

pari-ō,	pare-re,	pe-per-ī,	par-tum (paritūrus),	<i>to bring forth.</i>
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The compounds drop the reduplication and form the Inf. in **-ire**. But **reperire**, *to find*, forms its Pf., **repperi**, with omission of the vowel of reduplication.

PERFECT: -I; SUPINE: -tum, -sum.

158. In the *first* conjugation :

iu ^v -ō,	iu ^v ē-re,	iū ^v -I,	iū-tum (iuvātūrus),	to help.
ad-iu ^v -ō,	-iu ^v ē-re,	-iū ^v -I,	-iū-tum (-iū-tūrus),	to stand by as aid.
(lav-ō),	(lav-ere),	lāv-I,	lau-tum (lō-tum),	to wash.
lav-ō,	lavē-re,	(lavē-vī),	lavē-tum,	to wash.

The Present forms of *lavere* belong principally to early Latin, with occasional forms in Augustan poets and late writers; *lau*tum and *lō*tum are both used in classical times; but *lau*tum belongs rather to early, *lō*tum to post-classical Latin. The form *lavē*tum is early and poetical.

159. In the *second* conjugation :

cave-ō,	cavē-re,	cāv-I,	can-tum,	to take heed.
fave-ō,	favē-re,	fāv-I,	fan-tum,	to be well-disposed.
ferve-ō (o),	fervē-re (ere),	ferv-I (ferb-uī),	—	to seethe.

The Pr. forms of the third conjugation belong to early Latin and the poets. The Pf. in -uī is post-Ciceronian.

fove-ō,	fovē-re,	fōv-I,	fō-tum,	to keep warm.
move-ō,	movē-re,	mōv-I,	mō-tum,	to move.
pave-ō,	pavē-re,	pāv-I,	—	to quake (with fear).
prande-ō,	prandē-re,	prand-I,	prān-sum,	to breakfast.
sede-ō,	sedē-re,	sēd-I,	ses-sum,	to sit.
stride-ō (-dō),	stridē-re (-e-re),	strid-I,	—	to whistle, screech.
vove-ō,	vovē-re,	vōv-I,	vō-tum,	to vow.

The Present forms of the third conjugation belong almost entirely to Augustan poets and later writers.

vide-ō,	vidē-re,	vid-I,	vi-sum,	to see.
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160. In the *third* conjugation :

With long vowel in the Perfect.

1. The Stem class :

ag-o,	age-re,	ēg-I,	ēo-tum,	to do, drive.
cō-g-ō,	cō-ge-re,	co-ēg-I,	co-ēo-tum,	to compel.
dē-g-ō,	dē-ge-re,	—	—	to pass (time).
red-ig-ō,	red-ige-re,	red-ēg-I,	red-ēo-tum,	to bring back.
em-o,	eme-re,	ēm-I,	ēmp-tum,	to take, to buy.
inter-im-ō,	-ime-re,	-ēm-I,	-ēmp-tum,	to make away with.
co-em-ō, I buy up, is conjugated like em-o. But the compounds with ad-, ex-, inter-, red-, take -im-ō. So, too, dir-im-ō, I sever.				

ed-ō,	ede-re,	ēd-I,	ē-sum,	to eat.
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NOTE.—In *agere*, *edere*, *emere*, the reduplication has coalesced with the root; as, *ēgī* = *cagī*.

cūd-ō,	cūde-re,	(cūd-I),	(cū-sum),	to hammer.
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The Pf. and Sup. occur in compounds only.

leg-o, **lege-re,** **lĕg-i,** **lĕo-tum,** *to pick up, read.*
col-lig-ō, **col-lige-re,** **col-lĕg-i,** **col-lĕo-tum,** *to gather.*
 So the other compounds, except **di-lig-ō**, **intel-leg-ō**, **neg-leg-ō**, see 147, a.

ic-ō (defective), **ice-re,** **ic-i,** **ic-tum,** *to strike.*
 Present stem rare : **ic-it**, **ic-itur**, **ic-imur**.

sīd-ō, **sīde-re,** **sīd-i,** *to sit down.*
 The Pf. was originally reduplicated as the Present ; see 133, II. In composition the Pf. is **-sēd-i**, **-sēsum**, from **sēde-ō**, thus :

cōn-sīd-ō,	cōn-sīde-re,	cōn-sēd-i,	cōn-sēsum,	<i>to settle down.</i>
scab-ō,	scabe-re,	scāb-i,	—	<i>to scratch.</i>
solv-ō,	solve-re,	solv-i,	solv-tum,	<i>to loose, pay.</i>
vert-ō,	verte-re,	vert-i,	ver-sum,	<i>to turn.</i>
re-vert-or,	re-vert-i,	revert-i (active),	re-ver-sum,	<i>to turn back.</i>
vert-ō,	verre-re,	verr-i (rare),	ver-sum,	<i>to sweep.</i>
vis-ō,	vise-re,	vis-i,	—	<i>to visit.</i>
volv-ō,	volve-re,	volv-i,	volv-tum,	<i>to roll.</i>

On **percellō**, **perculi**, see 144. On **tollō**, **sustuli**, see 155.

2. The Nasal class :

psall-ō, **psalle-re,** **psall-i,** — *to play on the cithern.*
sall-ō, **salle-re,** (**sall-i**), **sal-sum,** *to salt.*

Very rare except in the past participle **salsus**.

vell-ō, **velle-re,** **vell-i** (**vul-si**), **vul-sum,** *to pluck.*
 The Pf. **vulsi** is post-Angustan.

lamb-ō,	lambe-re,	lamb-i,	—	<i>to lick.</i>
rump-ō,	rumpe-re,	rŭp-i,	rup-tum,	<i>to break.</i>
ac-cend-ō,	ac-cende-re,	ac-cend-i,	ac-cēn-sum,	<i>to kindle.</i>
dē-fend-ō,	dē-fende-re,	dē-fend-i,	dē-fēn-sum,	<i>to strike away.</i>
				<i>defend.</i>
fund-ō (FUD),	funde-re,	fūd-i,	fū-sum,	<i>to pour.</i>
mand-ō,	mande-re,	mand-i,	mān-sum,	<i>to chew.</i>
pand-ō,	pande-re,	pand-i,	pas-sum,	<i>to spread out.</i>

pān-sum in Supine is late.

prehend-ō, **prehende-re,** **prehend-i,** **prehēn-sum,** *to seize.*
 Often shortened to **prēndō**, **prēndere**, **prēndi**, **prēnsum**.

scand-ō,	scande-re,	scand-i,	scān-sum,	<i>to climb.</i>
s(ā)-, dē-scend-ō,	dē-scende-re,	dē-scend-i,	dē-scēn-sum,	<i>to climb up, down.</i>
frang-ō,	frange-re,	frĕg-i,	frāo-tum,	<i>to break.</i>
per-fring-ō,	per-fringe-re,	per-frĕg-i,	per-frāo-tum,	<i>to shiver.</i>
linqu-ō,	linque-re,	liqu-i,		<i>to leave.</i>
re-liqu-ō,	re-linque-re,	re-liqu-i,	re-lic-tum,	<i>to leave behind.</i>
(pang-ō),	(pange re),	(pĕg-i),	(pāo-tum),	<i>to drive in.</i>
com-ping-ō,	com-pinge-re,	com-pĕg-i,	com-pāo-tum,	<i>to drive tight.</i>

See 149, b, 155.

vine-ō (VIC),	vince-re,	vic-i,	vic-tum,	<i>to conquer.</i>
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3. *The I-class.*

(a) With long vowel in the Perfect.

capī-ō (cap-),	cape-re,	cēp-I,	cap-tum,	<i>to take.</i>
ac-cipī-ō,	ac-cipe-re,	ac-cēp-I,	ac-cēp-tum,	<i>to receive.</i>
facī-ō,	face-re,	fēc-I,	fac-tum,	<i>to make.</i>
cale-facī-ō (calif.),	cale face-re,	cale-fēc-I,	cale-fac-tum,	<i>to make warm.</i>
per-fici-ō,	per-fice-re,	per-fēc-I,	per-fec-tum,	<i>to achieve.</i>

The Pf. was originally reduplicated; on Impv. *fac*, see 130, 5.

fodi-ō,	fode-re,	fōd-I,	foc-sum,	<i>to dig.</i>
fugi-ō,	fuge-re,	fūg-I,	(fug-i-tūrus),	<i>to flee.</i>
iaci-ō,	iace-re,	iēc-I,	iac tum,	<i>to cast.</i>
con-ici-ō,	con-ice-re,	con-iēc-I,	con-iec-tum,	<i>to gather.</i>

(b) With short vowel in the Pf. due to the loss of the reduplication :

find-ō,	finde-re,	fid-I,	fis-sum,	<i>to cleave.</i>
scind-ō,	scinde-re,	acid-I,	scis-sum,	<i>to split.</i>

The reduplicated form *sci-cidi* is found in early Latin.

161. In the *fourth* conjugation :

amici-ō forms rarely in late Latin *amici*; see 142, 4.

com-peri-ō,	com-peri-re,	com-per-I,	com-per-tum,	<i>to find out.</i>
re-peri-ō,	re-peri-re,	rep-per-I,	re-per-tum,	<i>to find.</i>

See the simple verb *parere*, 157.

veni-ō,	veni-re,	vēn-I,	ven-tum,	<i>to come.</i>
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In early Latin sporadic tenses from a form *venere* occur, as *advenat*, *evenat*.

162. A number of verbs of the *third* conjugation have a characteristic -u-; these form the perfect in -I.

ab-lu-ō,	ab-lue-re,	ab-lu-I,	ab-lū-tum,	<i>to wash off.</i>
ab-nu-ō,	ab-nue-re,	ab-nu-I,	(ab-nu-itūr-us),	<i>to dissent.</i>
acu-ō,	acue-re,	acu-I,	acū-tum,	<i>to sharpen.</i>
ad-nu-ō (an-nu-ō),	ad-nue-re,	ad-nu-I,	—	<i>to nod assent.</i>
argu-ō,	argue-re,	argu-I,	argū-tum,	<i>to accuse.</i>
batu-ō,	batue-re,	batu-I,	—	<i>to beat.</i>
con-gru-ō,	con-grue-re,	con-gru-I,	—	<i>to agree.</i>
dē-libu-ō,	dē-libue-re,	dē-libu-I,	dē-libū-tum,	<i>to anoint.</i>
ex-u-ō,	ex-ue-re,	ex-u-I,	ex-ū-tum,	<i>to put off, defer.</i>
im-bu-ō,	im-bue-re,	im-bu-I,	im-bū-tum,	<i>to dip, dye.</i>
in-du-ō,	in-due-re,	in-du-I,	in-dū-tum,	<i>to put on, don.</i>
lu-ō,	lue-re,	lu-I,	lu-itūr-us,	<i>to atone for.</i>
metu-ō,	metue-re,	metu-I,	—	<i>to fear.</i>
minu-ō,	minue-re,	minu-I,	minū-tum,	<i>to lessen.</i>
plu-ō,	plue-re,	plu-it, pluv-it,	—	<i>to rain.</i>
ru-ō,	rue-re,	ru-I,	ru-tum (ruitūrus),	<i>to rush down.</i>
spu-ō,	spue-re,	spu-I,	spū-tum,	<i>to spew.</i>
statu-ō,	statue-re,	statu-I,	statū-tum,	<i>to settle.</i>
sternu-ō,	sternue-re,	sternu-I,	—	<i>to sneeze.</i>
su-ō,	sue-re,	su-I,	sū-tum,	<i>to sew.</i>
tribu-ō,	tribue-re,	tribu-I,	tribū-tum,	<i>to allot.</i>

DEPONENTS.

163. The majority of the deponent verbs belong to the *first* conjugation. In many instances they have parallel active forms in early or in late Latin. The principal verbs are as follows :

In the *first* conjugation :

adul-or, adulā-ri, adulā-tus sum, to fawn upon.
Occasionally active in ante-classical Latin (Lucr. v., 1070) and more often in later Latin.

altero-or, altercā-ri, altercā-tus sum, to wrangle.
In early Latin **altercāsti** (Ter., *And.* 653), **altercā**. Active forms more common in late Latin.

arbitr-or, arbitrá-ri, arbitrá-tus sum, to think.
PLAUT. uses this verb also as an active, but later this usage is rare.

aucup-or, aucupā-ri, aucupā-tus sum, to try to catch.
Active forms are common in early Latin.

augur-or, augurā-ri, augurā-tus sum, to take the auguries.
Active forms are early, legal, and late. Use as a passive is occasional in the classical period.

auspic-or, auspicā-ri, auspicā-tus sum, to take the auspices.
Active forms are early and late. Cic. and Livy use the verb as a passive in a few instances.

comit-or, comitā-ri, comitā-tus sum, to accompany.
Poets (Ov., Prop., etc.) use the active forms frequently. The Perfect Part. **comitātus** is common as a passive, also in classical Latin.

comment-or, commentā-ri, commentā-tus sum, to discuss.
Cic. uses **commentātus** as a passive in *Br.* 88, 301, *Flam.* XVI., 26, 1.

cōnflit-or, cōnflitā-ri, cōnflitā-tus sum, to struggle.
Occasionally found for **cōnflitāre**. See Ter., *And.*, 93.

cōspic-or, cōspicā-ri, cōspicā-tus sum, to descry.
So **dēspicor, sūspicor**. But a few forms are occasionally (usually in early Latin) used as passives, especially **dēspicātus** (PLAUT., Ter.), compared **dēspicātissimus** by Cic. (*Nest.* 16, 36, *Verr.* III., 47, 98). PLAUT., *Cas.* 394, **sūspicōs**.

contempl-or, contemplā-ri, contemplā-tus sum, to survey.
The active forms are used frequently in early Latin (regularly by PLAUT.).

cōpul-or, cōpulā-ri, cōpulā-tus sum, to join.
So PLAUT., *Aul.* 116. Otherwise everywhere **cōpulāre**.

crimin-or, criminā-ri, criminā-tus sum, to charge.
PLAUT. uses **crimināret**, ENNIUS **crimināt**.

cunct-or, cunctā-ri, cunctā-tus sum, to delay.
Active forms are occasional in early and late Latin.

dign-or, dignā-ri, dignā-tus sum, to deem worthy.
This verb is predominantly post-classical and poetical. The active forms are early and rare ; perhaps once in Cicero.

- fabric-or, fabricā-rī, fabricā-tus sum, to forge.**
The active forms belong to poetry and to post-Augustan prose.
- faener-or, faenerā-rī, faenerā-tus sum, to lend on interest.**
Active forms occasional in early Latin and more frequent in late Latin.
- fluctu-or, fluctuā-rī, fluctuā-tus sum, to undulate.**
Active forms are rare in PLAUT. and in CIC., but not uncommon later. The deponent forms are post-Ciceronian.
- (fūr), fūr-rī, fūr-tus sum, to speak.**
See 175, 3.
- frustr-or, frustrā-rī, frustrā-tus sum, to deceive.**
Active forms rare, but at all periods.
- illacrim-or, illacrimā-rī, illacrimā-tus sum, to weep over.**
In CIC. and HOR.; otherwise active.
- interpret-or, interpretā-rī, interpretā-tus sum, to interpret.**
CIC. uses *interpretāsus* occasionally as a passive; likewise LIVY and others.
- luct-or, luctā-rī, luctā-tus sum, to wrestle.**
PLAUT., TER., ENNIUS, VARRO show sporadic forms of the active.
- lūdific-or, lūdificā-rī, lūdificā-tus sum, to make sport.**
Active frequent in PLAUT., and occasionally later.
- medic-or, medicā-rī, medicā-tus sum, to heal.**
The active is once in PLAUT., and frequent in poets and post-Augustan prose.
- medit-or, meditā-rī, meditā-tus sum, to think over.**
The form *meditāsus* is very commonly found as a passive.
- mūner-or, mūnerā-rī, mūnerā-tus sum, to bestow.**
Active forms in early Latin and occasionally in CIC. and later.
- nūtric-or, nūtricā-rī, nūtricā-tus sum, to suckle.**
Active forms in early Latin.
- odōr-or, odōrā-rī, odōrā-tus sum, to smell.**
Active forms occasional at all periods.
- opin-or, opinā-rī, opinā-tus sum, to think.**
opinō is frequent in early Latin, and *opināsus* as passive is common in CICERO.
- palp-or, palpā-rī, palpā-tus sum, to stroke.**
Is occasional (principally in early Latin) for *palpare*.
- popul-or, populā-rī, populā-tus sum, to ravage.**
Active forms in simple verb and compounds are early, poetical, and post-classic.
- sciscit-or, sciscitā-rī, sciscitā-tus sum, to inquire.**
PLAUT., *Merc.* 389, *sciscitare* (active).
- scrūt-or, scrūtā-rī, scrūtā-tus sum, to search.**
PLAUT., *Aut.* 857, *perscrūtāvi*. The use as a passive occurs first in SENECA.
- sect-or, sectā-rī, sectā-tus sum, to pursue.**
Active forms and passive usages are early.
- stabul-or, stabulā-rī, stabulā-tus sum, to stable.**
Active forms begin with VERGIL.
- tūt-or, tūtā-rī, tūtā-tus sum, to protect.**
Active forms and passive usages are early and rare.

tumultu-or, tumultuſ-ri, tumultuſ-tus sum, to raise a riot.
But **PLAUTUS** uses active forms; and passive uses are occasional later.

vag-or, vagſ-ri, vagſ-tus sum, to wander.
Active forms belong to early Latin.

vener-or, venerſ-ri, venerſ-tus sum, to reverence.
But **PLAUT.** uses **venerſ, venerem**; **VERG.**, **HOR.**, and later writers show passive uses.

164. In the *second* conjugation :

fate-or, fatſ-ri, fas-sus sum, to confess.
oſn-fite-or, oſn-fitſ-ri, oſn-fes-sus sum, to confess.
Both **fateor** and **oſnfiteor** are used occasionally as passives by **Cic.** and later.

lice-or, lice-ri, lici-tus sum, to bid (at a sale).

mere-or, merſ-ri, meri-tus sum, to deserve.
Especially in the phrases **merſi bene dſ aliquſ, to deserve well of any one.**
Otherwise the active is usual.

misere-or, miserſ-ri, miseri-tus sum, to pity.
In early Latin the active forms are found occasionally, *e. g.*, **LUCR. III., 881.**

pollice-or, pollicſ-ri, pollici-tus sum, to promise.
Occasionally used as a passive in post-classical Latin.

re-or, rſ-ri, ra-tus sum, to think.
Pr. Part. Active is wanting.

tue-or, tuſ ri, tui-tus (tſtus) sum, to protect.
In early Latin and occasionally later, a parallel form, **tuor, tui, tuitus sum,** occurs. For **tuitus** usually **tſtſtus**.

vere-or, verſ-ri, veri-tus sum, to fear.

165. In the *third* conjugation :

apisc-or, apisc-i, ap-tus sum, to get.
Simple verb is frequent in early and late Latin. Of the compounds, **adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum,** is usually deponent in classical times, but occurs occasionally as a passive in **SALL.** and later writers. The compounds **ind-, red-,** are rare.

am-plect-or, am-plect-i, am-plex us sum, to twine round, embrace.
So the compounds **complector, circumplector.** In early Latin active forms are occasionally found; *e. g.*, **amplectitſte, circumplecte (PLAUT.).**

com-min-isc-or, com-min-isc-i, com-men-tus sum, to think up, devise.
OVID and later writers use **commentus** as a passive.

exparg-isc-or, (-reg-) ex-perg-isc-i, ex-per-rſc-tus sum, to (right one's self up) awake.

fung-or, fung-i, fſnc-tus sum, to discharge.
This verb is used passively very rarely: **TER., Ad. 508. LUCR. III., 968. CIC., Sest. 4, 10.**

fru-or (frugv-), fru-i, frſc-tus (fru-i-tus) sum, to enjoy.
The form **fruitus** is rare and late.

gradi-or,	grad-I,	gres-sus sum,	<i>to step,</i>
ag-gredi-or,	ag-gred-I,	ag-gres-sus sum,	<i>to attack.</i>
Occasionally active forms of the fourth conjugation are found in early Latin.			

lāb-or,	lāb-I,	lāp-sus sum,	<i>to glide.</i>
loqu-or,	loqu-I,	loqu-tus sum,	<i>to speak.</i>
mori-or,	mori-I,	mortu-us sum,	<i>to die.</i>

Early Latin shows parallel forms of the fourth conjugation, as *moriri*, *āmoriri*. Fut. Part. *moritūrus*; see 135, II., 3.

nanc-isc-or,	nanc-isc-I,	nac-tus (nanc-tus) sum,	<i>to get.</i>
nāsc-or (gnā-),	nāsc-I,	nā-tus sum,	<i>to be born.</i>
Fut. Part. <i>nāscitūrus</i> .			

nit-or (gnict- from genū),	nit-I,	ni-sus (nix-us) sum,	{ <i>to stay one's self on.</i>
		ni-tūrus,	
ob-liv-isc-or,	ob-liv-isc-I,	ob-li-tus sum,	<i>to forget.</i>

pac-isc-or,	pac-isc-I,	pac-tus sum (pepigī),	<i>to drive (a bargain).</i>
Occasionally active forms are found in early Latin; in Cic. <i>pactus</i> is frequently used as a passive. See pangū.			

pati-or,	pat-I,	pas-sus sum,	<i>to suffer.</i>
per-peti-or,	per-pet-I,	per-pee-sus sum,	<i>to endure to the end.</i>
pro-fic-isc-or,	pro-fic-isc-I,	pro-fee-tus sum,	<i>to (get forward) set out.</i>
But PLAUT., <i>M. G.</i> 1329, <i>proficiscō</i> .			

quer-or,	quer-I,	ques-tus sum,	<i>to complain.</i>
sequ-or,	sequ-I,	secul-tus sum,	<i>to follow.</i>
ulo-isc-or,	ulo-isc-I,	ul-tus sum,	<i>to avenge.</i>

Active forms are rare; so once in ENNIUS. But SALL., LIVY, and later writers use the verb as a passive sometimes.

ūt-or,	ūt-I,	ū-sus sum,	<i>to use.</i>
PLAUT. shows the compound <i>abūti</i> as a passive (<i>Asin.</i> 196).			

veh-or,	veh-I,	vec-tus sum,	<i>to (wagon) ride.</i>
vesc-or,	vesc-I,	—	<i>to feed.</i>

166. In the fourth conjugation :

assenti-or,	assenti-ri,	assēn-sus sum,	<i>to assent.</i>
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Active forms are not uncommon in early Latin. Cic. uses the Pf. active forms frequently; likewise later writers.

com-peri-or,	comperi-ri,	—	<i>to find out.</i>
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Occasionally found (but rarely in classical Latin; as, SALL., *J.*, 45, 1; 108, 3) for *comperiō*, *comperire*. But *experior*, *experiri*, *expertus sum*, *to try*, is regularly deponent; though Cic. and others use often the Pf. active forms.

largi-or,	largi-ri,	largi-tus sum,	<i>to bestow.</i>
menti-or,	menti-ri,	menti-tus sum,	<i>to lie.</i>

The poets and later prose writers use this as a passive also.

mēti-or,	mēti-ri,	mēn-sus sum,	<i>to measure.</i>
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Passive usage is common, especially in the compounds: *dēmēnsus*, *dimēnsus*, *ēmēnsus*, *permēnsus*, *remēnsus*.

or̄di-or, **or̄di-rī,** **or̄-sus sum,** *to begin.*
or̄sus, and more commonly **exor̄sus,** are also found as passives.

ori-or, **ori-rī,** **or-tus sum,** *to arise.*
 The Pr. Indic. is usually formed according to the third conjugation; the Impf. Subjv. always **or̄rer**; but the Fut. Part. is **or̄itūrus**. The compounds follow the same usage except **ador̄iri**, *to rise up at, attack*, which follows the fourth conjugation.

parti-or, **parti-rī,** **parti-tus sum,** *to share.*
 Active forms and passive uses are found in early Latin, and sporadically in Cic. and later.

poti-or, **poti-rī,** **poti-tus sum,** *to get possession of.*
 The Pr. Indic., Impf. Subjv., and occasionally other forms, are also found in early Latin and the poets, inflected according to the third conjugation; so regularly after PLAUT. **potitur**, frequently **poter̄stur**, **poter̄mur**.

p̄ni-or, **p̄ni-rī,** **p̄ni-tus sum,** *to punish.*
 Occasionally in Cic. and late writers for **p̄nīre**.

sorti-or, **sorti-rī,** **sorti-tus sum,** *to cast lots.*
 Active occasionally in early Latin, and passive uses later of the Pf. Participle.

SEMI-DEPONENTS.

167. 1. A few verbs form the Perfect forms only as deponents :

aude-ō, **audē-re,** **au-sus sum,** *to dare.*
 On the aorist forms **ausim**, etc., see 181, 4, b.
fid-ō, **fid-ere,** **fi-sus sum,** *to trust.*
gaude-ō, **gaudē-re,** **gāv-isus sum,** *to rejoice.*
sole-ō, **solē-re,** **sol-itus sum,** *to be wont.*
 The Pf. active is found in early Latin; but rarely.

2. The reverse usage is found in :

re-vert-or, **re-vert-I,** **re-vert-I,** *to turn back.*
 So also **dēverti**, but without Pf. Part. **Reversus** is also used actively, but **reversus sum** for **reverti** is post-classic.
 See also **assentior**, etc., 168.

NOTES.—1. Some active verbs have a Perfect Participle passive with active meaning, as : **cōnātus**, *one who has dined*, from **cōnāre**, *to dine*; **pr̄nsus**, *having breakfasted*, from **pr̄ndeō**, *I breakfast*; **p̄tus**, *drunken*, from **p̄tō**, *I drink*; **iūrātus**, *having taken the oath, sworn*, from **iūrō**, *I swear*; **conīrātus**, *a conspirator*, from **conīrō**, *I conspire*. Many such are used purely as Adjectives: **cōnsiderātus**, *circumspect*, from **cōnsiderō**; **cantus**, *wary*, from **caveō**, *I beware*.

2. The Perfect Participle of many deponent Verbs has both active and passive meaning: **adeptus** (**adipiscor**), *having acquired, or being acquired*; **comitātus** (**comitor**, *I accompany*); **effātus** (**effor**, *I speak out*); **expertus** (**experior**, *I try*); **exsecrātus** (**exsecror**, *I curse*); **imitātus** (**imitor**, *I copy*); **meritus** (**mereor**, *I deserve*); **opinātus**, **necopinātus** (**opinor**, *I think*); **pactus** (**paciscor**, *I contract*); **partitus** (**partior**, *I distribute*); **sortitus** (**sortior**, *I cast lots*); **tueor**, *I protect*; **tūtus**, *safe*.

For others, see the list of deponents.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

168. Irregular in the formation of the tense-stems :

1. Nine verbs of the third conjugation, which have, in spite of the short stem-syllable, the Pf. in **-si**, viz. :

clepō, *I flick* ; **rego**, *I keep right* ; **tēgo**, *I cover in* ; **coquō**, *I bake* ; and the compounds of **lego**, *I pick up* ; **laciō**, *I lure* ; **speciō**, *I spy* (-**ligō**, -**liciō**, -**spiciō**) ; **dividō**, *I part* ; **quatiō**, *I shake*. See 147, 2.

From **lego**, however, only **diligō**, *I love* ; **intellegō**, *I understand* ; and **neglegō**, *neglect*, are irregular. The other compounds are regular. See 147, 2.

2. Five verbs of the third conjugation, which, in spite of long stem-syllable, have the Pf. in **-i**, viz. :

lambō *I lick* ; **oddō**, *I hammer* ; **sīdō**, *I sit* (160, 1) ; **strīdō**, *I whistle* (159) ; **vertō**, *I turn* (160, 1).

3. Assimilation between **bs** and **ms** occurs in the Pf. and Sup. of

iube-ō ,	<i>I order.</i>	See 147, 1.
prem-ō (- prim-ō),	<i>I press.</i>	See 147, 2.

4. Special irregularities occur in :

bib-ō ,	<i>I drink.</i>	154, 2.
mane-ō ,	<i>I remain.</i>	147, 1.
mēti-or ,	<i>I measure.</i>	166.
met-ō ,	<i>I move.</i>	142, 2.
mori-or ,	<i>I die.</i>	165.
ranci-ō ,	<i>I am hoarse.</i>	150, 2.
re-or ,	<i>I think.</i>	164.

5. Formed from different tense-stems, are the tenses of

fer-ō ,	<i>I bear.</i>	171.
toll-ō ,	<i>I lift.</i>	155.

169. Irregular in the conjugation of the Present-stem :

1. **ori-or**, **ori-rī**, **or-tus sum**, *to arise*.

See 166.

2. **i-re**, *to go*.

The stem is **i**, which, before **a**, **o**, **u**, becomes **e**.

PRIN. PARTS : **eō**, **ire**, **ivi** (ii), **itum**.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>I go.</i>		<i>I be going.</i>	
PRIN. SG.—1. e-ō ,	PL.— i-mus ,	SG.— ea-m ,	PL.— ea-mus ,
2. i-s ,	i-tis ,	ea-s ,	ea-tis ,
3. i-t ,	ea-nt .	ea-t ,	ea-nt .

IMPF.	1-ba-m , <i>I went.</i>	1-re-m , <i>I were going.</i>
FUT.	1-b-ō , <i>I shall go.</i>	
PERF.	1-v-ī (1-ī), <i>I have gone.</i>	1-v-erī-m (1-erī-m).
PLUPF.	1-v-erā-m (1-erā-m), <i>I had gone.</i>	1-v-isse-m (1-isse-m, 1-ese-m).
FUT. PR.	1-v-er-ō (1-er-ō), <i>I shall have gone.</i>	

IMPERATIVE.

SG.—2.	1 , <i>go thou.</i>	1-tū , <i>thou shalt go.</i>
3.	—	1-tū , <i>he shall go.</i>
PL.—2.	1-te , <i>go ye.</i>	1-tūte , <i>ye shall go.</i>
3.	—	eu-ntū , <i>they shall go.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	1-re .
FUT.	1-tūr-um esse .
PERF.	1-v-isse (1-ese).

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	1s-ns (G. eu-nt-is).
FUT.	1-tūr-us .

GERUND.

eu-nd-ī, etc.

SUPINE.

i-tum, *to go*.

REMARKS.—1. Like the simple verb are inflected most of the compounds, except in the Perfect system, where syncope regularly takes place (see 181, 2). **Vān-eō**, *I am for sale*, and **per-eō**, *I perish*, serve as passives to **vān-dō**, *I sell*, and **per-dō**, *I destroy*, whose regular passives occur only in the forms **vēnditus**, **vēndendus**, and **perditus** (but see HOR., SAT., II. 6, 59). **Amb-ō**, *I solicit*, follows the fourth conjugation throughout, but in post-Ciceronian writers (LIVY, TAC., PLIN. MIN.) shows occasional forms like those of **eō**. Some compounds show occasionally Fut. in **-eam** after the time of SENECA.

2. The passive of the simple verb is found only in the impersonal forms **itur**, **ibatur**, **itum est**, **iri** (in combination with the Supine). But compounds with transitive force are conjugated regularly; so, **praeter-eō** forms **praeter-eor**, **-iris**, **itur**, **-imur**, **-imini**, **-euntur**, **ibar**, etc., **-itus sum**, **eram**, **erō**, **-euntor**, **-itor**, **-iri**, **-eundus**.

3. **quire**, *to be able*; **nequire**, *to be unable*.

170. (a) **que-ō**, *I am able*, is found in the following forms, of which those in parenthesis are unclassical, occurring in early and late Latin and the poets; CÆSAR uses no form of **queō**.

PR. INDIC. **queō**, (quis), (quit), **quimus**, (quitis), **queunt**. PR. SUBJ. **queam**, **queās**, **queat**, **queāmus**, **queātis**, **queant**. IMPF. (quibam), (quirem). FUT. (quibō). PR. **quivi**, etc.; **quiverim**, etc. PLUPF. **quiveram**, etc.; **quivissem**, etc. FUT. PR. **quiverō**, etc. PR. INF. **quire**. PR. **quivisse**. PART. **quiēns**.

(b) **neque-ō**, *I am unable*, has the same forms, all of which seem to be classic excepting the Future Indicative, which is not cited.

4. *fer-re, to bear.*

171. The endings beginning with *t, s,* and *r* are added directly to the root (132). Some parts are supplied by *tul-* (*tol-, tla-*).

PRIM. PARTS : *ferō, ferre, tuli, lētum.*

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Pres. I bear.</i>		<i>I be bearing.</i>	
Sg.—1. <i>fer-ō,</i>	PL.— <i>fer-i-mus,</i>	Sg.— <i>fera-m,</i>	PL.— <i>ferā-mus,</i>
2. <i>fer-s,</i>	<i>fer-tis,</i>	<i>ferā-s,</i>	<i>ferā-tis,</i>
3. <i>fer-t,</i>	<i>fer-u-nt.</i>	<i>fera-t,</i>	<i>fera-nt.</i>
IMPF. <i>ferō-be-m,</i>	<i>I was bearing.</i>	<i>fer-re-m,</i>	<i>I were bearing.</i>
FUT. <i>fera-m,</i>	<i>I shall bear.</i>		
PERF. <i>tul-i,</i>	<i>I have borne.</i>	<i>tul-er-i-m.</i>	
PLUPF. <i>tul-er-a-m.</i>		<i>tul-isse-m.</i>	
FUT. PR. <i>tul-er-ō.</i>			

IMPERATIVE.

Sg.—2. <i>fer,</i>	<i>bear thou.</i>	<i>fer-tō,</i>	<i>thou shalt bear.</i>
3. —		<i>fer-tō,</i>	<i>he shall bear.</i>
PL.—2. <i>fer-te,</i>	<i>bear ye.</i>	<i>fer-tōte,</i>	<i>ye shall bear.</i>
3. —		<i>feru-ntō,</i>	<i>they shall bear.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Pres. fer-re.
FUT. lā-tūr-um esse.
PERF. tul-isse.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. ferō-nā, bearing.
FUT. lā-tūr-us.

GERUND.

ferē-nd-i, etc.

SUPINE.

lā-tum (t(o)lā-tum).

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>I am borne.</i>		<i>I be borne.</i>	
<i>Pres. Sg.—1. fer-o-r,</i>	PL.— <i>feri-mur,</i>	<i>Sg.—fera-r,</i>	PL.— <i>ferā-mur,</i>
2. <i>fer-ris,</i>	<i>feri-mini,</i>	<i>ferā-ris,</i>	<i>ferā-mini,</i>
3. <i>fer-tur,</i>	<i>feru-ntur.</i>	<i>ferā-tur,</i>	<i>fera-ntur.</i>
IMPF. <i>ferō-be-r.</i>		<i>fer-re-r.</i>	
FUT. <i>fera-r.</i>			
PERF. <i>lā-tus sum.</i>		<i>lā-tus sim.</i>	
PLUPF. <i>lā-tus eram.</i>		<i>lā-tus essem.</i>	
FUT. PR. <i>lā-tus erō.</i>			

IMPERATIVE.

Sg.—2.	fer-re,	be thou borne.	fer-tor,	thou shalt be borne.
3.	—	—	fer-tor,	he shall be borne.
Pl.—2.	feri-mini,	be ye borne.	—	—
3.	—	—	feru-ntor,	they shall be borne.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	fer-ri,	to be borne.	PERF. lē-t-us, -a, -um,	borne.
FUT.	lē-tum iri.	—	GERUNDIVE.	—
PERF.	lē-tum esse,	to have been borne.	ferē-nd-us.	—

COMPOUNDS.

af-fer-ō,	af-fer-re,	at-tul-i,	al-lē-tum,	to bear to.
au-fer-ō,	au-fer-re,	abs-tul-i,	ab-lē-tum,	to bear away.
cōn-fer-ō,	cōn-fer-re,	con-tul-i,	col-lē-tum,	to collect.
dif-fer-ō,	dif-fer-re,	dis-tul-i,	di-lē-tum,	to put off.
ef-fer-ō,	ef-fer-re,	ex-tul-i,	ē-lē-tum,	to carry out.
of-fer-ō,	of-fer-re,	ob-tul-i,	ob-lē-tum,	to offer.

NOTES.—1. The Pf. tuli was originally reduplicated te-tuli. See 134, III., 155. Traces of this are seen in rettuli.

2. Suf-ferō, I undergo, has the Pf. sus-tin-ūi (sus-tul-i, sub-lē-tum, being appropriated to toll-ō). (155.)

5. ed-ere, to eat.

172. In certain forms the endings beginning with s, t, and r are added directly to the root (132); d before s (r) is dropped or assimilated (as ss), and before t becomes s.

PRIN. PARTS: edō, edere (esse), ēdi, ēsum.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>I eat.</i>		<i>I be eating.</i>		
Sg.—1.	ed-ō,	Pl.—edi-mus,	Sg.—eda-m,	Pl.—edē-mus,
2.	edi-s, ē-s,	edi-tis, ēs-tis,	edē-s,	edē-tis,
3.	edi-t, ē-st,	edu-nt.	eda-t,	eda-nt.
IMPF.	edē-ba-m,	<i>I ate.</i>	ede-re-m, ēs-se-m,	<i>I were eating.</i>
FUT.	eda-m.			
PERF.	ēd-i.		ēd-eri-m.	
PLUPP.	ēd-ēra-m.		ēd-isse-m.	
FUT. PF.	ēd-er-ō.			

IMPERATIVE.			
SG.—2. <i>ede, ēs,</i>	<i>eat thou.</i>	<i>edi-to, ēs-tō,</i>	<i>thou shalt eat.</i>
3. —		<i>edi-to, ēs-tō,</i>	<i>he shall eat.</i>
PL.—2. <i>edi-te, ēs-te,</i>	<i>eat ye.</i>	<i>edi-tōte, ēs-tōte,</i>	<i>ye shall eat.</i>
3. —		<i>edu-ntō,</i>	<i>they shall eat.</i>
INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
PRÆS. <i>ode-re, ēs-se,</i>	<i>to eat.</i>	PRÆS. (<i>edē-ns</i>).	
FUT. <i>ēs-fū-um esse.</i>		FUT. <i>ēs-fū-us.</i>	
PRÆP. <i>ed-isse.</i>			
GERUND.		SUPINE.	
<i>ede-nd-i, etc.</i>		<i>ēs-um, ēs-ū.</i>	

PASSIVE.

In the passive voice the only peculiarities are as follows: Pr. Indic. Sing. Third, *editur* and *ēstur*. Impf. Subjv. Sing. Third, *ederetur* and *ēsetur*. The Pl. Part. is *ēsus* and the Gerundive *edendus*.

NOTE.—In the Pr. Subjv. Active, early Latin shows *edim, edis, edit, edimus, editis, edint*. Also *ēssum* and *ēsū* in the Sup., *ēsturus* in the Fut. Part. *Comedere* also shows *comestus* for *comēsus*.

6. *fi-eri, to become.*

173. *Fi-5* is conjugated in the Present, Imperfect, and Future, according to the fourth conjugation, but in the Subjunctive Imperfect and in the Infinitive the stem is increased by *e*; thus, *fi-e-ram, I were becoming; fi-eri, to become*. In these forms the *i* is short, but elsewhere it is long even before another vowel.

The Infinitive ends in *-ri*, and the whole Verb in the Present-stem is treated as the Passive to *faciō, I make*. The rest of the Passive is formed regularly from *faciō*.

PRIN. PARTS : *fiō, fieri, factus sum.*

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
PRÆS. <i>faciō, I make.</i>	INDIC. <i>fiō, I am made, I become.</i>	<i>fiē, fit (fimus, fitis), fiunt.</i>	
IMPP. <i>faciēbam, I made.</i>	<i>fiēbam, I was made, I became.</i>		
FUT. <i>faciam, I shall make.</i>	<i>fiam, I shall be made (become).</i>		
PRÆP. <i>fecit.</i>	<i>factus sum.</i>		
PLUPP. <i>feceram.</i>	<i>factus eram.</i>		
FUT. PR. <i>fecerō.</i>	<i>factus erō.</i>		
	SUBJV. <i>fiam, fiās, fiat, etc.</i>		
	<i>fierem, fierēs, etc.</i>		
	INFINITIVE.		
	PRÆS. <i>fieri.</i>		
	PRÆP. <i>factum esse, to have become.</i>		
	FUT. <i>futūrum esse or fore.</i>		
	FUT. PR. <i>factum fore.</i>		
IMPERATIVE.			
(fi), (fi-tō).			
(fi-te).			

NOTES.—1. Occasionally in early Latin the form *fiere* is found for the Infinitive, which indicates that the verb was originally active. The forms *fiari* and *fierem* are very common in early Latin, along with the normal forms. Of the forms in parenthesis *finus* and *fitis* do not certainly occur, and the Imperative forms are early. Passive forms of *fiō* are very rare; never in PLAUTUS or TERENCE.

2. The compounds of *faciō* with Prepositions change the *a* of the stem into *i*, and form the Passive in classical Latin regularly from the same stem: *perficiō*, *I achieve*. Pass. *perficior*; *interficiō*, Pass. *interficior*, *I am destroyed*. But *interficiari*, *cōnficerent*, *cōnficari*, and several other forms are found in early Latin, and occasionally in classical times. When compounded with words other than prepositions, *faciō* retains its *a*, and uses *fiō* as its Passive:

patefaciō, *I lay open*, Pass. *patefiō*; *calefaciō*, *I warm*, Pass. *calefiō*.

For the accent, see 15, 2, B. 2.

174.

7. *vel-le*, *to be willing*.*nōlle*, *to be unwilling*; *mālle*, *to be willing rather*.PRIN. PARTS: *volō*, *velle*, *volui*; *nōlō*, *nōlle*, *nōlui*; *mālō*, *mālle*, *mālui*.

INDICATIVE.

PRÆS.	<i>volō</i> , <i>vis</i> , <i>vult</i> , <i>volumus</i> , <i>vultis</i> , <i>volunt</i> .	<i>nōlō</i> , <i>nōn vis</i> , <i>nōn vult</i> , <i>nōlumus</i> , <i>nōn vultis</i> , <i>nōlunt</i> .	<i>mālō</i> , <i>māvis</i> , <i>māvult</i> , <i>mālumus</i> , <i>māvultis</i> , <i>mālunt</i> .
IMPF.	<i>volēbam</i> ,	<i>nōlēbam</i> ,	<i>mālēbam</i> .
FUT.	<i>volam</i> , <i>volēs</i> , etc.	<i>nōlam</i> , <i>nōlēs</i> , etc.	<i>mālam</i> , <i>mālēs</i> , etc.
PERF.	<i>volui</i> ,	<i>nōlui</i> ,	<i>mālui</i> , etc.
PLUFF.	<i>volueram</i> ,	<i>nōlueram</i> ,	<i>mālueram</i> , etc.
FUT. PF.	<i>voluerō</i> ,	<i>nōluerō</i> ,	<i>māluerō</i> , etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRÆS.	<i>velim</i> , <i>velis</i> , ✓ <i>velit</i> , <i>velimus</i> , <i>velitis</i> , <i>velint</i> .	<i>nōlim</i> , <i>nōlis</i> , <i>nōlit</i> , <i>nōlimus</i> , <i>nōlitis</i> , <i>nōlint</i> .	<i>mālim</i> , <i>mālis</i> , <i>mālit</i> , <i>mālimus</i> , <i>mālitis</i> , <i>mālint</i> .
IMPF.	<i>vellem</i> ,	<i>nōllem</i> ,	<i>māllem</i> .
PERF.	<i>voluerim</i> ,	<i>nōluerim</i> ,	<i>māluerim</i> , etc.
PLUFF.	<i>voluissem</i> ,	<i>nōluissem</i> ,	<i>māluissem</i> , etc.

IMPV.	Se.— <i>nōli, nōlitā.</i> Pl.— <i>nōlite, nōlitōte, nōluntā.</i>	
INF. Pr. <i>velle,</i>	<i>nōlle,</i>	<i>mālle.</i>
Pr. <i>voluisse,</i>	<i>nōluisse,</i>	<i>māluisse.</i>
PART. <i>volēns,</i>	<i>nōlēns.</i>	

NOTES.—1. To the time of CICERO, and occasionally later, *vult, vultis*, are employed for *vult, vultis*. In familiar language *si vis, si vultis*, were contracted to *sīs, sultis*; *vis* was further combined with *-ne* into *vin*.

2. *Nōlō* is a contraction of *nevolō* (= *nōn volō*), and in early Latin we find, along with the forms given above, also *nevis, nevolt*; also occasionally we find *nōn velle, nōn velit, nōn velint, nōn vellem*, for *nōlis, etc.*; but the feeling is slightly different.

3. *Mālō* = *ma volō*, from *mag(mage, magis)-volō*. Frequently in PLAUT., but rarely in TER., we find *mavolō, mavolunt, mavolet, mavelim, -is, -it, mavellem*, instead of *mālō, mālim, mālis, etc.*

175. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

1. *aiō, I say aye.*

INDIC. PRES. Sg.—1. <i>aiō,</i>	2. <i>ais,</i>	3. <i>ait,</i>	PL.—3. <i>aiunt.</i>
IMPF. <i>aiēbam, etc.</i>			
PERF. <i>aiēns</i> (as adj.), <i>affirmative.</i>		3. <i>ait.</i>	
SUBJV. PRES. Sg.—	2. <i>aiās,</i>	3. <i>aiat,</i>	3. <i>aiant.</i>
PART. <i>aiēns</i> (as adj.), <i>affirmative.</i>		IMPV. <i>ai</i>	

NOTE.—In early Latin *ain* (= *aisne* ?) was scanned often as a monosyllable; and in the IMPF., *aiēbam, aiēbas, aiēbat, aiēbant* were frequently employed along with the normal forms. The IMPV. is rare, and found only in early Latin. Pr. Subjv. *aiam* is emended into PL., *Ep., sēx*.

2. *inquam, I say, quoth I.*

INDIC. PRES. Sg.—1. <i>inquam,</i>	2. <i>inquis,</i>	3. <i>inquit.</i>
PL.—1. <i>inquimus,</i>	2. <i>inquitis,</i>	3. <i>inquitunt.</i>
IMPF. Sg.—		3. <i>inquitēbat.</i>
FUT. Sg.—	2. <i>inquīs,</i>	3. <i>inquiet.</i>
PERF. Sg.—1. <i>inquit,</i>	2. <i>inquisti,</i>	3. <i>inquit.</i>
IMPV. <i>inque, inquitā.</i>		

3. *fā-rī, to speak.*

INDIC. PRES. <i>fātur.</i>	FUT. <i>fābor, fābitur.</i>	PERF. <i>fāsus sum, etc.</i>	IMPV. <i>fāre.</i>
PART. PRES. <i>fāns, fantis, fanti, fantem.</i>	GER. <i>fandi, fandō.</i>	SUP. <i>fātū.</i>	

NOTE.—In addition to these, compounds show also PRES.: *-fāris, -fāmur, -fāmini, -fantur*; IMPF.: *-fābar, -fābantur*; FUT.: *-fābere, -fābimur*; PART.: *-fante* and others. These forms, as well as the uncompounded forms, though occasionally found in prose, are peculiar to the poets until post-Augustan times. The Pt. Part. is sometimes used passively; so especially *fātum, fate*; *effāsus, designated*.

4. *havē-re* (*avē-re*), *salvē-re*.

IMPV. <i>havē,</i>	<i>salvē, salvēbis, hail thou!</i>
<i>havētū,</i>	<i>salvētū.</i>
<i>havēte,</i>	<i>salvēte, hail ye!</i>
INF. <i>havēre,</i>	<i>salvēre.</i>

Corresponding to these are the forms of *valēre*, viz.: *valē, valēte, valēre, farewell.*

5. *coepl, meminī, ōdī, nōvī*.

In use only in the Perfect-stem are *coepl, I have begun*, which serves as a Perfect to *incipiō*, and *meminī, I remember*, *ōdī, I hate*, *nōvī* (from *nōscō*, see 181, 3, 140), *I know, am aware*, *ōnscuāvī* (from *consuēscō*), *I am wont*, which have the force of Presents.

a. INDIC. <i>coepl, I have begun.</i>	SUBJV. <i>coeperim.</i>
<i>coeperam.</i>	<i>coepissem.</i>
<i>coeperō.</i>	INF. <i>coepisse, to have begun.</i>

NOTE.—Early Latin shows *coeplō, coepiās, coepiat, coepiam, coepere, coeperet*. Future Participle *coepitūrus* is Post-Augustan. *Incōpi* is ante-classical.

Passive forms *coeptus sum, etc.*, occur with the same meaning in combination with a Passive Infinitive. See 423, N. 3.

b. INDIC. <i>meminī, I remember.</i>	SUBJV. <i>meminerim.</i>
<i>memineram.</i>	<i>meminissem.</i>
<i>meminerō.</i>	INF. <i>meminisse, to remember.</i>
IMPV. Sg.— <i>mementū.</i>	PL.— <i>mementōte.</i>
c. INDIC. <i>ōdī, I hate,</i>	SUBJV. <i>ōderim.</i>
<i>ōderam.</i>	<i>ōdissem.</i>
<i>ōderō.</i>	INF. <i>ōdisse, to hate.</i>
FUT. PART. <i>ōstūrus.</i>	

NOTE.—Occasionally in early Latin, the poets, and later prose, deponent forms of the Perfect are found, *ōsus sum, etc.* For the Passive the phrase *ōdī esse* is used.

d. INDIC. <i>nōvī.</i>	SUBJV. <i>nōverim (nōrim).</i>
<i>nōveram (nōram).</i>	<i>nōvissem (nōasem).</i>
<i>nōverō (nōrō).</i>	INF. <i>nōvisse (nōase) to know.</i>

6. *cedo, quaesō.*

Other defective forms are :

Sg.— <i>cedo, give! (old Impv.)</i>	PL.— <i>cette.</i>
INDIC. PRES. <i>quaesō, please (i. e., I seek, beg),</i>	<i>quaesumus.</i>

NOTE.—Other forms of *quaesō* are found occasionally in early Latin, and sporadically in Cic., SALL., and later; the Pf. forms have been attached to *quaerere*, 187, c.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

176. By the formation of words is meant the way in which stems are made of roots, new stems of old, and in which words are compounded.

177. All roots of the Latin language are probably monosyllabic.* They can be ascertained only by scientific analysis.

The difference between Root and Stem has been set forth in 25, *nn*. Sometimes the Stem is the same as the Root ; so especially in the Root Verbs (182). But it is usually different.

178. Words are either *simple* or *compound*.

A *simple* word is one that is formed from a single root : *sōl, sun ; stā-re, stand, stay*.

A *compound* word is one that is made up of two or more roots : *sōl-stiti-um, sun-staying, solstice*.

A.—Simple Words.

179. Simple words are partly *primitive*, partly *derivative* or *secondary*.

1. Primitive words come from the root, and as this usually appears in the simplest form of the verb-stem, primitive words are called *verbals*. Examples are the root-verbal forms (184, *ii*, 182, 185, *i*), some substantives of the third declension, as *dux (duc-e), leader*, root *duc* (see 183, *i*), many substantives of the first, second, and fourth declensions, as : *scrib-a (scribō, I write), scribe*.

2. Derivative words are formed from a noun-stem ; hence called *denominatives* : *vetus-tās, age, from vetes- (N. vetus), old*.

NOTE.—Denominative verbs include many verbs which cannot definitely be referred to any substantive ; such as many frequentatives and intensives. In its narrower signification the term refers to the special class of verbs made from substantives in use.

180. Substantives are generally formed by means of a *suffix*. A suffix is an addition to a stem, and serves to define its meaning or show its relations. So from the verbal stem *scrib- (scribō, I write)* comes *scrip-tor, writ-er ; scrip-tiō(n), writ-ing*.

* The theory of monosyllabic roots is adopted here as being somewhat more convenient than the theory of polysyllabic roots, now held by some important scholars. Of course it will be understood that the actual existence of mere roots can be assumed only for a very early period in the development of language, long before the independent existence of Latin.

Suffixes are either *primary* or *secondary*. A primary suffix is one added to a root (or verb stem) to form primitive words. A secondary suffix is one used in the formation of derivative words. Thus, *-tor* in *scrip-tor* is a primary suffix; *-tis* in *vetus-tis* is secondary.

NOTES.—1. By the fading out of the difference between primary and secondary suffixes, primary suffixes come to be used sometimes to form secondary derivatives.

2. Consonant stems before consonant suffixes undergo the usual changes (V). So *scrib-tor* becomes *scrip-tor*; *rēg-s* becomes *rēx*. Stems are sometimes extended by a vowel, usually *i*, less often *u*, to facilitate pronunciation: *val-i-dus*, *strong*; *doc-u-mentum*, *proof*; sometimes they change the stem vowel: *tog*, *cover*; *tog-a*, *logs*; *tug-urium*, *hut*.

3. Vowel stems lengthen the final vowel: *acu-*, *sharpen*; *acii-men*, *sharp part*, *point*.

The final vowel often disappears before the suffix: *opta-*, *choose*; *opt-iō*, *choice*.

181. FORMATION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The suffixes, as applied to various roots, have often special functions, and form words of definite meaning. The most important are as follows:

1. Agency is indicated by

-tor, *-trix* (N. *tor* (m.), *trix* (f.)): *amā-tor*, *lover*; *vic-trix*, *conqueress*; occasionally *-ter* (N. *ter*, G. *-tri*): *ar-bi-ter* (= *ad* + *ba*, *step*), *umpire*; *-ōn* (N. *ō*, G. *ōnis*): *com-bib-ō* (*fellow-drinker*), *boon companion*; occasionally *-o*, *-a* (N. *-us*, *-a*): *serv-os*, *slave*; *scrib-a*, *scribe*; *-ōno*, *-ōna* (N. *ōnu-s*, *-ōna*): *col-ōnu-s*, *settler*; *-(i)t* (N. *es*, G. *itis*): *mil-es*, *soldier*, and a few others.

2. Action, Activity, and Event are indicated by

a. *-tu* (N. *tu-s*, *su-s*, G. *-tus*): *ad-ven-tus*, *arrival*; *-tri-na* (N. *trina*): *doc-trina*, *instruction*; *-in-a* (N. *-ina*): *rap-ina*, *rapine*; *-men* (N. *men*, G. *min-is*): *ag-men*, *train*; *-mento* (N. *mentum*): *tor-mentu-m*, *torture*; *-ē-la* (*ella*): *loqu-ēla*, *speech*; *quer-ēla*, *complaint*; *-cinio* (N. *-u-m*): *latrō-ciniu-m*, *highway robbery*; *-mōnio*, *-mōnia* (N. *mōnia*, *mōniu-m*): *queri-mōnia*, *complaint*; *tēsti-mōniu-m*, *testimony*.

b. *Abstracts*. Masculine: *-ōs* (N. *-or*, G. *-ōs-is*): *ang-or*, *anguish*. Feminine: *-ōn* (N. *dō*, *gō*, G. *in-is*): *imā-gō*, *image*; *cup-i-dō*, *desire*; *-ia*: *audo-ia*, *boldness*; *-iōn* (N. *iō*): *leg-iō*, *legion*; *-tia*: *avāri-tia*, *avarice*; collateral are some with Nom. in *-tiēs*, as *dūri-tiēs*, *hardness*; *-tiōn* (N. *tiō*, *siō*): *amb-i-tiō*, *ambition*; *con-fu-siō*, *confusion*; *-tāt* (N. *tās*): *aequāli-tās*, *equality*; *-tūra*: *pic-tūra*, *painting*; *-tūt* (N. *tūs*, *sus*): *iuven-tūs*, *youth*; *-tu* (*-su*) (N. *tu-s*, *su-s*), *sān-sus*, *perception*; *-tūdon* (N. *tūd-ō*, G. *-inis*): *aegri-tūdō*, *sickness of heart*. Neuter: *-tio* (N. *tiu-m*): *servi-tiu-m*, *bondage*.

3. An Artisan or Tradesman is indicated by

-ārio (N. *āriu-s*): *argent-āriu-s*, *money changer*.

4. The *Trade* is indicated by

-*āria* : argent-*āria*, silver mine, bank.

5. The *Locality* of the work (or trade) is indicated by

-*ārio* (N. *āriu-m*) : sēmin-*āriu-m*, seed-plot ; -*ōnio* (N. *ōniu-m*) : full-*ōniu-m*, fuller's shop ; -*ina* : offio-*ina*, workshop ; -*cro*, -*culo* (N. -*aru-m*, -*culu-m*) : lavā-*aru-m*, bath ; -*trino*, -*trina* (N. *trina*, *trinu-m*) : sū-*trina*, shoemaker's shop ; pīn-*trinu-m*, mill.

6. *Instrument* and *Means* are indicated by

-*bro*, -*bra* (N. *bra*, *bru-m*) : li-*bra*, balance ; cri-*brum*, sieve ; -*cro*, -*culo* (N. -*aru-m*, -*culu-m*) : ba-*culu-m*, walking stick ; -*lo*, -*la* (N. -*ia*, -*lu-m*) : pī-*la*, pillar ; tē-*lu-m*, weapon ; -*ulo*, -*ula* (N. *ulu-s*, *ula*, *ulu-m*) : cap-*ulu-s*, handle ; rēg-*ula*, rule ; cing-*ulu-m*, girdle ; -*mento* (N. *mentu-m*) : al-i-*mentu-m*, nourishment ; -*tro*, -*tra* (N. *tra*, *tru-m*) : īnes-*tra*, window ; arā-*tru-m*, plow.

7. *Relationship* is indicated by

-*ter* (N. *ter*, G. *tr-is*) : pā-*ter*, father ; mā-*ter*, mother.

8. *Condition* or *Relation* by

-*ina* : discipl-*ina*, discipline ; medic-*ina*, medicine.

9. *Function* is indicated by

-*tūra* (*sūra*) : cul-*tūra*, cultivation.

10. *Office* is indicated by

-*ātu* (N. *ātus*, G. *ātūs*) : cōsul-*ātus*, consulship ; -*tūra* (-*sūra*) : dictā-*tūra*, dictatorship.

11. *Dense Growths* are indicated by

-*ēto* (N. *ētū-m*) : murt-*ētū-m*, myrtle grove ; -*to* (N. *tu-m*) : virgul-*tu-m*, brushwood.

12. *Diminutives* are indicated by

-*lo*, -*la* (N. *lu-s*, etc.), before which a liquid is assimilated (9, 3) : (ager), agel-*lu-s*, little field ; (tabul-s), tabel-*la*, tablet ; (corūn-s), corūl-*la*, chaplet ; Catul-*lu-s* (= Catōn-*lu-s*) ; homul-*lu-s* (= homōn-*lu-s*), manikin ; -*olo*, -*ulo* : *olo* after *e*, *i*, *v*, otherwise -*ulo* (N. *olu-s*, *ola*, *ulu-s*, *ula*) : (alve-us), alve-*olu-s*, little hollow ; (filī-s), fili-*ola*, little daughter ; (valv-s), valv-*olae*, pod (little flap) ; (dren-s), dre-*ulu-s*, little ring. -*culo*, -*cula* (N. *culu-s*, etc.), after *e*, *i*, *u*, and consonant stems : (spēs), spēs-*cula*, slight hope ; (amni-s), amni-*culu-s*, streamlet ; (versu-s), versu-*culu-s*, versicle ; (homō, homin-), homun-*culu-s*, manikin ; (flōs), flōs-*culu-s*, floweret ; (cor, cord-), cor-*culu-m*, dear heart.

NOTE.—Diminutives have, as a rule, the gender of their primitives. Exceptions are sometimes due to difference in signification.

182. FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

The significance of the most important adjective suffixes, which are often identical with the substantive suffixes, are as follows :

1. *Action* is indicated by

-bundo, -bunda : *cuncti-bundu-s, lingering. Repeated action by -ulo, -ula* : *cred-ulu-s, quick to believe; quer-ulu-s, complaining. Passive action is indicated by -tili* : *amē-bili-s, lovable; vend-i-bili-s, to be sold.*

2. *Capacity and Inclination* are indicated by

-cundo, -cunda : *fi-cundu-s, of ready speech; vers-cundu-s, modest. Passive Capacity by -ili* : *ag-ili-s, readily moved, quick; doc-ili-s, teachable. The Capacity and Resulting Condition by -tili* : *duc-tili-s, ductile; flo-tili-s, capable of being moulded, of clay.*

3. *Tendency* is indicated by

-aci (N. *-ex*) : *aud-ex, bold; rap-ex, greedy.*

4. *Likeness and Composition or Material* are indicated by

-aceo, -acea : *arundin-aceu-s, reedy; cret-aceu-s, chalky; -icio* : *later-icu-s, made of brick; -no, -na* : *acer-nu-s, of maple; -neo, -nea* : *ae-neu-s, brazen.*

5. *Belonging to* is indicated by

-io, -ia : *imperātor-iu-s, belonging to a general; -icio, -icia* : *aedil-icu-s, belonging to an ædile; -āno, -āna* : *hūm-ānu-s, human; urb-ānu-s, urbane, city.*

6. *Appurtenance and Medium* are indicated by

-tico, -tica : *aquā-ticu-s, aquatic; -till-* : *aquā-till-s, aquatic; plumā-till-s, (embroidered) like feathers.*

7. *Origin* is indicated by

-io, -ia : *Cornēl-ia (læ), Corinth-iu-s; -āno, -āna, -īno, -īna* : *Rōm-ānu-s, Lat-īnu-s.*

8. *Time* is indicated by

-tino, -tina : *crās-tinu-s, of to-morrow; -terno, -terna* : *hes-ternu-s, of yesterday; -urno, -urna* : *noct-urnu-s, by night; -tino, -tina* : *mātū-tinu-s, of early morning.*

9. *Locality, where, whence*, is indicated by

-ia : *Gall-ia, Gaul; -tino* : *intes-tinu-s, inner, intestine; -ensi* : *circo-ēnsi-s, from the circus; Sicili-ēnsi-s, Sicilian; -ātī* (N. *-ās*) : *cūl-ās, of what country?*

10. *Fullness* is indicated by

-ōso, -ōsa : anim-*ōsu-s*, *full of spirit* ; verb-*ōsu-s*, *wordy* ; *-lento, lenta* : sanguin-*o-lentu-s*, *bloody* ; op-*u-lentu-s*, *with abundant means*.

11. *Descent and Relationship* are indicated in Latin mainly by Greek adjectives, made by the addition of Greek suffixes to proper names. These suffixes are

M. *-idēs* (G. *idas*), F. *-is* (G. *idis*), from Nominatives in *us*, or, *ēs*, and *s* preceded by a consonant ; M. *-idēs* (G. *idas*), F. *-ēis* (G. *ēidis*), from Nominatives in *-eus* ; M. *-adēs* (G. *adae*), F. *-ēis* (G. *ēidis*), from Nominatives in *ēs* (G. *ae*) and *-ēs* (G. *-ae*) ; M. *-iadēs* (G. *iadae*), F. *-ias* (G. *iadis*), from Nominatives in *ius*, *ēs*, *ōn*, *o* ; F. *-inē*, from Nominatives in *-us* and *-eus* ; F. *-idnē*, from Nominatives in *ius* : (Tantalus) Tantal-*idēs*, *son of Tantalus* ; Tantal-*is*, *daughter of Tantalus* ; (Pelops) Pelopidēs ; (Thēs-*eus*) Thēs-*idēs*, Thēs-*ēis* ; (Aenēās) Aenē-*adēs* (Aeneadae also) ; (Lārtēs) Lārt-*idēs* ; (Neptūnus) Neptūn-*inēs* ; (Acrisius) Acrisidēs, etc.

12. *Diminutive* adjectives are formed by the same suffixes as diminutive substantives (181, 12) : albus, *white*, albu-*lus*, *whitish* ; miser, *wretched*, mis-*ellus*, *poor (little)* ; acor, *sharp*, acori-*culu-s*, *somewhat sharp*.

183. SUBSTANTIVES WITHOUT SUFFIXES.

(Root Substantives.)

A few substantives are formed from roots without a suffix :

1. With weak root : duc-*s* (dux), *leader*, from root duc, *lead* ; nec-*s* (nex), *killing*, from root nec, *kill*.
2. With strong root : lūc-*s* (lūx), *light*, from root lūc, *light* ; rēg-*s* (rēx), *king*, from root rēg, *rule*.
3. With reduplication : car-*cer*, *jail* ; mar-*mor*, *marble* ; mur-*mur*, *murmur*.

THE SUFFIXES IN DETAIL.

184.

Vowels.

-o, -a (N. *u-s*, *a*, *u-m*). Primary and secondary adjectives, and primary substantives. The primary adjectives resemble somewhat active participles in meaning ; fer-*u-s*, *wild* ; vag-*u-s*, *wandering*. Secondary are especially adjectives in *-ūrus*, as deo-*ūru-s*, *graceful*, from decor, *grace*, and many others. Masculine substantives in *-u-s* are often nouns of agency, sometimes *nōmina actiōnis* and concretes therefrom : coqu-*o-s*, *cook* ; rog-*u-s*, *pyre*. Those in *-a* (ā) are regularly *nōmina agentis*, especially in composition ; scrib-*a*, *scribe* ; agri-*cola*, *husbandman (land-tiller)*. Feminines are in *-o* (which are principally names of trees : pir-*us*, *pear tree*) and in *-a* : lup-*a*, *she-wolf*, as well as lup-*u-s*. Neuters are those in *-u-m*, especially names of fruits : pir-*u-m*, *pear*.

-i (N. i-a, e). Substantives : M. orb-i-a, *circle* ; pisc-i-a, *fish*, etc. ; F. av-i-a, *bird* ; nāv-i-a, *ship* ; N. mar-e, *sea* ; conclāv-e, *room*. Adjectives : dulc-i-a, *sweet* ; turp-i-a, *ugly*.

NOTE.—In adjectives especially, i is often weakened from -o, as *inermis* and *inermus*, etc. Sometimes in substantives the Nom. shows *es* instead of *is*, as *caedis* and *caedis*, etc.

-io, -ia (N. iu-a, ia, iu-m).—1. This is the principal secondary suffix, and is found in many combinations ; but it is also found as primary in substantives : M. gen-iu-a, *genius* ; glad-iu-a, *sword* ; F. pluvi-a, *rain* ; tīb-ia, *life* ; N. fol-iu-m, *leaf* ; od-iu-m, *hate* ; and in adjectives ex-im-iu-a, *pre-eminent (taken out)* ; sauc-iu-a, *wounded*, pluvi-iu-a, *rainy*.

2. The suffix occurs as secondary in the forms -tio (-aio), -io, eo, io, in a large number of Gentile names : Flāv-tio-a, Flāv-iu-a ; Lūc-tio-a, Lūc-iu-a, Lūc-iu-a ; similar to these are those in ed-iu-a, id-iu-a, id-iu-a, -il-iu-a, -il-iu-a, as Lūc-id-iu-a, Corn-il-iu-a, Lūc-il-iu-a. Also in some adjectives of material in eu-a, as aur-eu-a, *golden* ; ferr-eu-a, *iron*. It occurs, moreover, in many compound adjective and substantive endings, to be discussed later, and in many abstract substantives in -antia, -entia, as abund-ant-ia, *abundance* ; sci-ent-ia, *knowledge*, etc.

NOTE.—Instead of -ia, we find -ea in a few words : cav-ea, *cage* ; cochl-ea, *shell*.

-u (N. u-a, u). M. arc-u-a, *bow* ; curr-u-a, *chariot* ; F. ac-u-a, *needle* ; man-u-a, *hand* ; N. gel-ū, *frost* ; gen-u, *knee*. Secondary is socr-u-a, *mother-in-law*. This suffix is found occasionally in adjectives compounded with manus, as centi-manus, *hundred-handed* ; also in the form -ui in a few adjectives, as ten-ū-a, *thin*.

NOTE.—The suffix -o often alternates with -u.

-uo, -ua (N. uo-a, ua, uo-m). Primary and secondary substantives and adjectives. Primary : M. eq-uo-a, *horse* ; F. al-vo-a, *belly* ; N. ar-vo-m, *field* ; par-vo-a, *small*. Secondary : M. patr-uo-a, *uncle* ; oer-vo-a, *stag* ; F. iān-na, *gate* ; cern-uo-a, *stooping* ; aesti-vo-a, *of the summer*.

NOTE.—Ivo-a is found in voc-ivo-a (*vacuos*), redi-ivo-a, etc. -vo is weakened to -vi in pel-vi-a, *basin*.

185.

Suffixes with Cutturals.

1. -co, -ca (N. cu-a, ca, cu-m). This forms both adjectives and substantives, but is usually secondary. As primary it is found in : lo-cu-a, *jest* ; lo-cu-a, *place* ; as secondary in : medi-cu-a, *physician* ; pedi-ca, *fetter*. Adjectives are primary : cas-cu-a, *very old* ; or secondary : civi-cu-a, *civic*.

2. -āco, -āca (N. ācu-a, āca, ācu-m). Primary in clo-āca, *sewer* ; secondary in ver-bēn-āca, *vervain*, and in adjectives, as mar-ācu-a, *pure*.

3. **-ico, -ica** (N. *icu-s, ica, icu-m*). In substantives, such as : M. *umbil-icu-s, navel* ; F. *lect-ica, litter* ; *urt-ica, nettle*. In adjectives, as : *am-icu-s, friendly, etc.*

4. **-ūco, -ūca** (N. *ūcu-s, ūca, ūcu-m*). Primary in the adjectives : *cad-ūcu-s, tottering* ; *mand-ūcu-s, voracious* ; secondary in *alb-ūcu-s, asphodel* ; and in substantives in *-ūca*, as *cr-ūca, caterpillar* ; *verr-ūca, wart*.

NOTE.—Similar is the secondary suffix *-inguo* in *long-inguo-s, distant* ; *propinguo-s, near*.

5. **-āc** (N. *āx*) forms substantives and adjectives ; the latter expressing *inclination*. Primary : *aud-āx, bold* ; *fug-āx, fleeing*. Secondary : F. *for-āx, furnace* ; *lim-āx, snail* ; *vēr-āx, truthful*.

6. **-ēc** (N. *ēx*) is found in *verv-ēx, wether*.

7. **-ic** (N. *ex*) forms a number of substantives that are mainly *masculine*, except names of *plants* and *trees*. Primary : M. *ap-ex, point* ; *cort-ex, bark* ; F. *fl-ex, holm-oak*. Secondary : F. *imbr-ex, gutter-tile*.

8. **-īc** (N. *īx*) forms substantives and adjectives. Primary : F. *rīd-īx, root* ; *fēl-īx, happy*. Secondary : *corn-īx, crow*, and feminines in *-trīx*.

9. **-ōc** (N. *ōx*) is found in the substantive *cel-ōx, yacht*, and in a number of adjectives : *atr-ōx, ferocious*.

10. **-āceo, -ācea** (N. *āceu-s, ācea, āceu-m*), forms adjectives of *material* or *likeness* : *crēt-āceu-s, chalk-like*.

NOTE.—Notice also the suffix *-āo-īo*, especially in proper names : *Vēr-ācia*.

11. **-ic-eo, -ic-io** (N. *iceu-s, etc., ieu-s, etc.*), form adjectives indicating *material*, the latter suffix also some indicating *relation* : *palm-iceu-s, of palms* ; *tribūn-ieu-s, proceeding from a tribune*.

12. **-īc-io** (N. *īeu-s, etc.*) is found in *nov-īeu-s, new*, and in words of participial meaning coming from forms in *-to*, as *advent-īeu-s, stranger*.

13. **-ūc-eo, -ūc-io**, occurs in *pann-ūceu-s* or *pann-ūeu-s*.

14. **-ci-no** and **ci-n'-io** occur (perhaps) in *vstī-cinu-s, prophetic*, and in some secondary neuter substantives, which denote *action* or *event*, as *latrō-ciniu-m, robbery*.

15. **-cro, -cri, -clo, -culo** (N. *cer, cris, clu-m, culu-m*) are found in some adjectives with participial force, and in a few neuter substantives indicating *instrument* or *locality* ; as *ala-cer, quick* ; *medio-cris, mediocre* ; *perī-clum (-ulu-m), danger* ; *ba-culu-m, stick* (also m.) ; *sepulcrum, grave*. Also the primary *rīdī-culu-s, laughable*, and the secondary *anni-culu-s, aged*.

186.

Suffixes with a Dental.

1. *-d* (N. (d)s). Substantives only : *frau-s, cheater* ; *maroŝ-s, pay* ; *cūstō-s, guard*.

2. *-dō, -dī* (N. *dū-s, etc., dī-s*). A secondary suffix used especially for the formation of adjectives : *frig-i-dū-s, cold* ; *vir-i-dīa, blooming*.

3. *-tō (-so)* (N. *tu-s, ta, tu-m*). This forms substantives and adjectives, and is both primary and secondary. Primary : M. *cub-i-tū-s, elbow* ; *dig-i-tus, finger* ; also substantives in *-ta* after Greek analogy : *poē-ta, poet* ; F. *has-ta, spear* ; *am-i-ta, aunt* ; N. *lu-tu-m, mud* ; *tēo-tum, roof* ; *ap-tū-s, fit* ; *beā-tū-s, blessed*. Secondary : M. *nau-ta, sailor* ; F. *iuven-ta, youth* ; N. dense growths in *ŝ-tu-m* : *frutic-ŝ-tu-m, copse* ; *iū-s-tū-s, just* ; and passive adjectives like *barb-ŝ-tus, bearded*.

4. *-tī (-st)* [N. *tis (tis)*] forms primary and secondary substantives and adjectives. Primary : M. *fūs-tī-s, club* ; *cas-sī-s, hunting-net* ; F. *cu-tī-s, skin* ; *si-tī-s, thirst* ; *for-tī-s, brave* ; *mi-tī-s, mild*. Secondary : (1) in adjectives and substantives indicating *home, origin*, usually preceded by *ŝ, l*, more rarely *ŝ* : *Camer-s (Camer-tī-s), from Camerinum* ; *Arpinā-s (Arpinā-tī-s), of Arpinum* ; *nostr-ŝa, from our country* ; (2) in the form *-tīnai* (for *ent-tī*) in adjectives of *origin and locality* : *Sicili-ŝn-sī-s, from Sicily* ; *castr-ŝn-sī-s, belonging to a camp*.

5. *-t* (N. (t)s) forms primary and secondary substantives and adjectives. Primary : M. *com-e-s, companion* ; *dēn-s, tooth* ; F. *qui-ŝ-s, rest* ; *ar-s, art* ; *locupl-ŝ-s, wealthy* ; with preceding *e* : *div-e-s, rich*. Note also the Participles in *-ns*. Secondary : M. *kl-e-s, bird* ; *eque-s, horseman*.

6. *-ento-* (N. *entu-s, etc.*) forms substantives and adjectives ; the latter are participial in nature. M. *v-entu-s, wind* ; F. *pol-enta, cluster* ; N. *ungu-entu-m, salve* ; *aru-entu-s, bloody*. Secondary adjectives : *gracil-entu-s, slender* ; and by false analogy *corpul-entu-s, corpulent*, and the like.

7. *-tāt, -tūt* (M. *tā-s, tū-s*), forms secondary feminine abstracts and collectives : *civ-i-tā-s, citizenship* ; *liber-tā-s, freedom* ; *iuven-tū-s, youth* ; *vir-tū-s, manliness*.

8. *-tio, -tia, -tiē* (N. *tiu-m, tia, tiē-s*), likewise form abstracts and collectives, some neuter, most masculine : *servi-tiu-m, slavery* ; *molli-tia* and *molli-tiē-s, gentleness, etc.*

NOTES.—1. In *in-i-tiu-m, beginning*, and *spa-tiu-m, room*, the suffix is primary.

2. Many roots form various derivatives of similar meaning, thus : *dūr-i-tia, dūr-i-tiē-s, dūr-i-tā-s, hardness, etc.*

9. *-ti-co* (N. *ti-cu-s, etc.*) forms secondary adjectives signifying *pertaining to* : *domes-ticu-s, domestic* ; *aquā-ticu-s, aquatic*.

NOTE.—In such substantives as *canti-cu-m*, *triti-o-nu-m*, the ending *-oo* has been added to a participial form in *-to* (*canto*, *trito*).

10. *-ter* forms primary substantives of *kinship*; as, *pa-ter*, etc. Different in formation is *soror*, which, like *ux-or*, has no feminine ending.

11. *-tor* (*-sor*), F. *-tric* (N. *tor*, *trix*), form substantives of *agency*, those in *trix* being all secondary: *aud-i-tor*, *hearer*; *vănă-trix*, *huntress*; *-tor* is secondary in *gladiū-tor*, etc.

12. *-tūro-*, *-tūr-a* (N. *tūru-s*, etc.), forms participles in *tūru-s*, as *amā-tūru-s*, and feminine substantives denoting *activity* or *office*: *cul-tūr-a*, *cultivation*; *cēn-sūr-a*, *censorship*.

13. *-tōr-io* (*-sōr-io*) (N. *tōriu-s*, etc.), form neuter substantives of *place* and *instrument*, and adjectives denoting that *which pertains to the actor*: *audi-tōr-iu-m*, *lecture hall*; *alea-tōr-iu-s*, *pertaining to a dice-player*.

14. *-tro*, *-tra* (N. *tra*, *tru-m*), forms substantives, mostly neuter, of *means*: *arā-tru-m*, *plow*; *fenēs-tra* (f.), *window*. From words like *mōn-s-tru-m*, *monster*, come by false analogy those in *-ster*, as *pin-aster*, *wild pine*.

15. *-tero*, *-tera* (N. *ter*, *tra*, *tru-m*) forms comparatives: *al-ter*, *other*; *dex-ter*, *right*; *nos-tor*, *our*; perhaps also adjectives of *relation*, *appurtenance*, or *locality* in *-s-ter* (G. *stris*), such as: *palūs-ter* (= *palūd-ter*), *swampy*; *eques-ter*, *equestrian*; *campes-ter*, *champaign*; *terres-ter*, *of the earth, terrestrial*.

16. *-trīno*, *-trīna* (N. *trīna*, *trīnu-m*), forms substantives of *activity* (f.), or of *locality* (f., n.): *doc-trīna*, *instruction*; *pīs-trīna*, *bakery*; *pīs-trīnu-m*, (*pounding*) *mill*.

17. *-till-* (*-sill-*) (N. *till-s*, *tile*) forms primary adjectives of *capacity* and *adaptation*, and with preceding s secondary adjectives of *relation* or *belonging*: *duc-till-s*, *ductile*; *mis-sill-s*, *missile*; *aquā-till-s*, *belonging to the water*.

18. *-ter-no* (N. *ternu-s*, etc.) forms adjectives indicating *time*: *hes-ternu-s*, *of yesterday*.

19. *-tur-no* (N. *turnu-s*, etc.) forms substantives and adjectives indicating *continuance*, from which come proper names: *SE-turnu-s*, *Vol-turnu-s*, *tao-i turnu-s*, *silent*.

20. *-tīno*, *-tīno* (N. *tīnu-s*, *tīnu-s*, etc.), forms adjectives of *time*, the latter also of *place*: *cris-tīnu-s*, *of to-morrow*; *intes-tīnu-s*, *inner, intestine*; *mātū-tīnu-s*, *of early morning*.

21. *-tu* (*-su*) (N. *tu-s*, *su-s*) forms substantives of *action* and its *result*: *adven-tu-s*, *arrival*; *cur-su-s*, *course*; *ex-tu-s*, *rising*.

22. *-ā-tu* (N. *ē-tu-s*) forms secondary substantives of *office*: *cōnsul-ē-tu-s*, *consulship*; *sen-ē-tu-s*, *senate*.

187.

Suffixes with a Labial.

1. *-bo, -ba* (N. *bu-a, etc.*), forms substantives and adjectives: M. *mor-bu-a, disease*; F. *bar-ba, beard*; N. *ver-bu-m, word*; *pro-bu-a, upright*.

2. *-bro, -bra* (N. *bra, bru-m*), forms substantives indicating *means* or *instrument*. Primary: F. *dolſ-bra, cell*; *li-bra, balance*; *ter-e-bra, borer*; N. *cri-bru-m, sieve*. Secondary: *candſſſ-bru-m, candlestick*.

NOTE.—Very rare are masculines; as, *fa-ber, wright*; *Mulci-ber, Vulcan*.

3. *-bulo, -bula* (N. *bula, bulu-m*), form substantives: F. *ſſ-bula, tale*; *ſſ-bula (ſſg-), brooch*; N. *pſ-bulu-m, fodder*; *ſta-bulu-m, stall*.

4. *-bill* (N. *bill-e*) forms adjectives, mostly of *passive meaning* in classical prose: *amſ-bill-e, lovable*; *nſ-bill-e, noble*; *ſſ-bill-e, weeping*.

188.

Suffixes with an original S.

1. *-is* (N. *is, G. er-is*) forms a few substantives: *vſm-is* (also *vſm-er*), *plowshare*; *cin-is, ashes*; *pulv-is, dust*; *cucum-is, cucumber*.

2. *-us* (N. *us, G. er-is, or-is*) forms primary and secondary neuter substantives. Primary: *ſſed-us, bond*; *gen-us, race*; *temp-us, time*. Secondary: *pect-us, breast*; *ſun-us, funeral*.

NOTE.—Some such words have become monosyllabic, as *aes, iſſa, rſſa*.

3. *-ſs (-ſſr)* (N. *ſſa, or, G. ſſr-is*) forms many primary and a few secondary masculine abstracts. Primary: *ſſ-ſſa, flower*; *am-ſſr, love*. Secondary: *aegr-ſſr, sickness*.

NOTE.—Noteworthy are M. *lep-us, hare*; F. *arb-ſſa, tree* (45 x.); Ven-*us* (G. *Veneris*), and the adjective *vet-us* (G. *veteris*), *old*.

4. *-es* (N. *es, ſſa, G. is, ſſ*) forms a few substantives of the third and fifth declension: *vſt-ſſa, bard*; *ſam-ſſa, hunger*; *plſb-ſſa, people*.

5. *-ſſr-o* (N. *ſſru-a, etc.*) forms secondary adjectives, as: *can-ſſru-a, sounding*; *hon-ſſru-a, honorable*; and a few substantives, as: *aur-ſſra, morning*; *Flſra, etc.*

189.

Suffixes with a Liquid.

1. *-lo, -la* (N. *lu-a, etc.*), forms many feminine and neuter, and a few masculine substantives: M. *mſ-lu-a, mast*; F. *pi-la, pillar*; N. *cae-lu-m (= caed-lu-m), chisel*; *ſi-lu-m, thread*.

2. *-i-lo, -i-la* (N. *ilu-a, etc.*), forms primary and secondary sub-

stantives and adjectives. M. *sib-i-lu-s*, *hissing*; N. *cae-lu-m* (= *cav-i-lu-m*, *hollow*), *heaven*; *nüb-i-lu-s*, *cloudy*.

3. (-o-lo), -u-lo, -u-la (N. *ulu-s*, etc.), form primary and secondary substantives, most of which indicate *instrument*, and primary adjectives indicating *repeated action* or *tendency*: M. *ang-u-lu-s*, *corner*; *oc-u-lu-s*, *eye*; F. *rég-u-la*, *rule*; *täg-u-la*, *tile*; N. *iac-u-lu-m*, *javelin*; *spec-u-lu-m*, *mirror*; *bib-u-lu-s*, *bibulous*; *créd-u-lu-s*, *quick to believe*; *quer-u-lu-s*, *complaining*; *caer-u-lu-s*, *blue* (secondary), and *caer-u-leu-s*. Also *fam-u-lu-s*, *servant*, and the extension *fam-ili-s*, *family*.

4. -li (N. *li-s*, *le*) occurs in the substantive: M. *cau-li-s*, *stalk*; and in adjectives: *subti-li-s*, *fine*; *inci-li-s*, *cut in*. Secondary in *fid-s-li-s*, *faithful*.

5. -i-li (N. *ili-s*, *ile*) forms a few substantives and many adjectives indicating *passive capacity*: F. *strig-i-li-s*, *scraper*; N. *täg-i-la*, *roof*. Also *vig-il*, *watchman*; *ag-i-li-s*, *readily moved*; *doc-ili-s*, *teachable*. Secondary in *hum-i-li-s*, *low*, and in the terminations -*till-s*, -*sill-s*.

6. -olo, -ola (after e, i, v), -ulo, -ula (N. *olu-s*, *ulu-s*, etc.), form diminutives: *alve-olu-s*, *little belly*; *fil-olu-s*, *little son*; *riv-ulu-s*, *brooklet*; *rég-ulu-s*, *chief*; *vōc-ula*, *voice*; *grān-ulu-m*, *grain*; *alb-ulu-s*, *whitish*; *parv-olu-s*, *small*.

7. -ello, -ella (N. *ellu-s*, etc.), forms diminutives after l and by assimilation after n, r: *pop-ellu-s*, *tribelet*; *tab-el-la*, *tablet*; *pu-el-la*, *girl*; *bel-lu-s* (bonus), *good*; *misel-lus* (miser), *wretched*. Doubly diminutive are *catel-lu-s*, *puppy*; *cistel-la*, *basket*; *capitel-lu-m*, *head*.

8. -illo, -illa (N. *illu-s*, etc.), forms diminutives, and is formed like *ello*, but usually after a preceding i: *pulv-illu-s*, *small cushion*; *pistr-illa*, *small mill*; *sig-illu-m*, *small image*; *bov-illu-s*, *bovine*. Also *ōdic-illu*, *billets*; *pauz-illu-s*, *slight*; *pus-illu-s*, *tiny*.

9. -olla is found in *cor-ōl-la*, *wreath*; *ōl-la*, *jar* (aula).

10. -ullo, -ulla, occurs in *ūl-lu-s*, *any*. *Sul-la* (= *Sūr-u-la*), *Catul-lu-s* (Catōn-lus), *homullus* (= *homōn-lu-s*).

11. (-co-lo), -cu-lo (N. *culu-s*, etc.), forms diminutives, especially after consonantal and e, i, u stems: M. *flōs-culu-s*, *floweret*; *homun-culu-s*, *manikin* (irregular); *avu-n-culu-s*, *uncle* (mother's brother, irregular); F. *spēs-cula*, *little hope*; *auri-cula*, *ear*; *arbus-cula*, *little tree* (irregular); *domu-n-cula*, *little house* (irregular); N. *cor-culu-m*, (dear) *heart*; *mānus-culu-m*, *little gift*. Adjectives are *dulci-culu-s*, *sweetish*, and especially diminutives from comparative stems, *melius-culu-s*.

12. -cello (-cillo) (N. *cellu-s*, etc.) stands to *culo* as *ello* to *ulo*: M. *pēni-cillu-s*, -m, *painter's brush*; *ōs-cillu-m*, *little mouth*; *molli-cellu-s*, *softish*.

13. **-uleo** (N. *uleu-s*) forms substantives that were originally adjectival : *actileu-s, sting*.

14. **-āli, -āri** (N. *āli-s, āri-s, etc.*), form secondary adjectives, some of which are substantivized in the neuter, and a few substantives : *vēn-ālis, venal*; *mōrt-āli-s, mortal*; *singul-āri-s, unique*; *vulg-āri-s, common*; *can-āli-s, canal*; *animal, living being*; *calo-ar, spur*.

15. **-ēla** (*-ella*) forms primary and secondary substantives, most of which indicate *action* : *loqu-ēla* (*loqu-ella*), *talking*; *cand-ēla, candle*; *otistōd-ēla, watching*.

16. **-ēli** (N. *ēli-s, etc.*) forms secondary substantives and adjectives : *cardu-ēli-s, linnet*; *crūd-ēli-s, cruel*.

REMARK.—A further development of *-ēli* is *-ēlio, -ēlia* : *Aur-ēli-us, contum-ēli-s, contumely*.

17. **-ili** (N. *ili-s, ile*) forms secondary substantives and adjectives : *M. sed-ili-s, ædile*; *N. cub-ile, couch*; *sed-ile, seat*; *civ-ili-s, civic*; *eri-li-s, master's*.

18. **-mo, -ma** (N. *mu-s, etc.*), forms primary substantives and primary and secondary adjectives. The feminine substantives express usually the *result of an action* : *M. an-i-mu-s, spirit*; *cal mu-s, cal-a-mu-s, stalk*; *F. fā-ma, fame*; *flam-ma, flame*; *N. ar-ma, arms*; *pō-mum, fruit*. Adjectives, primary : *al-mu-s, fostering*; *fir-mu-s, strong*. Secondary : *op-i-mu-s, fat*; *patr-i-mu-s, mātr-i-mu-s, with father, mother, living*.

19. **-men** (N. *men*, G. *min-is*) forms primary, neuter substantives, mostly indicating *activity or results of activity* : *ēg-men, train*; *fī-men, river*; but *M. fīā-men, priest*.

20. **-men-to** (N. *mentu-m*) forms substantives (mostly primary) indicating *instrument* : *al-i-mentu-m, nourishment*; *tor-mentu-m, torture*.

NOTES.—1. *-men* and *-mentum* are often formed from the same radical. In that case *mentu-m* is the more common : *teg-u-men, teg-u-mentu-m, covering*.

2. Rare and archaic are feminines in *-menta* : *armenta = armentu-m*.

3. *-menti* occurs in *sēmenti-s* (f.), *seed = sēmen* (n).

21. **-met** (N. *mes*, G. *mit-is*) forms a few masculine substantives : *trā-mes, path*; *fū-mes, fuel*; *li-mes, cross-path*.

22. **-mino, -mina, -mno, -mna** (N. *minu-s, etc.*), form substantives : *M. ter-minu-s, boundary*; *F. al-u-mna, foster-daughter*; *fē-mina, woman*; *N. da-mnu-m, loss*.

23. **-mōn** (N. *mō, G. mōn-is*) forms primary and secondary masculine substantives : *pul-mō, lung*; *ser-mō, discourse*; *tē-mō, pole (of a chariot)*.

24. **-mōn-io, -mōn-ia** (N. *mōnia, mōniu-m*), forms primary and

secondary substantives. Primary : F. *al-i-mōnia*, *nourishment* ; *quer-i-mōnia*, *complaint* ; N. *al-i-mōniu-m*, *nourishment*. Secondary : F. *scrl-mōnia*, *lartness* ; N. *mātr-i-mōniu-m*, *marriage*.

25. *-mōr* forms primary masculine substantives : *cre-mor*, *broth* ; *rū-mor*, *rumor*.

26. *-mīc* (N. *mex*, G. *mīc-is*) forms a few substantives : *cl-mex*, *bug* ; *pū-mex*, *pumice*.

27. *a. -no, -na* (N. *nu-s*, *etc.*), forms primary and secondary adjectives ; the primary are participial in meaning ; the secondary indicate *material* or *relation*, and occasionally *locality* ; when added to local comparatives and adverbs, *distributive numerals* are also formed with this suffix. Primary : *dig-nu-s*, *worthy* ; *plē-nu-s*, *full*. Secondary : *diur-nu-s*, *daily* ; *frāter-nu-s*, *brotherly* ; *acer-nu-s*, *maple* ; *ex-ter-nu-s*, *outer* ; *bi-nī*, *two each*.

NOTE.—Adjectives denoting *material* have also *-neo* (= *n'-eo*), as *ae-neu-s*, *brass* ; *ilīg-neu-s*, *quar-neu-s*.

b. -no, -na (N. *nu-s*, *etc.*), forms primary and a few secondary substantives. Primary : M. *fur-nu-s*, *oven* ; *pūg-nu-s*, *fist* ; F. *oē-na*, *meal* ; *lā-na*, *wool*. N. *dō-nu-m*, *gift* ; *rēg-nu-m*, *kingdom*. Secondary : M. *tribū-nu-s*, *tribune* ; F. *fortū-na*, *fortune* ; *albur-nu-m*, *sap-wood*.

NOTE.—This suffix is extended in *pecū-nia*, *money*.

28. *-bundo-, -cundo* (N. *bundu-s*, *etc.*, *cundu-s*, *etc.*), form adjectives of *activity* : *cunct-ā-bundu-s*, *delaying* ; *fl-cundu-s*, *eloquent*.

29. *-nī* (N. *nī-s*) forms primary substantives and adjectives : *am-nī-s*, *stream* ; *pā-nī-s*, *tail* ; *pā-nī-s*, *bread* ; *im-mā-nī-s*, *wild* ; *sēg-nī-s*, *lazy*.

30. *-ino, -ina* (N. *inu-s*, *etc.*), forms primary and secondary substantives and adjectives. Primary : M. *dom-inu-s*, *lord* ; F. *pāg-ina*, *page* ; *līc-inu-s*, *curled upwards*. Secondary : M. *ped-ic-inu-s*, *foot* ; F. *fisc-ina*, *basket* ; N. *sūc-inu-m*, *amber* ; *facc-inu-s*, *making dregs*.

NOTE.—The suffix is extended in the proper name *Līc-inīu-s*.

31. *-āno, -āna* (N. *ānu-s*, *etc.*), forms secondary adjectives, some of which are substantivized. They indicate *origin* or *appurtenance* ; *decum-ānu-s*, *belonging to the tenth* ; *hūm-ānu-s*, *human* ; *alt-ānu-s*, *sea-wind*. Primary in *Volo-ānu-s*, *Di-āna*.

32. *-ān-eo* (N. *āneu-s*, *etc.*) forms primary and secondary adjectives. Primary : *oōnsent-āneu-s*, *harmonious*. Secondary : *subit-āneu-s*, *sudden*. This suffix becomes *āno* (= *ān'io*) in proper names : *Afr-āniū-s*, *Fund-āniū-s*.

33. *-ēno, -ēna* (N. *ēnu-s*, *etc.*), forms secondary substantives and

adjectives: M. *Vĩbĩdi-ñu-s*; F. *cat-ña*, *chain*; *hab-ña*, *rein*; N. *ven-ñu-m*, *poison*; *eg-ñu-s*, *needy*; *ali-ñu-s*, *strange*.

NOTE.—This is extended to *ñn-on* in *toll-ñn*, (*well*) *sweep*.

34. *-ino*, *-ina* (N. *inu-s*, etc.), forms primary and secondary substantives and adjectives. Primary: M. *cat-inu-s*, -m, *dish*; F. *rap-ina*, *rapine*; *ru-ina*, *ruin*; *neo-op-inu-s*, *unexpected*. Secondary: M. *pulv-inu-s*, *cushion*; *sal-inu-m*, *salt-cellar*, and many feminines, especially those denoting *shops* and *factories*; *ræg-ina*, *queen*; *cul-ina*, *kitchen*; *offic-ina*, *workshop*; *agn-inu-s*, *belonging to a lamb*; *div-inu-s*, *divine*.

NOTE.—An extension of this suffix is found in *ric-iniu-m*, *veil*.

35. *-en* (N. *-en*, G. *-in-is*) forms a few substantives: M. *pect-en*, *comb*; N. *glüt-en*, *glue*.

36. *-ön* (N. *ö*, G. *in-is*) forms a few substantives: M. *card-ö*, *hinge*; *marg-ö*, *rim*; *örd-ö*, *row*; F. *a-sperg-ö*, *sprinkling*; *virg-ö*, *maid*; *car-ö*, *flesh*.

NOTE.—1. Noteworthy is *hom-ö*, *hom-in-is*, *man*.

2. This suffix occurs very commonly in compounds forming feminine abstracts:

-ädön (N. *ädö*), *dulo-ädö*, *sweetness*; *-idön* (N. *idö*), *cup-idö*, *desire*; *form-idö*, *fear*; *-üädön* (N. *üädö*), *täst-üädö*, *tortoise*; *-tüdön* (N. *tüdö*), *aegri-tüdö*, *sickness*; *-ägön* (N. *ägö*), *im-ägö*, *image*; *-ügön* (N. *ügö*), *aer-ügö*, *rust*; *-igön* (N. *igö*), *ööl-igö*, *thick darkness*; *or-igö*, *origin*, etc.

37. *-ön* (N. *ö*, G. *önis*) forms primary and secondary substantives. The primary are nouns of *agency*: *combib-ö*, *fellow-drinker*; *prae-o-ö*, *herald*; *ti-rö*, *recruit*. The secondary indicate often the possession of some bodily or mental peculiarities; *äle-ö*, *dice-player*; *centuri-ö*, *centurion*.

38. *-iön* (N. *iö*) forms a few masculine and many feminine primary and secondary substantives. Primary: M. *päg-iö*, *dagger*; F. *opin-iö*, *opinion*; *reg-iö*, *region*. Secondary: M. *pall-iö*, *furrier*; *vespertil-iö*, *bat*; F. *com-mün-iö*, *communion*.

NOTE.—Especially frequent are feminine abstracts in *t-iö* (*a-iö*): *amb-i-tiö*, *ambition*; *op-pügnä-tiö*, *siege*. Noteworthy are the secondary diminutives, *homunc-iö*, *senec-iö*.

39. *-öno*, *-öna* (N. *önu-s*, *öna*), forms few primary and many secondary substantives; the masculines indicate *agents*, especially *person employed*: M. *col-önu-s*, *settler*; F. *mättr-öna*, *matron*; *Bell-öna*.

40. *-önio*, *-önia* (N. *öniu-s*, etc.), forms substantives and adjectives: M. *Fav-öniu-s*, *zephyr*; *Pomp-öniu-s*, etc.; *caup-öniu-s*, *belonging to a host*. Neuters indicate the *trade* or *shop*: *full-öniu-m*, *fuller's-shop*.

41. *-ro*, *-ra* (N. (*e*)*r*, -*ra*, *ru-m*), forms primary substantives and adjectives: M. *ag-e-r*, *field*; *cap-e-r*, *goat*; *mü-ru-s*, *wall*; F. *lau-ru-s*, *laurel*;

ser-ra, saw; N. *flag-ru-m, whip*; *lab-ru-m, lip*; *elk-ru-s, bright*; *pū-rus, clean*.

Often a short vowel precedes: M. *num-e-ru-s, number*; F. *cam-ara, vault*; N. *lūg-aru-m, measure of land*. So *hil-aru-s, joyous*; *lib-er, free*; *cam-uru-s, vaulted*; *sat-ur, full*.

NOTES.—1. Extensions are *Mer-curiu-s, tug-uriu-m, hut*.

2. In a number of primary substantives and adjectives simple *r* is preceded by a short vowel: M. *late-r, tile*; *ans-er, geese*; F. *mul-i-er, woman*; N. *ao-er, maple*; *vēr (= ves-er), spring*; *cle-ur, lame*.

42. *-rī* (N. *-(e)-r, -ris, G. ris*) forms substantives and adjectives: M. *imb-er, rain-storm*; *se-er, sharp*; *fūneb-ri-s, funeral*; perhaps *celeb-er, thronged*.

43. *-āro* forms adjectives, as: *av-āru-s, greedy*; *am-āru-s, bitter*.

44. *-āri, -ālī* (N. *āri-s, ālī-s, etc.*), forms secondary substantives and adjectives; *āri* when the stem has *l*, *-ālī* when it has an *r*: *pugill-āri-s, tablets*; *primipil-āri-s, one who has been primipilus*; some neuters in *ar* (from *-āre*): *calo-ar, spur*; *ex-amp-l-ar, pattern*; *pulvin-ar, (sacred) couch*; *auxill-āri-s, auxiliary*; *milit-āri-s, military*; *cōsul-āri-s, consular*.

45. *-ārio, -āria* (N. *āriu-s, etc.*), forms substantives and adjectives. There are sometimes collateral forms in *-āri-s*. The substantives, when masculine, indicate *artisans*; when feminine, *business* or *profession*; when neuter, the *place* where the work is carried on. M. *argent-āriu-s, money-changer*; *ferr-āriu-s, iron-worker*; F. *argent-āria, silver mine, bank or banking*; N. *api-āriu-m, beehive*; *pōm-āriu-m, apple orchard*.

46. *-ēro* (N. *ēru-s, etc.*) forms *sev-ērus, earnest*, and the substantive *gal-ēru-s, -m, bonnet*.

47. *-ūrī* forms the substantive *seo-ūrī-s, axe*, and by extension *pēm-ūria, want*.

48. The letter *r* appears often in combination with other suffixes, as: *-er-oo* in *lup-erū-s, Pan*; *nov-erca, step-mother*; *-er-to* in *lao-ertu-s, arm*; *lao-ertu-s, a lizard*; *-er-bo* in *ac-erbu-s, sour*; *sup-erbu-s, proud*; *-er-vo* in *ac-ervo-s, heap*; *cat-erva, crowd*; *-er-na* in *cav-erna, hollow*; *lu-erna, lamp*; *-ter-na* in *lan-ter-na, lantern*; *-ur-no* in *alb-urnu-s, white fish*; *lab-urnu-m, laburnum*.

190.

FORMATION OF VERBS.

1. Primitives are confined to the Third Conjugation, to some forms of the Irregular verbs, and to some Inchoatives. The various stem-formations are shown in 133.

2. Derivatives comprise the verbs of the First, Second, and Fourth

Conjugations, and some verbs of the Third Conjugation. They are all (except the Inchoatives and the Meditatives) formed with the suffix *io*, *ie* (*yo*, *ye*), which is added either to simple verbal stems, or to noun (16) stems already existing or presupposed. The *i* in *io*, *ie*, contracts with the preceding vowels *æ*, *ē*, *i*, *u*, leaving the ordinary forms of the regular conjugations. Certain categories of these verbs have obtained special names according to their various meanings :

The *Causatives*, formed by a change in the stem-vowel.

The *Desideratives*, formed by the addition of *-io* to *nōmina agentis* in *-tor*; afterwards a desiderative force was associated with the combination *-tor-io* (*-tar-io*), and it was applied indiscriminately.

The *Frequentatives* come originally probably from participial stems in *-to*; Latin developed also the suffix *-ito*; further, this being added again to *-to* gave rise to *-tito* (*-sito*).

The *Inchoatives*, formed by a special suffix, *-sco* (*sko*), are treated in conjugation as primitives belonging to the Third Conjugation.

The *Meditatives* have not been explained.

NOTE.—Theoretically the *Verbālia* are all *Dēnōmindēva*, but owing to the wide working of Analogy, it has been impossible in many cases, as in *amā-re*, *monē-re*, to discover an original noun; while in other cases, as the verbal is formed from a part of a denominative verb, it is convenient to retain the division.

191. A. *Verbālia* (derived from verb-stems, 190, N.):

1. *Frequentatives* or *Intensives*, denoting *repeated* or *intense Action*. These verbs end in *-tāre* (*-sāre*), *-itāre*, *-titāre* (*-aitāre*), and follow the supine stem (perfect passive form).

(a) *cantāre*, *sing*; compare *canō* (*cantum*): *cursāre*, *run to and fro*; compare *currō* (*cursum*): *dictāre*, *dictate*; compare *dicō* (*dictum*): *dormitāre*, *be sleepy*; compare *dormiō* (*dormitum*): *habitāre*, *keep, dwell*; compare *habeo* (*habitum*): *pollicitārī*, *promise freely*; compare *polliceor* (*pollicitus*): *pulsāre*, *beat*; compare *pellō* (*pulsum*).

(b) *agitāre* (*ago*), *nescitāre* (*nescō*), *sciscitāre* (*sciscō*), *visitāre* (*visō*), *vocitāre* (*voō*), *volitāre* (*volō*).

(c) *cantitāre* (*cantāre*), *dictitāre* (*dictāre*), *curritāre* (*cursāre*).

NOTES.—1. The simple verb presupposed by the frequentative or intensive is often out of use, as in the case of: *gus-tāre*, *taste*; *hor-tārī*, *exhort*. The frequentative or intensive in *-tāre* is often out of use: *æctitāre*, *repeatedly or zealously agitate* (no *æctāre*), from *ægo*, *æctum*: *læctitāre*, *read carefully* (no *læctāre*), from *legō*, *læctum*.

2. The verbs of the Fourth Conjugation form no frequentatives except *dormiō*, *sleep*, *dormitō*; *mūniō*, *fortify*, *mūnitō* (rare); *salīō*, *leap*, *saltō*; *apertō*, *lay bare*, and *opertō*, *cover*, and compounds of *veniō* (*veniō*, *come*).

2. *Inchoatives* indicate *entrance upon an action*. For their formation see 133, V.

3. *Desideratives* denote *Desire* or *Tendency*. They are formed

by means of the suffix *-turiſ* (*-suriſ*): *ſeuriſ* (for *ed-t*), *to be sharp-set for eating, hungry*; *ſm-p-turiſ*, *to be all agog for buying*.

4. *Causatives* signify the *Effecting* of the *Condition* indicated by their original verb. They are found mainly in the Second Conjugation, and show usually a change in the stem-vowel.

Change: *cadere, fall*, and *caedere, fell*; *liquere, melt* (trans.), and *liquere, melt* (intr.); from root *men-* (as in *me-men-tſ*) comes *monere, remind*; *nocere, kill*, and *nocere, be death to*; *placere, please*, and *placere, cause to be pleased, appease*; *sedere, sit*, and *sedere, settle*.

No change; *fugere, flee*, and *fugere, put to flight*; *iacere, throw*, and *iacere, (lie) thrown*; *pendere (hang) weigh*, and *pendere, hang* (intr.).

5. *Meditatives*: (verbs that look forward to an action). These end in *-essere*: *arcessere, to summon*; *capessere, to catch at*; *facessere, to do eagerly*; *incessere, to enter*; *iracessere, to irritate* (186, 8, b).

192. B. *Denominatives* (derived from noun-stems):

1. These are most commonly found in the First Conjugation, even though the stem-vowel of the noun is *i* or *u*.

(a) *acervare, heap up* (from *acervo-s*); *aestare, seethe* (*aestu-s*); *corinare, wreath* (*corina*); *levare, lighten* (*lev-i-s*); *maculare, besmirch* (*macula*); *nominare, name* (*nomen, nomen-is*); *onerare, load* (*onus, oner-is*).

The Deponents signify *Condition, Employment*: *ancillare, be maid* (*ancilla*); *aquare, be a drawer of water* (*aqua*); *furare, thief* (*fur*); *laetare, be glad* (*laetu-s*).

(b) *albare, be white* (*albu-s*); *florare, be in bloom* (*fls, floris*); *frondare, be in leaf* (*frons, frondi-s*); *lucare, be light* (*lux, luo-is*).

(c) *arguere (be bright, sharp), prove*; *laedere, hurt*; *metuere, be in fear* (*metu-s*).

(d) *custodire, guard* (*custs, custodi-is*); *finire, end* (*fini-s*); *lenire, soften* (*leni-s*); *vestire, clothe* (*vesti-s*).

3. Noteworthy are the *Diminutives* formed by the suffix *-illare*: *stillare, drop* (*stilla*); *scintillare, sparkle* (*scintilla*); *seuillare, to swing* (*seuillum*). Similar in function but of different formation are *pullulare, sprout* (*pul-lus*); *fodere, punch* (*fodere, dig*); *albare, whiten* (*albu-s*).

Norms.—1. The *Denominatives* of the First, Third, and Fourth Conjugations are regularly *transitive*, those of the Second Conjugation are regularly *intransitive*.

2. These verbs are often found only in combination with prepositions: *abundare, run over, abound* (from *unda, wave*); *accusare, accuse* (from *causa, case*); *exaggerare, pile up* (from *agger*); *extirpare, root out* (*stirp-s*); *illuminare, illumine* (from *lumen, lumin-is*).

B.—Compound Words.

I. FORMATION OF COMPOUND WORDS.

193. 1. By composition words are so put together that a new word is made with a signification of its own. The second word is regularly the fundamental word, the first the modifier.

NOTE.—Properly speaking, composition occurs only in the case of substantives, i. e., where two or more simple stems come together. In verbs, there is either juxtaposition, where the parts still retain their original force, or the combination of a verb with a preposition. Broadly speaking, however, composition applies to all combinations of words.

2. Composition is either *proper* or *improper*.

194. *Substantive.*

In *Composition Improper* there are either traces of construction or the first part is still inflected: *ē-nŕmīs* = *ex nŕmā*, out of all rule; *lēgis-lātor*, lawgiver; *Senātūs-cōnsultum*, decree of the Senate.

Many of these compounds have gradually become inflectional: *dēlī-rus* (*dē-līra*), crazy from fear; *ēgregius* (*ē-grege*), distinguished (from the crowd); *prōcōsul* (for *prō cōsule*); *trium-vir* (from *trium virum*), etc.

NOTE.—From composition we must distinguish juxtaposition. So a preposition is brought into juxtaposition with a substantive, or a substantive with a substantive: *ad-modum*, to a degree, very; *ob-viam*, in the way, meeting; *usufructus*, usufruct; *Iūpiter*, Father Jove. Noteworthy are the *Copulative* compounds; such are compound numerals like *ūn-decim*, duo-decim, etc., and occasional others: *su-ove-taur-ilia*, offerings of swine, sheep, and bulls.

195. *Composition Proper.*

1. The first part of the compound may be a particle, as *ne-fā-rī-us*, nefarious; *vŕ-sānu-s*, mad, out of one's sound senses; or a substantive.

If it is a substantive—

(a) The stems in *-a*, *-o*, *-u* regularly weaken these vowels into *-i* before the consonants of the second part, which *i* may vanish: *causidicus*, pleader, lawyer (*causa*); *signifer*, standard-bearer (*signu-m*); *corniger*, horn-wearer (*cornū*); *maniceps* (*manu-* and *cap-*), one who takes in hand, contractor. The *i*-stems retain *i* or drop it: *igni-vomu-s*, fire-vomiting (*igni-s*); *nav-fragu-s*, shipwrecked (*nāvi-s*).

(b) Vowel-stems drop their vowel before the vowel of the second part: *māgn-animū-s*, great-souled; *ūn-animū-s*, of one mind.

(c) Consonant-stems either drop their consonants or add *i*: *homicid-a*, manslayer (*homin-*); *lapid-a*, stone-cutter (*lapid-*); *mātr-i-cid-a*, mother-murderer, matricide.

NOTE.—The first part is rarely, if ever, a verb. *APULMIUS* uses the form *pŕoci-nummius*.

2. The second part of the composition is a noun : *tri-enn-iu-m*, *space of three years* (*annus*) ; *miseri-cor-s*, *tender-hearted* (*cor*).

When the second part ends in a vowel, it adapts itself, if an adjective, to changes of gender, as *flāvi-comus*, *yellow-haired* (*coma*, *hair*), but more often this final vowel becomes *i* and the adjective follows the third declension : *tri-rāmi-s*, *trireme* (*rāmu-s*, *oar*) ; *ab-nōrmi-s*, *abnormal* (*nōrma*, *norm*).

When the second part ends in a consonant, the last term usually undergoes no change : *bi-dēn-s*, *two-pronged* ; *simplex* (*sim-plex-s*), *simple*.

Nota.—From *genus* (*G. generis*), is formed *dē-gener*.

II. SIGNIFICATION OF COMPOUNDS.

196. Compound substantives and adjectives are divided according to their signification into two main classes : Determinative and Possessive.

In Determinative compounds one of the terms is subordinate to the other. They fall into two classes : Attributive or Appositional, and Dependent.

197. 1. *Attributive compounds*. The first part is the attribute of the second.

The first word is, (1) a substantive : *ālī-pēs*, *wing-foot(ed)* ; (2) an adjective : *māgn-animus*, *great-hearted* ; *lātī-fundium*, *large estate* ; (3) a numeral : *bi-ennī-um* (*i. e.*, *spatium*), *space of two years*.

2. *Dependent compounds*. In these the second word is simply limited by the other, its signification not being altered.

(a) The first word is : (1) an adjective : *meri-diēs* (from *medi-diēs* = *mediū diēs*), *mid-day* ; (2) an adverb : *bene-ficius* (*well-doing*), *beneficent* ; *male-ficius*, *evil-doing* ; (3) a numeral : *ter-geminus*, *triple* ; (4) a particle : *dis-sonus*, *harsh-sounding* ; *per-māgnus*, *very large* ; *in-dignus*, *unworthy* ; (5) a verb-stem : *horr-i-ficius*, *horrible* (*horror-stirring*).

(b) The first word gives a case relation, such as (1) the Accusative : *armi-ger* = *arma gerens*, *armor-bearer* ; *agri-cola* = *agrum colens* (*land-tiller*), *husbandman* ; (2) the Genitive : *sōl-stitium* = *sōlis statū* (*sun-staying*), *solstice* ; (3) the Locative : *aliēni-gena* (*born elsewhere*), *alien* ; (4) the Instrumental : *tibi-cen* = *tibiā canens*, *flute-player*.

198. *Possessive Compounds* are adjectival only, and are so called because they imply the existence of a Subject possessing the quality indicated.

The first term is, (1) a substantive : *angui-manus*, (*having a snake-hand*) (*elephant*) ; (2) an adjective : *flāvi-comus*, (*having*) *yellow hair* ; (3) a numeral : *bi-frōna*, (*having*) *two front(s)* ; (4) a particle : *dis-cors*, *discordant* ; *in-ers*, *inactive*.

NOTE.—Notice that these divisions run into each other; thus *māgn-animus* is possessive, attributive, and dependent.

199. *Verb.*

In *Composition Improper* the verb is joined to a verb, substantive, or adverb. In *Composition Proper* the verb is combined with a preposition.

200. 1. *Composition Improper.*

(a) *Verb with verb*: This only takes place when the second part of the compound is *faciō* or *fiō* (178, N. 2). The first part of the compound is regularly an intransitive of the second conjugation: *cale-faciō*, *cale-fiō*, *warm, am warmed*.

(b) *Verb with substantive*: *anim-advertō* = *animum advertō*, *take notice*; *manū-mittō*, *set free*; *usu-capiō*, *acquire by use*.

(c) *Verb with adverb*: *bene-dicō*, *bless*; *male-dicō*, *curse*; *mālō*, *nālō* (for *mae* (*magis*) *volō*, *ne-volō*), *satis-faciō*, *satisfy*.

2. *Composition Proper.*

The verb combines with separable or inseparable prepositions. Compare 418, R. 3.

(a) *With inseparable prepositions*: *amb-eō*, *go about*; *am-plector*, *enfold*; *an-hālō*, *draw deep breath, pant*; *dis-currō*, *run apart*; *dir-imō*, 180, I, and 715, R. 1; *por-tendō*, *hold forth, portend*; *red-dō*, *give back*; *re-solvō*, *resolve*; *sē-iungō*, *separate*.

(b) *With separable prepositions*: *ab-eō*, *go away*; *ad-eō*, *come up*; *ante-currō*, *run in advance*; *com-pōnō*, *put together*; *dē-currō*, *run down, finish a course*; *ex-eōdō*, *overstep*; *in-clūdō*, *shut in*; *ob-ducō*, *draw over*; *per-agrō*, *wander through*; *post-habēō*, *keep in the background*; *prae-dicō*, *foretell*; *prae-ter-eō*, *pass by*; *prōd-eō*, *go forth*; *prae-vidēō*, *foresee*; *sub-iciō*, *put under*; *subter-fugiō*, *flee from under*; *super-sum*, *remain over*; *trāns-gredior*, *pass beyond*.

SYNTAX.

201. SYNTAX treats of the formation and combination of sentences.

A sentence is the expression of a thought (*sententia*) in words.

Sentences are divided into *simple* and *compound*.

A simple sentence is one in which the necessary parts occur but once; for the compound sentence see 472.

The necessary parts of the sentence are *the subject* and *the predicate*.

The predicate is that which is said of the subject.

The subject is that of which the predicate is said.

Luna fulget, The moon shines.

Luna is the *subject*; *fulget*, the *predicate*.

REMARKS.—1. The Interjection (16, R. 2) and the Vocative case (28, 5) stand outside the structure of the sentence, and therefore do not enter as elements into Syntax, except that the Vocative is subject to the laws of Concord. See R. 8.

2. The Vocative differs from the Nominative in form in the second declension only, and even there the Nominative is sometimes used instead, especially in poetry and solemn prose.

Almae filius Mæiae, H., O., I. 2, 48; *son of mild Maia!* *Andi tū*, *populus Albānus*, L., I. 24, 7; *hear thou, people of Alba!*

Ō is prefixed to give emphasis to the address:

Ō formosæ puer, nimium nē crēde colūri, V., Ec. 2, 17; *O shapely boy! trust not complexion all too much.*

The Vocative is commonly interjected in prose, except in highly emotional passages.

3. On the use of the Vocative of an adjective or participle in apposition, attribution, or predication, see 289, 325, R. 1.

SYNTAX OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

202. The most simple form of the sentence is the finite verb: *su-m*, *I am*; *docē-s*, *thou teachest*; *scribi-t*, *he writes*.

REMARK.—Here the form contains in itself all the necessary elements (compare 114), the persons being indicated by the endings. From the expansion and modification of the finite verb arise all the complicated forms of the compound sentence.

203. SUBJECT.—The subject of the finite verb is always in the Nominative Case, or so considered.

- REMARKS.—1. The subj. of the Inf. is in the Accusative (848, 2).
2. The use of the Nom. in Latin is the same as in English.

204. The subject may be a substantive or a pronoun, or some other word, phrase, or clause used as a substantive :

Deus mundum gubernat, GOD *steers the universe*. *Ego régis ástet*, [C.] *ad Her.*, IV. 53, 66 ; I *drove out kings*. *Sapiens res adversas non timet*, THE SAGE *does not fear adversity*. *Victi in servitutem rediguntur*, THE VANQUISHED *are reduced to slavery*. *Contendisse deodrum est*, Ov., *M.*, IX. 6 ; TO HAVE STRUGGLED *is honorable*. *Magnum beneficium [est] naturae quod necesse est mori*, SEN., *E.M.*, 101, 14 ; *it is a great boon of nature, THAT WE MUST NEEDS DIE*. *Vidēs habet dúss syllabās*, (the word) “VIDES” *has two syllables*.

NOTES.—1. Masculine and feminine adjectives, and to a less degree participles, are used as substantives, but with the following limitations :

(a) Many adjectives in *-rius* and *-iens* (the latter mostly Greek), designating office or occupation, and words expressing friendship, kinship, or other relationship, are used often as substantives both in the Sing. and the Pl. of the masculine and feminine : *aquarius*, *waterman* ; *librarius*, *bookman* (-seller, writer, etc.) ; *grammaticus*, *grammarian* ; *amicus*, *friend* ; *cognatus*, *kineman* ; *socius*, *partner*. Many of these have become almost wholly fixed as substantives, as *amicus*, *friend*. See 16, n. 1.

(b) Adjectives are very often used as substantives in the masc. Pl. when they designate a class : *pauperes*, *the poor* ; *divites*, *the rich*. In the oblique cases of the Sing., this use is also not uncommon ; but in the Nom. the substantive is generally expressed : *vir bonus*, *a good man* ; *mulier peregrina*, *a foreign woman*. So regularly, if used with a proper name : *Platō*, *doctissimus homō*, *the learned Plato*. Exceptions are rare and scattering in prose : *ego et suavissimus Cicerō valēmus*, C., *Fam.*, XIV. 5, 1.

(c) On the use of participles as substantives see 437, n.

(d) When persons are not meant, a substantive is understood : *cāni* (*capilli*), *gray hairs* ; *calida* (*aqua*), *warm water* ; *dextra* (*manus*), *right hand*.

2. Neuter adjectives and participles are freely employed as substantives in both numbers ; in the Pl. usually in Nom. and Acc., in the Sing. in all cases, but especially in connection with prepositions : *medium*, *the midst* ; *extrēmum*, *the end* ; *reliquum*, *the residuum* ; *futurum*, *the future* ; *bonum*, *good* ; *bona*, *blessings, possessions* ; *malum*, *evil* ; *mala*, *misfortunes*. The Plural is frequently employed when the English idiom prefers the Singular : *vēra*, *the truth* ; *omnia*, *everything*.

3. Adjectives of the Second Declension are sometimes used as neuter substantives in the Gen., after words of quantity or pronouns : *aliquid boni*, *something good* ; *nihil mali*, *nothing bad*. Adjectives of the Third Declension are thus employed only in combination with those of the Second, and even then very rarely (369, B. 1).

Usually the adjective of the Third Declension draws the adjective of the Second

into its own construction: *Quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriōsum?* C., *Tusc.*, I. 21, 40; *what is there to be glad of or to brag about in that?*

4. Instead of the neuter adjective, the word *res*, *thing*, is frequently used, especially in forms which are identical for different genders, and consequently ambiguous; so *bonārum rerum*, *of blessings*, rather than *bonorum* (masc. and neut.).

5. In Latin the Pl. of abstract substantives occurs more frequently than in English; *adventus imperatorum*, *the arrival(s) of the generals* (because there were several generals, or because they arrived at different times). Pluralizing abstract substantives often makes them concrete: *fortitudinē*, *gallant actions*; *formidinē*, *bugbears*; *irae*, *quarrels*.

6. Other Pl. expressions to be noted are: *nivēs*, *snow(-flakes)*; *grandinē*, *hail (-stones)*; *pluviae*, *(streams of) rain*; *ligna*, *(logs of) wood*; *carnēs*, *pieces of meat*; *aera*, *articles of bronze*; also symmetrical parts of the human body: *cervicēs*, *neck*; *pectora*, *breast*.

The Pl. is freely used in poetry and in later prose: *Ōtia si tollās, periāre Cupidinis arcūs*, Ov., *Rem.-Am.*, 139; *if you do away with holidays, Cupid's bow (and arrows) are ruined*.

7. The rhetorical Roman often uses the First Person Pl. for the First Person Singular. The usage originates in modesty, but mock modesty is the worst form of pomposity. It is never very common, and is not found before Cicerō: *Librum ad tē dē senectūte misimus*, C., *Cat. M.*, 1, 2; *we (I) have sent you a treatise on old age*.

In poetry there is often an element of shyness; *Sitque memor nostri neque, referre mihi*, Ov., *Tr.*, IV. 3, 10; *bring me back (word) whether she thinks of us (me among others) or no*.

8. (a) The Sing., in a collective sense, is also used for the Pl., but more rarely: *fabā*, *beans*; *porcus*, *pig (meat)*; *gallina*, *fowl* (as articles of food); *vestis*, *clothing*.

(b) The use of the Sing. in designations of nationalities and divisions of troops is introduced by Līv: *Rōmānus*, *the Roman forces*; *Poenus*, *the Carthaginians*; *hostis*, *the enemy*; *miles*, *the soldiery*; *pedites*, *the infantry*; *equus*, *the cavalry*.

205. PREDICATE and COPULA.—When the predicate is not in the form of a verb, but in the form of an adjective or substantive, or equivalent, the so-called copula is generally employed, in order to couple the adjective or substantive with the subject.

The chief copula is the verb *sum*, *I am*.

Fortūna caeca est, C., *Lacl.*, 15, 54; *fortune is blind*. *Ūsus magister est optimus*, C., *Rab. Post.*, 4, 9; *practice is the best teacher*.

NOTE.—Strictly speaking, the copula is itself a predicate, as is shown by the translation when it stands alone or with an adverb: *est Deus*, *there is a God, God exists*; *recte semper erunt res*, *things will always be (go on) well*; *nil vita hominum est*, C., *Roc. Am.*, 30, 84; *such is human life*; “*So runs the world away*.”

206. Other copulative verbs are: *vidēri*, *to seem*; *nāci*, *to be born*; *fiēri*, *to become*; *evādere*, *to turn out*; *creāri*, *to be created*; *dēligi*, *to be chosen*; *putāri*, *to be thought*; *habēri*, *to be held*; *dicī*, *to be said*; *appellāri*, *to be called*; *nōmināri*, *to be named*. Hence the rule:

Verbs of *seeming, becoming*, with the passive of verbs of

making, choosing, showing, thinking, and calling, take two Nominatives, one of the subject, one of the predicate :

. *Nēmō nascitur dives*, SEN., *E.M.*, 20, 13; *no one is born rich*. *Aristides iustus appellatur*, *Aristides is called just*. [Servius] *rēx est declaratus*, L., I. 46, 1; *Servius was declared king*. [Thucydides] *numquam est numeratus orator*, C., O., 9, 31; *Thucydides has never been accounted an orator*.

REMARKS.—1. With *esse*, *serve as*; *vidēri*, *seem*; *habēri*, *be held*; *dūci*, *be deemed*, and rarely with other verbs, instead of the Predicate Nom., a phrase may be employed, as : *prō* with Abl., (in) *locō*, in *numerō*, with Gen., etc.

Andācia prō mūrō habetur, S., C., 58, 17; *boldness is counted as a bulwark*. In *filii locō*, C., *Red. in Sen.*, 14, 35; *as a son*.

2. The previous condition is given by *ex* or *dē* and the Abl. (396, n. 2).

Ex oratore arāter factus, C., Ph., III. 9, 22; *a pleader turned plowman*.

3. All copulative verbs retain the Nom. with the Inf. after auxiliary verbs (423).

Beātus esse sine virtūte nēmō potest, C., *N.D.*, I. 18, 48; *no one can be happy without virtue*.

4. On the Double Acc. after Active Verbs, see 340.

NOTES.—1. The verbs mentioned, with some others, are found in good prose. Others are either poetical or unclassical, thus : *perhibēri*, *to be held*, is early; *appārere*, *to appear*, is poetic and post-classical for *vidēri*; *reddi* is not used for *ferri*; *sisti*, *to be set down*, is Plautine; *manēre*, *to remain*, is late (*permanēre* once in CICERO).

2. Noteworthy is the use of *audire*, like the Greek *ἀκούειν*, *to be called*, which is confined to HORACE; *rēxque paterque audisti*, *Ep.*, I. 7, 38; *S.*, II. 6, 20, just as "hear" in this sense is said to be confined to MILTON.

207. SUBJECT OMITTED.—The personal pronoun is not expressed in classical prose, unless it is emphatic, as, for example, in contrasts :

Amamus parentēs, *We love (our) parents*. *Ego rēgēs elici, vōs tyrannōs intrōducitis*, [C.] *ad Her.*, IV. 53, 66; *I drove out kings, ye are bringing in tyrants*.

NOTE.—The insertion of the pronoun without emphasis is very common in the comic poets, and seems to have been a colloquialism. Also common in CATULLUS, SALUST (as an archaism), and PETRONIUS.

208. IMPERSONAL VERBS.—Impersonal Verbs are verbs in which the agent is regularly implied in the action, the subject in the predicate, so that the person is not expressed. Chief of these are :

1. Verbs pertaining to the state of the weather : *tonat*, *it thunders*, *the thunder thunders*, or rather, *the Thunderer thunders*; *fulget*, *fulgu-*

rat (less common), *fulminat* (poet.), *it lightens*; *pluit* (poet.), *it rains*; *ningit*, *it snows*, etc.

Nocte *pluit* tota, V., (POET. LAT. MIN., IV. 155, B.); *all night it (he, Jupiter) rains*.

NOTE.—The divine agent is sometimes expressed; so, naturally, in religious or popular language: *Iove tonante, fulgurante*, C., *Div.*, II. 18, 48; *Iove fulgente*, C., *N. D.*, II. 25, 66.

2. The passive of intransitive verbs is often used impersonally; so regularly of verbs which in the active are construed with the Dat. (217): *vivitur, people live*; *curritur, there is a running*; *pugnatur, there is a battle*; *mihi invidetur, I am envied*. The subject is contained in the verb itself: *sic vivitur = sic vita vivitur, such is life*; *pugnatur = pugna pugnatur, a battle is (being) fought*. In the same way explain *taedet, it wearies*; *miseret, it moves to pity*; *piget, it disgusts*; *puget, it puts to shame*.

NOTES.—1. With all other so-called Impersonal Verbs an Inf. (423, 585) or an equivalent (522) is conceived as a subject: *Nōn habet mihi dēplōrāre vitam*, C., *Cut. M.*, 23, 84. *Sed accidit perincommodū quod eum nūquam vidisti*, C., *Att.*, I. 17, 2.

2. Other uses coincide with the English. So the Third Person Pl. of verbs of Saying, Thinking, and Calling. Also the ideal Second Person Singular (258). To be noticed is the occasional use of *inquit, quoth he*, of an imaginary person, but not by CAESAR, SALLUST, or TACITUS: *Nōn comēdō, inquit, Epicūrō*, C., *Ac.*, II. 32, 101; *I do not yield the point, quoth he (one), to Epicurus*.

209. COPULA OMITTED.—*Est* or *sunt* is often omitted in saws and proverbs, in short statements and questions, in rapid changes, in conditional clauses, and in tenses compounded with participles:

Summum iūs summa iniūria, C., *Off.*, I. 10, 38; *the height of right (is) the height of wrong*. *Nemo malus felix*, JUV., IV. 8; *no bad man (is) happy*. *Quid dulcius quam habere quicum omnia audēs loqui?* C., *Lael.*, 7, 22; *what sweeter than to have some one with whom you can venture to talk about everything?* *Sed haec vetera; illud vārō recēns*, C., *Ph.*, II. 11, 25. *Aliquamdiū certitum*, S., *Jug.*, 74, 8. *Cūr hostis Spartacus, si tū civis?* C., *Parad.*, 4, 80.

So also *esse*, with participles and the like:

Caesar statuit expectandam clāsem, CAES., *B. G.*, III. 14, 1; *Caesar resolved that the fleet must be waited for*.

NOTES.—1. The omission of *esse* is not common with the Nom. and Infinitive.

2. Popular speech omits freely; so, *mirum nī, mirum quia, factum*, in Latin comedy; likewise *potis* and *pote* for forms of *posse*. To a like origin are due *mirum quantum, nimium quantum*, etc., found at all periods.

3. The ellipsis of other forms of the copula is unusual. Thus CICERO occasionally omits *sit* in the Indirect Question, and TACITUS other forms of the Subj. besides. *Fuisse* is omitted by LIVY, and not unfrequently by TACITUS.

4. The Ellipsis of *esse* was sometimes due to the desire of avoiding the heaping up

of infinitives. Thus sentences like *nōn dubitō tē esse sapientem dicere* (*to declare you to be wise*) were regularly cut down to *nōn dubitō tē sapientem dicere* (*to declare you wise*).

5. The ellipsis of other verbs, such as *facere*, *ire*, *venire*, *dicere*, etc., is characteristic of popular speech; it is therefore not uncommon in Cicerō's letters (*ad Att.*), in PLINY's letters, and in works involving dialogue, such as Cicerō's philosophical writings. The historians avoid it, and it never occurs in CAESAR and VELLEIUS.

CONCORD.

210. THE THREE CONCORDS.—There are three great concords in Latin :

1. The agreement of the predicate with the subject (211).
2. The agreement of attributive or appositive with the substantive (285, 321).
3. The agreement of the relative with antecedent (314).

211. Agreement of the Predicate with the Subject.

The verbal predicate agrees with its subject $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in number and} \\ \text{person.} \end{array} \right.$

The adjective predicate agrees with its subject $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in number,} \\ \text{gender, and} \\ \text{case.} \end{array} \right.$

The substantive predicate agrees with its subject in case.

Substantiva mōbilia (21, 2) are treated as adjectives, and follow the number and gender of the subject.

Ego rēgēs sēdē, vōs tyrannōs intrōdūcitis, [C.] *ad Her.*, iv. 53, 66 (207). *Vērāe amicitiae sempiternae sunt*, C., *Lael.*, 9, 32; *true friendships are abiding*. *Dēs est decem talenta*, TER., *And.*, 950; *the dowry is ten talents*. *Ūsus magister est optimus*, C., *Rab. Post.*, 4, 9 (205). *Arx est monosyllabum*, "*Arx*" is a monosyllable. Compare *Ignis cōfector est et cōsumptor omnium*, C., *N.D.*, II. 15, 41; *fire is the doer-up (destroyer) and eater-up (consumer) of everything*, with *cōfectorix rerū omnium vetustās*, C., *Frag.*

REMARKS.—1. The violation of the rules of agreement is due chiefly to one of two causes; either the natural relation is preferred to the artificial (*cōstructiō ad sēsum, per synesin, according to the sense*), or the nearer is preferred to the more remote. Hence the following

EXCEPTIONS.—(a) Substantives of multitude often take the predicate in the Plural: *pars, part*; *vis (power), quantity*; *multitūdō, crowd*; organized bodies more rarely. Also, but not often, such words as *quisque, uterque, nēmō, etc.*

Pars maior recōperant sēs, L., xxxiv. 47, 6; *the greater part had retired*. *Omnis multitūdō abeunt*, L., xxiv. 3, 15; *all the crowd depart*.

Magna vis amicus missa telorum multa nostris vulnera inferabant, CAES., B.C., II. 6, 5. Uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, CAES., B.C., III. 30, 8.

NOTE.—This usage is very common in comedy, but extremely rare in model prose. LUVY shows a greater variety and a larger number of substantives than any other author, and poets and late prose writers are free. Yet HORACE uses regularly the Sing. with a collective, while VERGIL varies, often employing first a Sing. and then a Pl. verb with the same substantive (as *A.*, II. 64). TACITUS often uses *quisque* with a Plural.

(b) The adjective predicate often follows the natural gender of the subject; so especially with *milia*. This usage belongs pre-eminently to the historians.

Capita confractionis virgis caesi (sunt), L., x. 1, 3; the heads of the conspiracy were flogged. Samnitium caesi tria milia, Cf. L., x. 34, 8; of the Samnites (there) were slain three thousand.

The passive verb often agrees in gender with the predicate: **Nam omnis error stultitia dicenda est, C., Div., II. 43, 90; not every false step is to be called folly.**

(c) The copula often agrees with the number of the predicate ("the wages of sin is death"):

Amantium irae (204, N. 5) amoris integritas est, TER., And., 555; lovers' quarrels are love's renewal.

2. A superlative adjective defined by a Partitive Gen. follows the gender of the subj. when it precedes:

Indus, qui est omnium fluminum maximus, C., N.D., II. 52, 180; the Indus, which is the greatest of all rivers.

Otherwise it follows the Genitive; but this usage is post-classic:

Velocissimum omnium animalium est delphinus, PLIN., N.H., IX. 8, 20; the dolphin is the swiftest of all animals.

3. The Voc. is sometimes used by the poets in the predicate, either by anticipation or by assimilation. (See 825, R. 1.)

4. The neuter adjective is often used as the substantive predicate of a masculine or feminine subject:

Triste lupus stabulis, V., Ec., 3, 80; the wolf is a baleful thing to the folds. Varium et mutabile semper femina, V., A., IV. 569; "a thing of moods and fancies" is woman ever.

This construction is poetical; in CICERO it is used with a few words only; such as *extrēmum*, *commune*:

Omnium rerum (204, N. 4) mors [est] extrēmum, Cf. C., Fam., VI. 21, 1; death is the end of all things.

5. The demonstrative pronoun is commonly attracted into the gender of the predicate:

Negat Epicurus; hoc enim vestrum lumen est, C., Fin., II. 22, 70; Epicurus says No; for he is your great light. Ea nam media sed nulla via est, L., XXXII., 21, 33; that is not a middle course, but no course at all.

But in negative sentences, and when the pronoun is the predicate, there is no change. So in definitions :

Quid aut quāle [est] Deus ? Cf. C., N.D., i. 22, 60 ; what or what manner of thing is God ? Nec sopor illud erat, V., A., III. 173. Quod ita erit gestum, id lāx erit, C., Ph., i. 10, 26.

Exceptions are but apparent. C., O., II. 38, 157.

6. The adjective predicate sometimes agrees with a substantive in apposition to the subject. So especially when the appositive is *oppidum*, *civitas*, and the like :

Coriolī oppidū captum [est], L., II. 33, 9 ; Coriolī-town was taken. Corinthum, tōtius Graeciae lūmen, extinctum esse voluērunt, C., Imp., 5. 11 ; they would have Corinth, the eye of all Greece, put out.

NOTES.—1. Peculiar is the occasional use of the Fut. participle in -ūrum for feminines in early Latin : *Alterō (gladiō) tē occisūrum ait (Casina), alterō vīlicum. Pl., Cas., 693. So Truc., 400.*

2. *Age* is often used in early Latin as if it were an adverb, with the Plural ; occasionally also *cavē* : *Age modo fabricāmini. Pl., Cas., 488.*

Akin is the use of a Voc. Sing. with a Pl. verb, which is occasionally found in classical prose also : *Tum Scaevola ; quid est, Cotta ? inquit, quid tacētis ? C., O., i. 35, 160.*

The use of *aliquis*, *some one of you*, in this way is early : *Aperite aliquis scētūm scētum, Ter., Ad., 634.*

3. Other less usual constructions *ad sēsum* are : the use of a neuter demonstrative where a substantive of a different gender is expected, and the construction of *rēs* as if it were neuter (both found also in Cicero) ; the neuter Singular summing up a preceding Plural :

In Graeciā mūsici floruerunt, discēbantque id (that [accomplishment]) omnēs, C., Truc., i. 2, 4. Servitū repudiābat, cūius (of which [class]) initio ad eum magnae cōpiae concurrēbant, C., 56, 5. See also C., Div., II. 57, 117.

Forms of the Verbal Predicate.

VOICES OF THE VERB.

212. There are two Voices in Latin—Active and Passive.

REMARK.—The Latin Passive corresponds to the Greek Middle, and, like the Greek Middle, may be explained in many of its uses as a Reflexive.

213. ACTIVE.—The Active Voice denotes that the *action proceeds from the subject*. Verbs used in the Active Voice fall into two classes, as follows :

Verbs are called *Transitive* when their action *goes over* to an object (*trānsēō, I go over*) ; *Intransitive* when their action *does not go beyond* the subject : *occidere, to fell = to kill* (Transitive) ; *occidere, to fall* (Intransitive).

REMARK.—Properly speaking, a Transitive Verb in Latin is one that forms a personal passive, but the traditional division given above has its convenience, though it does not rest upon a difference of nature, and a verb may be trans. or intrans. according to its use. So

(a) Transitive verbs are often used intransitively, in which case they serve simply to characterize the agent. This is true especially of verbs of *movement*; as *dēclināre*, *inclināre*, *movēre*, *mūtāre*, *vertēre*, and the like, and is found at all periods.

(b) On the other hand, many intrans. verbs are often used transitively. This occurs also at all periods, but the Acc. is usually the *inner* object (332).

(c) On the use of the Inf. active, where English uses the passive, see 532, N. 2.

214. PASSIVE.—The Passive Voice denotes that the *subject receives the action* of the verb.

The instrument is put in the Ablative.

Virgīs caedētur, C., *Verr.*, III. 28, 69; *he shall be beaten with rods.*
[*Ignis*] *lāmine prōditur suū*, Ov., *Her.*, 15, 8; *the fire is betrayed by its own light.*

The agent is put in the Ablative with *ab* (ā).

Ab amicis prōdimur, C., *Cluent.*, 52, 148; *we are betrayed by friends.*
Virgīs caesi tribūni ab lēgātō sunt, L., XXIX. 18, 18; *the tribunes were beaten with rods by the lieutenant.*

REMARKS.—1. Intrans. verbs of passive signification are construed as passives: *famē perire*, C., *Inu.*, II. 57, 172, *to perish of hunger.* So *vēnīre*, *to be sold*; *vāpūlāre* (chiefly vulgar), *to be beaten*, *ab aliquō*, *by some one.*

Ab reō fustibus [vāpūlāvit], Cf. *QUINT.*, IX. 2, 12; *he was whacked with cudgels by the defendant.* *Salvōbis ē meō Cicerōne*, C., *Att.*, VI. 2, 10; *greeting to you from Cicero.*

2. When the instrument is considered as an agent, or the agent as an instrument, the constructions are reversed:

Vincī ē Voluptātē, C., *Off.*, I. 20, 68; *to be overcome by Dame Pleasure.*
Patriciis iuvenibus saepeſerant latera, L., III. 37, 6; *they had flanked him with a guard of patrician youths.*

The latter construction is very rare in *CICERO*, and seems to belong pre-eminently to the historians.

Animals, as independent agents, are treated like persons.

Ā cane nōn māgnō saepe tenētur aper, Ov., *Rem. Am.*, 422; *a boar is often held fast by a little dog.*

Animals, as instruments, are treated like things.

Compare *equō vehi*, *to ride a horse (to be borne by a horse)*, with *in equō*, *on horseback.*

215. The person in whose interest an action is done is put in the Dative. Hence the frequent inference that the person interested is the agent. See 354.

1. With the Perfect passive it is the *natural* inference, and common in prose.

Mihī rēs tōta prōvisa est, C., *Verr.*, iv. 42, 91; *I have had the whole thing provided for.* *Carmina nūlla mihī sunt scripta*, Ov., *Tr.*, v. 12, 35; *poems—I have none written* (I have written no poems).

2. With the Gerundive it is the *necessary* inference, and the Dative is the reigning combination.

Nihil [est] hominī tam timendum quā invidia, C., *Cluent.*, 3, 7; *there is nothing that one has to fear to the same extent as envy.*

216. The Direct Object of the Active Verb (the Accusative Case) becomes the Subject of the Passive.

Alexander Dārēm vicit, *Alexander conquered Darius.*

Dārēs ab Alexandrō victus est, *Darius was conquered by Alexander.*

217. The Indirect Object of the Active Verb (Dative Case) cannot be properly used as the Subject of the Passive. The Dative remains unchanged, and the verb becomes a Passive in the Third Person Singular (Impersonal Verb). This Passive form may have a neuter subject corresponding to the Inner object (333, 1).

Active: *Miseri invident bonis*, *The wretched envy the well-to-do.*

Passive: <i>mihī invidētur</i> , <i>I am envied,</i>	} <i>ab aliquō, by some one.</i>
<i>tibi invidētur</i> , <i>thou art envied,</i>	
<i>ei invidētur</i> , <i>he is envied,</i>	
<i>nōbis invidētur</i> , <i>we are envied,</i>	
<i>vōbis invidētur</i> , <i>you are envied,</i>	
<i>is invidētur</i> , <i>they are envied,</i>	

Nihil facile persuadētur invitis, QUINT., iv. 3, 10; *people are not easily persuaded of anything against their will.* *Annis nostris plūs quam animis crēditur*, SEN., *Ben.*, iii. 15, 8; *our seals are more trusted than our souls.*

REMARKS.—1. In like manner a Gen. or Abl. in dependence upon an active verb cannot be made the subj. of the passive.

2. On the exceptional usage of personal Gerundives from intrans. verbs see 427, N. 5.

NOTES.—1. The poets and later prose writers sometimes violate the rule, under Greek influence or in imitation of early usage: *Cūr invidēor?* (for *cūr invidētur mihi?*), H., *A.P.*, 56; *vix equidem crēdār*, Ov., *Tr.*, iii. 10, 35; *persuāsus vidētur*

esse, [C.] *ad Her.*, i. 6, 9. (*Persuadeō hospitem*, *Petr.*, 62, 2, is perhaps an intentional solecism.)

2. Similar liberties are taken by poets and late prose writers with the passive of other intrans. verbs, such as *concedere*, *permittere*, *praecipere*, *pronūtiāre*: *Filii numquam concessa* (= *cui concessum est*) *movēri* *Camarina*, *V.*, *A.*, iii. 700

218. REFLEXIVE.—Reflexive relations, when emphatic, are expressed as in English :

Omne animal se ipsum diligit, *C.*, *Fin.*, v. 9, 24, *Every living creature loves itself.*

But when the reflexive relation is more general, the passive (middle) is employed : *lavor*, *I bathe*, *I bathe myself.*

Purgāri [*nequiverunt*], *Cf. L.*, xxiv. 18, 4 ; *they could not clear themselves.* *Cum in mentem venit*, *pōnor ad scribendum*, *C.*, *Fam.*, ix. 15, 4 ; *when the notion strikes me I set myself to writing.*

NOTE.—Some of these verbs approach the deponents, in that the reflexive meaning of the passive extends also to some active forms ; thus, from *vehor*, *I ride*, we get the form *vehēns*, *riding* (rare) : *Adulescentiam per mediis laudes quasi quadrigis vehentem*, *C.*, *Br.*, 97, 331.

219. As the active is often used to express what the subject suffers or causes to be done, so the passive in its reflexive (middle) sense is often used to express an action which the subject suffers or causes to be done to itself : *trahor*, *I let myself be dragged* ; *tondeor*, *I have myself shaved.*

Ducē Mysiōs [*insuisti*] *in cūleum*, *Cf. C.*, *Q.F.*, i. 2, 2, 5 ; *you sewed two Mysians into a sack (had them sewn).* *Sine gemitu adfūrantur*, *C.*, *Tusc.*, v. 27, 77 ; *they let themselves be burned without a moan.* *Diruit, aedificat*, *H.*, *Ep.*, i. 1, 100 ; *he is pulling down, he is building.* *Ipsē docet quid agam* ; *filii est et ab hoste doceri*, *Ov.*, *M.*, iv. 428 ; *he himself teaches (me) what to do ; it is (but) right to let oneself be taught even by an enemy (to take a lesson from a foe).*

220. DEPONENT.—The Deponent is a passive form which has lost, in most instances, its passive (or reflexive) signification. It is commonly translated as a transitive or intransitive active : *hortor*, *I am exhorting* (trans.) ; *morior*, *I am dying* (intrans.).

NOTES.—1. A number of intrans. verbs show also a Perfect Part. passive used actively ; not, however, in classical prose combined with *esse* to take the place of the regular Perfect. On the use of such participles as substantives, see 167, n. 1.

Quid causas exōgitari potest, cur tū lautum voluerit, cōnātum nōluerit occidere ? *C. Del.*, 7, 20.

2. Many verbs show both active and deponent forms side by side. In this case the active forms belong more often to early authors. See 163–167.

221. RECIPROCAL.—Reciprocal relations ("one another") are expressed by *inter*, *among*, and the personal pronouns, *nōs*, *us*; *vōs*, *you*; *sē*, *themselves*. *Inter sē amant*, *They love one another*.

REMARKS.—1. Combinations of *alter alterum*, *alius alium*, *uterque alterum*, and the like, also often give the reciprocal relation: sometimes there is a redundancy of expression.

Placet Stōicis hominē hominum causā esse generatōis, ut ipsi inter sē alii aliis prōdesse possent, C., *Off.*, i. 7, 23; *it is a tenet of the Stoics that men are brought into the world for the sake of men, to be a blessing to one another*.

2. Later writers use *invicem* or *mūtūō*, *inter sē*, *vicissim*; and early Latin shows occasionally *uterque utrumque*.

Quae omnia hūc spectant, ut invicem ardentius diligāmus, PLIN., *Ep.*, vii. 20, 7; *all these things look to our loving one another more fervently*. *Uterque utriusque cordi*, TER., *Ph.*, 800; *either is dear to other*.

TENSES.

222. The Tenses express the relations of time, embracing:

1. The stage of the action (duration in time).
2. The period of the action (position in time).

The first tells whether the action is *going on*, or *finished*. The second tells whether the action is *past*, *present*, or *future*.

Both these sets of relations are expressed by the tenses of the Indicative or Declarative mood—less clearly by the Subjunctive.

223. There are six tenses in Latin:

1. The *Present*, denoting *continuance* in the *present*.
2. The *Future*, denoting *continuance* in the *future*.
3. The *Imperfect*, denoting *continuance* in the *past*.
4. The *Perfect*, denoting *completion* in the *present*.
5. The *Future Perfect*, denoting *completion* in the *future*.
6. The *Pluperfect*, denoting *completion* in the *past*.

224. An action may further be regarded simply as *attained*, without reference to its *continuance* or *completion*. *Continuance* and *completion* require a point of reference for definition; *attainment* does not. This gives rise to the aoristic or *indefinite* stage of the action, which has no especial tense-

form. It is expressed by the Present tense for the present ; by the Future and Future Perfect tenses for the future ; and by the Perfect tense for the past.

Of especial importance are the *Indefinite* or *Historical* Present and the *Indefinite* or *Historical* Perfect (Aorist), which differ materially in syntax from the *Definite* or *Pure* Present and Perfect.

225. The Tenses are divided into *Principal* and *Historical*. The *Principal Tenses* have to do with the Present and Future. The *Historical Tenses* have to do with the Past.

The Present, Pure Perfect, Future, and Future Perfect are *Principal Tenses*.

The Historical Present, Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Historical Perfect are *Historical Tenses*.

The Historical Tenses are well embodied in the following distich :

Talla tentābat, sic et tentāverat ante,
Vixque dedit victās ūtilitāte manus. Ov., Tr., I. 3, 87.

226. Table of Temporal Relations.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

ACTIVE.			
	<i>Continuance.</i>	<i>Completion.</i>	<i>Attainment.</i>
PRÆS.	scribō, <i>I am writing.</i>	scripsi, <i>I have written.</i>	scripsi, <i>I wrote.</i>
FUT.	scribam, <i>I shall be writing.</i>	scripserō, <i>I shall have written.</i>	scribam (scripserō), <i>I shall write.</i>
PAST.	scribēbam, <i>I was writing.</i>	scripseram, <i>I had written.</i>	scripsi, <i>I wrote.</i>
PASSIVE.			
	<i>Continuance.</i>	<i>Completion.</i>	<i>Attainment.</i>
PRÆS.	scribitur (epistula), <i>The letter is written (writing).</i>	scripta est, <i>has been written, is written.</i>	scribitur, <i>is written.</i>
FUT.	scribetur, <i>The letter will be written (writing).</i>	scripta erit, <i>will have been, will be written.</i>	scribetur, <i>will be written.</i>
PAST.	scribēbatur, <i>The letter was written (writing).</i>	scripta erat, <i>had been written, was written.</i>	scripta est, <i>was written.</i>

REMARK.—The English passive is ambiguous. The same form is currently used for continuance, attainment, and completion. The context alone can decide. A convenient test is the substitution of the active.

A letter was written : { Continuance, *Some one was writing* a letter.
 { Completion, *Some one had written* a letter.
 { Attainment, *Some one wrote* a letter.

Present Tense.

227. The Present Tense is used as in English of *that which is going on now* (Specific Present), and of statements *that apply to all time* (Universal Present).

Specific Present :

Auribus teneō lupum, TER., Ph., 506 ; *I am holding a wolf by the ears.*

Universal Present :

Probitās laudatur et alget, JUV., I. 74 ; *honestly is bepraised and freezes.*
Dulce et decorum est pro patriā mori, H., O., III. 2, 18 ; *sweet and seemly 'tis to die for fatherland.*

So regularly of the quoted views of authors, the inscriptions of books, etc. :

Dē iuvenum amōre scribit Alcaeus, C., Tusc., IV. 33, 71 ; *Alcaeus writes concerning the love of youths.*

NORMS.—1. The Specific Pr. is often to be translated by the English Progressive Present. The Universal Pr. is Aoristic, true at any point of time.

2. As continuance involves the notion of incompleteness the Pr. (see 233) is used of *attempted and intended* action (Present of Endeavor). But on account of the double use of the Pr. this signification is less prominent and less important than in the Impf. Do not mistake the Endeavor which lies in the *verb* for the Endeavor which lies in the *tense*.

Periculum vitant, C., Rosc. Am., I. 1 ; *they are trying to avoid danger.* In the example sometimes cited : *Quintus frater Tusculānum vāditat*, C., Att., I. 14, 7 ; *Brother Quintus is "trying to sell" his Tusculan villa ; vāditāre* itself means *to offer for sale*. Translate : *intends to offer for sale*, if the notion lies in the Tense.

3. The Pr. when used with a negative often denotes *Resistance to Pressure* (233) ; this is, however, colloquial : *Taceō ; nōn taceō*, PL., Cas., 826 ; *keep quiet / I won't*.

4. The ambiguity of our English passive often suggests other translations. Use and Wont make Law ; hence the frequent inference that what is done is what ought to be done ; what is not done is not to be done : (*Deus*) *nec bene prōmeritis capitur, nec tangitur irā*, LUCR., II. 651 ; *God is not to be inveigled by good service, nor touched by anger.*

228. The Present Tense is used more rarely than in English *in anticipation of the future*, chiefly in compound sentences :

Si vincimus, omnia tūta erunt, S., C., 58, 9 ; *if we conquer (= shall conquer) everything will be safe.* *Antequam ad sententiam redeō dē mē pauca dicam*, C., Cat., IV. 10, 20 ; *before I return to the subject, I will*

say a few things of myself. *Expectābō dum venit*, TER., *Eun.*, 206; *I will wait all the time that he is coming, or, until he comes.*

NOTES.—1. This construction is archaic and familiar. It is very common in the Comic Poets, very rare in CICERO and CAESAR, but more common later. Some usages have become phraseological, as *si vivō, if I live, as I live.*

2. On the Pr. Indic. for the Deliberative Subjv., see 254, n. 2.

229. The Present Tense is used far more frequently than in English, *as a lively representation of the past* (Historical Present):

Cohortis incedere iubet, S., *C.*, 60, 1; *he orders the cohorts to advance.*
Maturat proficisci, CAES., *B. G.*, 1. 7, 1; *he hastens to depart.*

REMARK.—*Dum, while (yet)*, commonly takes a Pr., which is usually referred to this head. *Dum, so long as*, follows the ordinary law, 571, ff.

Dum haec in colloquū geruntur, Caesari nūtiatū est, CAES., *B. G.*, 1. 46, 1; *while these things were transacting in the conference, word was brought to Caesar.*

230. The Present is used in Latin of actions *that are continued into the present*, especially with *iam, now*; *iam diū, now for a long time*; *iam pridem, now long since*. In English we often translate by a Progressive Perfect.

(Mithridatēs) *annum iam tertium et vicesimum regnat*, C., *Imp.*, 3, 7; *Mithridates has been reigning now going on twenty-three years.* *Liberrare vōs & Philippō iam diū magis vultis quam audetis*, L., XXXII. 21, 36; *you have this long time had the wish rather than (= though not) the courage to deliver yourselves from Philip.*

"How does your honor for this many a day?" SHAK., *Ham.*, III. I, 91.

NOTES.—1. The Pr. sometimes gives the resulting condition:

Qui mortem nōn timet, magnum is sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparat, C., *Tusc.*, II. 1, 2; *he who fears not death gets for himself great warrant for a happy life.* (Dicunt) *vincere (= victōrem esse) bellō Rōmānum*, L., II. 7, 2.

2. More free is this usage in the poets, sometimes under Greek influence:

Auctore Phoebō gignor (γεννομαι = γίνομαι εἰμι); *haud generis pudet*. SEN., *Ag.*, 295.

VERBIL is especially prone to use a Pr. after a Past, denoting by the Past the *cause*, by the Pr. the *effect*: *Postquam altum tenuere ratēs nec iam amplius illae adparent terras*, A., III. 192.

Imperfect Tense.

231. The Imperfect Tense denotes *continuance in the past*: *pugnābam, I was fighting.*

The Imperfect is employed to represent *manners, customs, situations*; to describe and to particularize. A good example is TER., *And.*, 74 ff.

The Imperfect and the Historical Perfect serve to illustrate one another. The Imperfect dwells on the *process*; the Historical Perfect states the *result*. The Imperfect counts out the *items*; the Historical Perfect gives the *sum*. A good example is *NEP.*, II. 1, 3.

232. The two tenses are often so combined that the general statement is given by the Historical Perfect, the particulars of the action by the Imperfect:

(*Verr.*) in forum vēnit; ardēbant oculi; tōtū ex ore crudelitās amīnēbat, *C.*, *Verr.*, v. 62, 161; *Verr.* came into the forum, his eyes were blazing, cruelty was standing out from his whole countenance.

233. The Imperfect is used of *attempted* and *interrupted*, *intended* and *expected* actions (*Imperfect of Endeavor*). It is the Tense of *Disappointment* and (with the negative) of *Resistance to Pressure*. (Mere negation is regularly Perfect.)

Cūriam relinquēbat, *TAC.*, *Ann.*, II. 34, 1; he was for leaving the senate-house. [*Lēx*] *abrogābātur*, *Cf. L.*, XXXIV. 1, 7; the law was to be abrogated. *Simul ostendēbātur* (an attempt was made to show) *quōmodo cōstitutōnem reperiri oportēret*, [*C.*] *ad Her.*, II. 1, 2. *Dicēbat* (positive) *melius quam scripsit* (negative) *Hortēnsius*, *C.*, *Or.*, 38, 182; *Hortensius* spoke better than he wrote. *Aditum nōn dabat*, *NEP.*, IV. 3, 8; he would not grant access (*dedit*, DID NOT). See also *MART.*, XI. 105.

NOTES.—1. The Impf. as the Tense of Evolution is a Tense of Vision. But in English, Impf. and Hist. Pf. coincide; hence the various translations to put the reader in the place of the spectator.

2. The continuance is in the mind of the narrator; it has nothing to do with the absolute duration of the action. The mind may dwell on a rapid action or hurry over a slow one. With definite numbers, however large, the Hist. Pf. must be used, unless there is a notion of continuance into another stage (overlapping).

(*Gorgiās*) *centum et novem vixit annōs*, *QUINT.*, III. 1, 9; *Gorgias* lived one hundred and nine years. *Biennium ibi perpetuam misera illum tuli*, *TER.*, *Hec.*, 87; I bore him there—poor me!—for two long years together.

3. As the Tense of Disappointment, the Impf. is occasionally used, as in Greek, to express a startling appreciation of the real state of things (*Imperfect of Awakening*). Greek influence is not unlikely.

Tū aderās, *TER.*, *Ph.*, 858; (so it turns out that) you were here (all the time). *Peream male si nōn optimum erat*, *H.*, *S.*, II. 1, 6; perdition catch me if that was not the best course (after all).

Hence the modal use of *dēbēbam* and *poteram* (254, R. 2).

234. The Imperfect is used as the English Pluperfect, which often takes a progressive translation; especially with *iam*, *iam diū*, *iam dūdum*.

Iam dudum tibi adversabar, PL., *Men.*, 420; *I had long been opposing you.* (*Archias*) *domicilium Rōmæ multō iam annō [habebat]*, Cf. C., *Arch.*, 4, 7; *Archias had been domiciled at Rome now these many years.*

REMARK.—As the Hist. Pr. is used in lively narrative, so the Hist. Inf. is used in lively description, parallel with the Imperfect (647).

Perfect Tense.

The Perfect Tense has two distinct uses :

1. Pure Perfect.
2. Historical Perfect (Aorist).

1. PURE PERFECT.

235. The Pure Perfect Tense expresses completion in the Present, and hence is sometimes called the Present Perfect.

1. The Pure Perfect differs from the Historical Perfect, in that the Pure Perfect gives from the point of view of the Present an instantaneous view of the development of an action from its origin in the Past to its completion in the Present, that is, it looks at both ends of an action, and the time between is regarded as a Present. The Historical Perfect obliterates the intervening time and contracts beginning and end into one point in the Past.

2. An intermediate usage is that in which the Perfect denotes an action in the Past (Historical), whose effect is still in force (Pure).

236. Accordingly, the Perfect is used :

1. Of an action that is now over and gone.

Viximus, C., *Fam.*, XIV. 4, 5; *we have lived (life for us has been).* *Filium unicum habeo*, *Immo habui*, TER., *Heaut.*, 94; *I have an only son—nay, have had an only son.* *Tempora quid faciunt : hanc volo, tū volui*, MART., VI. 40, 4; *what difference times make ! (Time is) I want HER, (Time HAS BEEN) I wanted YOU.*

2. Far more frequently of the present result of a more remote action (*resulting condition*) :

Equum et mūlum Brundisii tibi reliqui, C., *Fam.*, XVI. 9, 8; *I have left a horse and mule for you at Brundisium—(they are still there).* *Perdidi spem quā mē oblectābam*, PL., *Rud.*, 222; *I've lost the hope with which I entertained myself.* *Actumst, peristi*, TER., *Eun.*, 54; *it is all over ; you're undone.*

REMARK.—The Pure Pf. is often translated by the English Present : *nōvi*, *I have become acquainted with, I know*; *memini*, *I have recalled, I remember*; *odi*, *I have conceived a hatred of, I hate*; *consuevi*, *I have made it a rule, I am accustomed, etc.*

Ōderunt hilarem tristēs tristemque iocōsē, H., *Ep.*, I. 18, 89; *the long-faced hate the lively man, the jokers hate the long-faced man.*

But the Aorist force is sometimes found :

Taoē, inquit, ante hōc nōvī quam tū nātus es, PHAED., V. 9, 4; *silence, quoth he, I knew this ere that you were born.*

NOTE.—The Pf. is used of that which has been and shall be (Sententious or Gnostic Perfect, 242, N. 2), but usually in poetry, from CATULLUS on, and frequently with an indefinite adjective or adverb of number or a negative. It is seldom an Aorist (Greek).

Ēvertēre domōs tōtās optantibus ipais dī facilēs, JUV., X. 7; *whole houses at the masters' own request the (too) compliant gods o'erturn.* **Nāmo** repente fuit turpissimus, JUV., II. 83; *none of a sudden (hath ever) reach(ed) the depth of baseness.*

237. As the Present stands for the Future, so the Perfect stands for the Future Perfect.

(**Brūtus**) si cōservātus erit, vicimus, C., *Fam.*, XII. 6, 2; *Brutus*!—*if HE is saved, we are victorious, we (shall) have gained the victory.*

238. **Habeō** or **teneō**, *I hold, I have*, with the Accusative of the Perfect Participle Passive, is not a mere circumlocution for the Perfect, but lays peculiar stress on the *maintenance of the result.*

Habeō statūtum, Cf. C., *Verr.*, III. 41, 95; *I have resolved, and hold to my resolution.* **Perspectum** habeō, Cf. C., *Fam.*, III. 10, 7; *I have perceived, and I have full insight.* **Excūsātum** habeōs mē rogo, cōno domi, MART., II. 79, 2; *I pray you have me excused, I dine at home.*

2. HISTORICAL PERFECT.

239. The Historical or Indefinite Perfect (Aorist) states a *past action, without reference to its duration, simply as a thing attained.*

Milō domum vēnit, calceōs et vestimenta mutāvit, paulisper commorātus est, C., *Mil.*, 10, 28; *Milo came home, changed shoes and garments, tarried a little while.* (**Gorgiās**) centum et novem vixit annōs, QUINT., III. 1, 9 (238, N. 2). **Vēni, vidi, vici**, SUET., *Iul.*, 37; *I came, saw, overcame.*

NOTE.—The Pf., as the "short hand" for the Plupf., is mainly post-Ciceronian, but begins with CAESAR. It is never common: **superiōribus** diēbus nōna Caesaris legiō castra eō locō posuit, CAES., *B. C.*, III. 66, 2.

240. The Historical Perfect is the great narrative tense of the Latin language, and is best studied in long connected passages, and by careful comparison with the Imperfect. See C., *Off.*, III. 27, 100; *Tusc.*, I. 2, 4.

Pluperfect Tense.

241. The Pluperfect denotes *Completion in the Past*, and is used of an action that was completed before another was begun. It is, so to speak, the Perfect of the Imperfect. Hence it is used :

1. Of an action *just concluded* in the past.

Modo Caesarem regnantem videramus, C., *Ph.*, II. 42, 108 ; *we had just seen Caesar on the throne.*

2. Of an action that was *over and gone*.

Fuerat inimicus, C., *Red. in Sen.*, 10, 26 ; *he had been my enemy.*

3. Of a *resulting condition* in the past.

Masiliensēs portās Caesarī clāuerant, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 34, 4 ; *the Marseillēs had shut their gates against Caesar.* (*Their gates were shut.*)

REMARK.—When the Pf. of Resulting Condition is translated by an English Pr. (236, 2, B.), the Plupf. is translated by an English Imperfect : *nōveram*, *I had become acquainted with, I knew* ; *memineram*, *I remembered* ; *ōderam*, *I hated* ; *cōsueveram*, *I was accustomed, etc.*

NOTES.—1. Not unfrequently in early Latin, rarely in classical prose, but more often in the poets, the Plupf. seems to be used as an Aorist ; so very often *dixerat* : *Nūi equidem tibi abstuli*. EV. At illud quod tibi abstuleris cedo, PL., *Aul.*, 635. *Nūn sum ego qui fueram*, PROP., I. 12, 11. See OV., *Tr.*, III. 11, 26.

2. The Periphrastic Plupf. with *habēō* corresponds to the Perfect (238). It is rare, and shows two forms, one with the Imperfect and one with the Plupf., the latter being post-classical.

Equitatum, quem ex omni prōvinciā cōstitutum habēbat, praemittit, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 15, 1. *Multōrum aurēs illa lingua attonitās habuerat*, VAL. M., III. 3.

Future Tense.

242. The Future Tense denotes *Continuance in the Future* : *scribam*, *I shall be writing.*

The Future Tense is also used to express indefinite action in the Future : *scribam*, *I shall write.*

REMARKS.—1. In subordinate clauses the Latin language is more exact than the English in the expression of future relations.

Dūcē eris felix, multōs numerābis amīcōs, OV., *Tr.*, I. 9, 5 ; *so long as you shall be (are) happy, you will count many friends.*

2. Observe especially the verbs *volō*, *I will*, and *possum*, *I can*.

Ōdero si poterō ; *si nōn, invitus amābō*, OV., *Am.*, III. 11, 35 ; *I will hate if I shall be able (can) ; if not, I shall love against my will. Qui*

adipect vĕram glōriam volet, iustitiæ fungatur officiis, C., *Off.*, II. 13, 43 ; *whoso shall wish to obtain true glory, let him discharge the calls of justice.*

3. The Fut. is often used in conclusions, especially in CICERO :
Sunt illa sapientis ; aberit igitur & sapiente aegritudo, C., *Tusc.*, III. 8, 18.

NOTES.—1. The Fut. is used sometimes as a gnomic (236, N.) tense :

Haut facul femina inveniatur bona, AFR., 7 ; *unneth (= hardly) a woman shall be found that's good.* Et tremet sapiens et dolēbit, et expallēscet, SEN., *E.M.*, 71, 29.

2. Observe the (principally comic) use of the Future to indicate likelihood :

Verbum hercle hōc vĕrum erit, TER., *Eun.*, 732 ; *this will be God's own truth.*

243. The Future is used in an imperative sense, as in English, chiefly in familiar language.

Tu nihil dicās, H., *A.P.*, 385 ; *you will (are to) say nothing (do you say nothing).* Cum volet accēdēs, cum tē vitābit abſis, OV., *A.A.*, II. 529 ; *when she wants you, approach ; and when she avoids you, begone, sir.* Nōn mē appellābis, si sapias, PL., *Most.*, 515 ; see C., *Fam.*, V. 12, 10. Compare utatur and utatur, CORN., II. 3, 5.

Similar is the Future in Asseverations (comic).

Ita mē amābit Iūpiter, PL., *Trin.*, 447 ; *so help me God !*

Future Perfect Tense.

244. The Future Perfect is the Perfect, both Pure and Historical, transferred to the future, and embraces both completion and attainment : fecerō, TER., *Ph.*, 882 ; *I shall have done it, or I shall do it (once for all) ; viderō, TER., Ad.*, 538 ; *I will see to it ; prōfecerit, C., Fin.*, III. 4, 14 ; *it will prove profitable.*

REMARKS.—1. Hence, when the Pf. is used as a Pr., the Fut. Pf. is used as a Future : nōverō, *I shall know ; oñsuerō, I shall be accustomed ; ōdero, si poterō, OV., Am.*, III. 11, 85 (242, B. 2).

2. In subordinate sentences, the Latin language is more exact than the English in the use of the Fut. Perfect ; hence, when one action precedes another in the future, the action that precedes is expressed by the Fut. Perfect.

Qui prior strinxerit ferrum, eius victōria erit, L., *xxiv.* 38, 5 ; *who first draws the sword, his shall be the victory.*

3. The Fut. Pf. is frequently used in volō, *I will ; nōlō, I will not ; possum, I can ; licet, it is left free ; libet, it is agreeable ; placet, it is the pleasure ;* whereas the English idiom familiarly employs the Present.

Si potuerō, faciam vōbis satis, C., *Br.*, 5, 21 ; *if I can, I shall satisfy you.*

4. The Fut. Pf. in both clauses denotes simultaneous accomplishment or attainment ; one action involves the other.

Qui Antōnium oppresserit, is bellum cōficerit, C., *Fam.*, x. 19, 2 ; *he who shall have crushed (crushes) Antony, will have finished (will finish) the war.* [Ea] vitia qui fugerit, is omnia fers vitia vitaverit, C., *Or.*, 69, 281 ; *he who shall have escaped these faults, will have avoided almost all faults.*

Sometimes, however, the first seems to denote *antecedence*, the second *finality*. An Impv. is often used in the first clause.

Immūta (verbōrum collocatiōnem), perierit tōta res, C., *Or.*, 70, 232 ; *change the arrangement of the words, the whole thing falls dead.*

NOTES.—1. The independent use of the Fut. Pf. is characteristic of Comedy, but occurs occasionally later in familiar style. Sometimes it gives an air of positiveness :

Bene merenti bene profuerit, male merenti par erit, Pl., *Capt.*, 315 ; *good desert shall have good issue ; ill desert shall have its due.* Ego aris hic erō : aris habuerō, uxor, ego tamen convivium, Pl., *Cas.*, 786. Nūquam facilius hanc miserrimam vitam vel sustentābō vel abiscerō, C., *Att.*, III. 19, 1. See also C., *Ac.*, II. 44, 135 ; L., I. 58, 10.

2. The Periphrastic Fut. Pf. with habebō is rare. It corresponds to the Pf. and Pluperfect.

Quod asseceris, mē mēximō beneficiō devinctum habēbis, C., *Att.*, XVI. 16 B. 2.

245. As the Future is used as an Imperative, so the Future Perfect approaches the Imperative.

Dē tē tū videris ; ego dē mē ipse profitebor, C., *Ph.*, II. 46, 118 ; *do you see to yourself ; I myself will define my position.*

NOTE.—This is confined in CICERO almost entirely to *videris*, which is suspiciously like the familiar Greek future *ᾶψαι*, and is used in the same way.

Periphrastic Tenses.

246. The Periphrastic Tenses are formed by combining the various tenses of *esse*, *to be*, with participles and verbal adjectives. See 129.

I. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

247. The Periphrastic Tenses of the Active are chiefly combinations of *esse* and its forms with the so-called Future Participle Active. The Future Participle is a verbal adjective denoting *capability* and *tendency*. Compare *amātor* and *amātūrus*. The translation is very various :

1. Scriptūrus sum, *I am about to write, I am to write, I purpose to write, I am likely to write.*

2. Scriptūrus eram, *I was about to write, etc.*

3. *Scriptūrus fui, I have been or was about to write (often = I should have written).*
4. *Scriptūrus fueram, I had been about to write, etc.*
5. *Scriptūrus erō, I shall be about to write, etc.*
6. *Scriptūrus fuērō, I shall have made up my mind to write, etc. (of course very rare).*
1. *Fiet illud quod futūrum est, C., Div., II. 8, 21; what is to be, will be.*
2. [*Rex*] *nōn interfutūrus nāvālī certāminī erat, L., XXXVI. 43, 9; the king did not intend to be present at the naval combat.*
3. *Fasces ipsi ad mē delātūrī fuērunt, C., Ph., XIV. 6, 15; they themselves were ready to tender the fasces to me. Deditōe ultimis cruciātibus adfectūrī fuērunt, L., XXI. 44, 4; they would have put the surrendered to extreme tortures.*
4. *Māior Rōmānōrum grātia fuit quam quanta futūra Carthāginiensium fuerat, L., XXII. 22, 19; the Romans' credit for this was greater than the Carthaginians' would have been.*
5. *Eōrum apud quōs aget aut erit scōtūrus, mentēs sēnsūsq; dēgustet, C., Or., I. 52, 228; he must taste-and-test the state of mind of those before whom he will plead or will have to plead.*
6. (*Sapientis*) *nōn vivet, si fuerit sine homine victūrus, SEN., E.M., 9, 17; The wise man will not continue to live, if he finds that he is to live without human society. (The only example cited, and that doubtful.)*

REMARKS.—I. The forms with *sum, eram*, and the corresponding Subjv. forms with *sim, essem*, are much more common than those with *fui, etc.*, probably for euphonic reasons.

2. The Subjv. and Inf. *scriptūrus sim, essem, fuerim, fuisset, scriptūrum esse, fuisse*, are of great importance in subordinate clauses. (656.)

NOTES.—1. The use of *forem* for *essem* appears first in SALLUST, but is not uncommon in LIVY, and occurs sporadically later. *Fore* for *esse* is post-classical.

Dicit sē vēnisse quāsitum pācem an bellum agitātūrus foret, S., Aug., 109, 2.

2. The periphrastic use of the Pr. Part. with forms of *esse* is rare, and in most cases doubtful, as the question always arises whether the Part. is not rather a virtual substantive or adjective. So with the not uncommon *ut sis sciēs* of the Comic Poets. The effect of this periphrasis is to emphasize the continuance.

Nēmō unquam tam sui dēspiciēs (despiser of self, self-deprecator) fuit quin sperāret melius sē posse dicere, C., Or., II. 89, 364.

II. PERIPHRASTIC TENSES OF THE PASSIVE.

A.—Of Future Relations.

248. The periphrases *futūrum esse* (more often *fore*) *ut, (that) it is to be that*, and *futūrum fuisse ut, (that) it was to be that*, with the Subjunctive, are very commonly used to take the place of the Future Infinitive active; necessarily so

when the verb forms no Future Participle. In the passive they are more common than the Supine with *iri*.

Sperō fore ut contingat id nobis, C., Tusc., i. 34, 82; I hope that we shall have that good fortune. In fatis scriptum Valentē [habēbant] fore ut brevi à Gallis Rōma caperetur, C., Div., i. 44, 100; the Veientes had it written down in their prophetic books that Rome would shortly be taken by the Gauls.

REMARK.—*Posse, to be able, and velle, to will*, on account of their future sense, do not require a periphrasis. In the absence of periphrastic forms, the forms of *posse* are often used instead. (656, R.)

NOTES.—1. These periphrases do not occur in early Latin.

2. *Fore ut* is used chiefly with Pr. and Impf. Subjv.; Pf. and Plupf. are very rare. (C., *Att.*, xvi. 15 n. 16.)

3. The form *futūrum fuisse ut* is used with passive and Supineless verbs, to express the dependent apodosis of an unreal conditional sentence.

Nisi eō ipso tempore nūntii dē Caesaris victoriis essent allati, existimabant plerique futūrum fuisse uti (oppidum) emitteretur, Cæsar., B. C., iii. 101, 3. (656, a.)

4. The Subjv. forms *futūrum sit, esset, fuerit ut*, are used in the grammars to supply the periphrastic Subjv. of passive and Supineless verbs (see 615, n. a). Warrant in real usage is scarce.

An utique futūrum sit ut Carthāginem superent Rōmāni? QUINT. III. 8, 17 (not merely periphrastic).

249. In *eō est*, *it is on the point*, } *ut, that (of)*, with
erat, } *was (Impersonal)*, } the subjunctive.
fuit, }

In *eō [erat] ut (Pausaniās) comprehenderetur, NER., IV. 5, 1; it was on the point that Pausanias should be (P. was on the point of being) arrested.*

NOTE.—This phrase occurs in NEROS and LIVY, seldom in earlier writers.

B.—Of Past Relations.

250. The Perfect Participle passive is used in combination with *sum, I am*, and *fui, I have been, I was*, to express the Pure Perfect and Historical Perfect of the Passive Voice. *Eram, I was*, and *fueram, I had been*, stand for the Pluperfect; and *erō, I shall be*, and *fuerō, I shall have been*, for the Future Perfect.

REMARKS.—1. *Fui* is the favorite form when the participle is frequently used as an adjective: *convivium exornatum fuit, the banquet was furnished forth*; *fui* is the necessary form when the Pf. denotes that the action is over and gone: *amatus fui, I have been loved* (but I

am loved no longer). The same principle applies to *fuera*m and *fuero*, though not so regularly.

Simulacrum ē marmore in sepulcrō positum fuit; hōc quīdam homō nōbīlīs dēportāvit, C., *Dom.*, 43, 111; a marble effigy was deposited in the tomb; a certain man of rank has carried it off. *Arma* quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, ea sunt humi inventa, C., *Div.*, I. 34, 74; the arms which had been fastened to the walls were found on the ground. *Quod tibi fuerit persuasum*, huic erit persuasum, C., *Rosc. Com.*, I, 8; what is (shall have proved) acceptable to you will be acceptable to him.

2. To be distinguished is that use of the Pf. where each element has its full force, the Participle being treated as an adjective. In this case the tense is not past.

Gallia est omnis divisa in partēs trēs, CAES., *B.G.*, I, 1.

NOTES.—1. The *fuī*, etc., forms are rarely found in CICERO, never in CAESAR, but are characteristic of LIVY and SALLUST.

2. *Forem* for *essem* is common in the Comic Poets, occurs twice in CICERO's letters (*Att.*, VII. 21, 2; X. 14, 3), never in CAESAR, but in LIVY and NEPOS is very common, and practically synonymous with *essem*.

C.—Periphrastic Conjugation—Passive Voice.

251. 1. The combination of the Tenses of *esse*, *to be*, with the Gerundive (verbal in *-ndus*), is called the Periphrastic Conjugation of the Passive, and follows the laws of the simple conjugation (129). The idea expressed is usually one of *necessity*.

Praepōnenda [est] *divitiis glōria*, C., *Top.*, 22, 84; *glory is to be preferred to riches*.

2. According to the rule (217) the Gerundive of intransitive verbs can be used only in the Impersonal form:

Parcendum est victis, *The vanquished must be spared*.

NOTES.—1. The Gerundive is a verbal adjective, which produces the effect of a Progressive Participle. Whenever a participle is used as a predicate it becomes characteristic, and good for all time. As *amāns* not only = *qui amat*, but also = *qui amet*, so *amandus* = *qui amētur*. Compare 438, 2.

2. *Forem* for *essem* is post-classical and comparatively uncommon.

TENSES IN LETTERS.

252. The Roman letter-writer not unfrequently puts himself in the position of the receiver, more especially at the beginning and at the end of the letter, often in the phrase *Nihil erat* (*habēbam*) *quod scriberem*, *I have nothing to write*. This permutation of tenses is never kept up long, and applies only to temporary situations, never to general statements.

Table of Permutations.

scribō,	<i>I am writing,</i>	becomes	scribēbam.
	<i>I write,</i>	"	scripsit.
scripsi,	<i>I have written,</i>	"	scripseram.
	<i>I wrote,</i>	"	scripseram.
	or remains unchanged.		
scribam,	<i>I shall write,</i>	"	scripturus eram.

The adverbial designations of time remain unchanged—or

heri,	<i>yesterday,</i>	becomes	pridie.
hodie,	<i>to-day,</i>	"	quō diē hās litterās dedi, dabam.
cras,	<i>to-morrow,</i>	"	posterō diē, postridiē.
nunc,	<i>now,</i>	"	tum.

Formiās mē continuū recipere cōgitābam, C., *Att.*, vii. 15, 8; *I am thinking of retiring forthwith to Formiæ*. *Cum mihi dixisset Caecilius puerum ad Rōmān mittere, hanc scripsi raptim*, C., *Att.*, ii. 9, 1; *as Caecilius has told me that he is sending a servant to Rome, I write in a hurry*. (*Litterās*) *eram daturus postridiē ei qui mihi primus obviam venisset*, C., *Att.*, ii. 12, 4; *I will give the letter to-morrow to the first man that comes my way*.

NOTE.—CICERO is much more consistent in this tense-shifting than PLINY; and exceptions are not numerous proportionally: *Ego etiam nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, scribo tamen quia tecum loqui videor*, C., *Att.*, xii. 53.

MOODS.

253. Mood signifies manner. The mood of a verb signifies the manner in which the predicate is said of the subject.

There are three moods in Latin:

1. The Indicative.
2. The Subjunctive.
3. The Imperative.

NOTE.—The Infinitive form of the verb is generally, but improperly, called a mood.

The Indicative Mood.

254. The Indicative Mood represents the predicate *as a reality*. It is sometimes called the Declarative Mood, as the mood of direct assertion.

The use of the Latin Indicative differs little from the English.

REMARKS.—1. The Latin language expresses *possibility* and *power*, *obligation* and *necessity*, and abstract relations generally, as *facts*; whereas, our translation often *implies the failure to realize*. Such ex-

pressions are : *dēbeō*, *I ought, it is my duty* ; *oportet*, *it behooves* ; *neesse est*, *it is absolutely necessary* ; *possum*, *I can, I have it in my power* ; *convenit*, *it is fitting* ; *pār, æquum est*, *it is fair* ; *infinitum*, *endless* ; *difficile, hard to do* ; *longum, tedious* ; and many others ; also the Indic. form of the passive Periphrastic Conjugation. Observe the difference between the use of the Inf. in Eng. and in Latin after past tenses of *dēbeō*, *possum*, *oportet*, etc.

Possum perequi permulta oblectamenta rerum rusticarum, C., *Cat. M.*, 16, 55 ; *I might rehearse very many delights of country life*. *Longum est perequi utilitates asinarum*, C., *N.D.*, II. 64, 159 ; *it would be tedious to rehearse the useful qualities of asses* (I will not do it). *Ad mortem tū dūci oportebat*, C., *Cat.*, I. 1, 2 ; *it behooved you to be* (you ought to have been) *led to execution* (you were not). *Volumnia dēbuit in tū officiōrior esse, et id ipsum, quod fecit, potuit diligentius facere*, C., *Fam.*, XIV. 16 ; *it was Volumnia's duty to be* (V. ought to have been) *more attentive to you* ; and the little she did do, she had it in her power to do (she might have done) *more carefully*. *Quæ conditiō nōn accipienda fuit potius quam relinquenda patria ?* C., *Att.*, VIII. 3, 3 ; *what terms ought not to have been accepted in preference to leaving thy country ?* [Eum] *vivum illinc exire non oportuerat*, C., *Mur.*, 25, 51 ; *he ought never to have gone out thence alive*.

The Pf. and Plupf. always refer to a special case.

2. The Impf. as the Tense of Disappointment is sometimes used in these verbs to denote opposition to a present state of things : *dēbebam*, *I ought* (but do not) ; *poterās*, *you could* (but do not). These may be considered as conditionals in disguise. (See R. 3.)

Poteram morbos appellāre, sed nōn conveniret ad omnia, C., *Fin.*, III. 10, 85 ; *I might translate* (that Greek word) "*diseases*," *but that would not suit all the cases* (*poteram si conveniret*). *At poterās, inquis, melius mala ferre silentiō*, Ov., *Tr.*, v. 1, 49 ; "*But*," you say, "*you could* (you do not) *bear your misfortunes better by keeping silent*" (*poterās si silentiō*).

3. The Indic. is sometimes used in the leading clause of conditional sentences (the Apodosis), thereby implying the certainty of the result, had it not been for the interruption. The Indic. clause generally precedes, which is sufficient to show the rhetorical character of the construction.

With the Impf. the action is often really begun :

Lābēbar longius, nisi mē retinuissem, C., *Leg.*, I. 19, 52 ; *I was letting myself go on* (should have let myself go on) *too far, had I not checked myself*. *Omninō supervacua erat doctrina, si nātūra sufficeret*, QUINT., II. 8, 8 ; *training were wholly superfluous, did nature suffice*. *Præclārē vicissimū, nisi Lepidus recepisset Antōnium*, C., *Fam.*, XII. 10, 8 ; *we had* (should have) *gained a brilliant victory, had not Lepidus received Antony*.

In all these sentences the English idiom requires the Subjv., which is disguised by coinciding with the Indic. in form, except in "were."

4. In general relative expressions, such as the double formations, *quisquis*, *no matter who*, *quotquot*, *no matter how many*, and all forms in *-cumque*, *-ever*, the Indic. is employed in classical Latin where we may use in English a Subjv. or its equivalent: *quisquis est*, *no matter who he is, be, may be*; *quicquid est*, *whatever sort of thing it is, be, may be*.

Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, V., A., II. 49; *whatever it (may) be, I fear the Danai even when they bring presents*.

CICERO has occasional exceptions (Ideal Second Person or by attraction) to this rule, and later writers, partly under Greek influence, frequently violate it. Exceptions in early Latin are not common.

NOTES.—1. CICERO introduces (*nōn*) *putāram*, "*I should (not) have thought so*," and *mālueram*, *I could have preferred*. LUCAN and TACITUS alone imitate the latter; the former was never followed.

Mālueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentiō trānsiri, C., *Att.*, II. 29, 2. *Feriam tua viscera, Māgne*; *mālueram soceri*, LUCAN, VIII. 521.

2. In early Latin, occasionally in the more familiar writings of CICERO, and here and there later we find the Pr. Indic. (In early Latin occasionally the Fut.) used in place of the Subjv. in the Deliberative Question.

Compressam palmā an porrectā feris? PL., *Cas.*, 405. *Advolūne an manebis*? C., *Att.*, XIII. 40, 2. *Quid dēnō lepidum novum libellum*, CAT., I. 1.

Subjunctive Mood.

255. The Subjunctive Mood represents the predicate *as an idea*, as something merely conceived in the mind (abstracts from reality).

REMARK.—The Latin Subjv. is often translated into English by the auxiliary verbs *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*. When these verbs have their full signification of *possibility* and *power*, *obligation* and *necessity*, they are represented in Latin by the corresponding verbs, thus: *may*, *can*, *might*, *could* by the forms of *posse*, to be able, *licet*, it is left free; *will* and *would* by *velle*, to will, to be willing; *must*, by *debere* or *oportet* (of moral obligation), by *necesse est* (of absolute obligation).

Nostris iniuriis nec potest nec possit alius ulcisci quam vīs, L., XXIX. 18, 18; *our wrongs no other than you has the power or can well have the power to avenge*.*

NOTE.—In the Latin Subjv. are combined two moods, the Subjv. proper, and the Optative, sometimes distinguished as the moods of the *will* and the *wish*. This fusion has rendered it difficult to define the fundamental conceptions of certain constructions.

* In this unique passage *nec potest* denies with the head, *nec possit* refuses to believe with the heart.

256. 1. The realization of the idea may be *in suspense*, or it may be *beyond control*. The first, or purely Ideal Subjunctive, is represented by the Present and Perfect Tenses; the second, or Unreal, is represented by the Imperfect and Pluperfect.

NOTES.—1. The Subjv., as the name implies (*subiungit*, *I subjoin*), is largely used in dependent sentences, and will be treated at length in that connection.

2. The following modifications of the above principles must be carefully observed:

(a) The Romans, in lively discourse, often represent the unreal as ideal, that which is beyond control as still in suspense. (596, R. 1.)

(b) In transfers to the past, the Impf. represents the Pr., and the Plupf. the Pf. Subjunctive. (510.)

2. The idea may be a *view*, or a *wish*. In the first case the Subjunctive is said to be Potential, in the second case Optative. The Potential Subjunctive is nearer the Indicative, from which it differs in tone; the Optative Subjunctive is nearer the Imperative, for which it is often used.

Potential Subjunctive.

257. 1. The Potential Subjunctive represents the opinion of the speaker as an opinion. The tone varies from vague surmise to moral certainty, from “may” and “might” to “must.” The negative is the negative of the Indicative, *nōn*.

2. The Potential of the Present or Future is the Present or Perfect Subjunctive. The verification is in suspense, and so future; the action may be present or future: with Perfect sometimes past.

Velim, *I should wish*; *nōlim*, *I should be unwilling*; *mālim*, *I should prefer*; *dicās*, *you would say*; *crēdās*, *you would believe, you must believe*; *dīcat, dixerit aliquis*, *some one may undertake to say, go so far as to say*.

Caedi discipulōs minime velim, *QUINT.*, I. 3, 13; *I should by no means like pupils to be flogged*. *Tū Platōnem nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe laudāveris*, *C., Leg.*, III. 1, 1; *you can't praise Plato too much nor too often*.

NOTES.—1. The Pf. Subjv. as a Potential seems to have been very rare in early Latin. CICERO extended the usage slightly and employed more persons; thus First Person Pl. and Second Sing. occur first in CICERO. From CICERO's time the usage spreads, perhaps under the influence of the Greek Aorist. It was always rare with Deponents and Passives. Another view regards this *dixerit* as a Fut. Pf. Indicative.

2. The Potential Subjv. is sometimes explained by the ellipsis of an Ideal or of an

Unreal Conditional Protasis. But the free Potential Subjv. differs from an elliptical conditional sentence in the absence of definite ellipsis, and hence of definite translation. Compare the two sentences above with :

Eum qui palam est adversarius facile cavendū (si caveās) vitare possis, C., *Verr.*, i. 15, 39 ; *an open adversary you can readily avoid by caution (if you are cautious)*. *Nil ego contulerim fucundū sūnus (= dum sūnus eris) amico*, H., *S.*, i. 5, 44 ; *there is naught I should compare to an agreeable friend, while I am in my sound senses*.

3. The Potential Subjv., as a modified form of the Indic., is often found where the Indic. would be the regular construction. So after *quanquam* (807, n. 1).

258. The Potential of the Past is the Imperfect Subjunctive, chiefly in the Ideal Second Person, an imaginary "you."

Crēderēs victōs, L., II. 43, 9 ; *you would, might, have thought them beaten*. *Haec facile discernerēs utrum Hannibal imperatōri an exercitui cōrior esset*, L., XXI. 4, 8 ; *not readily could you have decided whether Hannibal was dearer to general or to army*. *Mirārētur qui tum cerneret*, L., XXXIV. 9, 4 ; *any one who saw it then must have been astonished*.

Vellem, I should have wished ; nōllem, I should have been unwilling ; māllem, I should have preferred (it is too late).

Notes.—1. With *vellem, nōllem, māllem*, the inference points to non-fulfilment of the wish in the Present (361, n.) ; with other words there is no such inference.

2. The Unreal of the Present and the Ideal of the Past coincide. What is unreal of a real person is simply ideal of an imaginary person. The Impf. is used as the tense of Description.

The Aoristic Pt. Subjv. and the Plupf. Subjv. are rarely used as the Ideal of the Past : *Hi ambō saltū ad Libuōs Gallōs dēdūxerint* (var. *dēdūxissent*), L., XXI. 38, 7. *Eā quā minimum crēdidisset (cōsul) resistēbant hostēs*, L., XXXII. 17, 4.

259. The Mood of the Question is the Mood of the expected or anticipated answer (462). Hence the Potential Subjunctive is used in questions which serve to convey a negative opinion on the part of the speaker.

Quis dubitet (= nēmō dubitet) quin in virtūte divitiæ sint ? C., *Parad.*, VI. 2, 48 ; *who can doubt that true wealth consists in virtue ?* (No one.) *Quis tulerit Gracchōs dē seditiōne querentēs ?* JUV., II. 24 ; *who could bear the Gracchi complaining of rebellion ?* (No one.) *Apud exercitum fueris ?* C., *Mur.*, 9, 21 ; *can you have been with the army ?* *Hūc tantum bellum quis umquam arbitrarētur ab ūnō imperatōre cōfici posse ?* C., *Imp.*, II. 81 ; *who would, could, should have thought that this great war could be brought to a close by one general ?*

Optative Subjunctive.

260. The Subjunctive is used as an *Optative* or *wishing* mood.

The regular negative is *nō*. *Nōn* is used chiefly to negative a single word; but very rarely in the classical period. A second wish may be added by *neque* or *nec* (regularly if a positive wish precedes), but this is also rare in the classical period, and is denied for CAESAR.

The Pr. and Pl. Subjv. are used *when the decision is in suspense*, no matter how extravagant the wish; the Impf. and Plupf. are used *when the decision is adverse*. The Pf. is rare and old.

Stet haec urbs, C., *Mil.*, 34, 98; *may this city continue to stand!* *Quod di ōmen avertant*, C., *Ph.*, III. 14, 35; *which omen may the gods avert.* *Ita di faxint* (= *fecerint*), PL., *Poen.*, 911; *the gods grant it!* *Nō istū Iuppiter optimus m̄ximus s̄rit* (= *siverit*)! L., XXXIV. 24, 2; *may Jupiter, supremely great and good, suffer it not!*

261. The Optative Subjunctive frequently takes *ut* (archaic and rare), *utinam*, *utinam nō*, *utinam nōn*; also *ō si*, *oh if* (poetical and very rare); *qui* (chiefly in early Latin and in curses).

Valeās beneque ut tibi sit, PL., *Poen.*, 912; *farewell! God bless you!* *Utinam modo cōn̄ta efficere possim*, C., *Att.*, IV. 16; *may I but have it in my power to accomplish my endeavors.* *Utinam reviviscat fr̄ter!* GELL., X. 6, 2; *would that my brother would come to life again!* *Utinam inserere locū m̄ris esset*, QUINT., II. 10, 9; *would that it were usual to introduce jokes!* *Illud utinam nō v̄r̄s scriberem*, C., *Fam.*, V. 17, 8; *would that what I am writing were not true!* *Utinam susceptus nōn essem*, C., *Att.*, III. 11, 8; *would I had not been born!* (CICERO's only example of *nōn*.) *Ō mihi praeteritōs referat si Iuppiter annōs*, V., A., VIII. 560; *O if Jove were to bring me back the years that are gone by!*

REMARK.—For the wish with adverse decision, *vellem* and *m̄llem* (theoretically also *nōllem*) may be used with the Impf. and sometimes (especially *vellem*) with the Plupf. Subjunctive.

Vellem adesse posset Panaetius! C., *Tusc.*, I. 33, 81; *would that Panaetius could be present!* *Vellem mē ad cōnam invitāssēs*, C., *Fam.*, XII. 4, 1; *would that you had invited me to your dinner-party.*

So *velim*, *nōlim*, etc., for the simple wish (546, n. 2).

Tuam mihi dari velim eloquentiam, C., *N. D.*, II. 59, 147; *I could wish your eloquence given to me.*

NOTES.—1. *Utinam* was perhaps originally an interrogative, *How, pray?* If so, it belongs partly to the potential; hence the frequent occurrence of *nōn*. *Ō si* (occasionally *si*, V., A., VI. 187) introduces an elliptical conditional sentence, which is not intended to have an Apodosis. When the Apodosis comes, it may come in a different form; as in the example: V., A., VIII. 560, 568.

2. The Impf. Subjv. is occasionally used in early Latin to give an unreal wish in the Past. This is almost never found in the later period.

Utinam tū di prius perderent, quam peristi ō patriā tuā, PL., *Capt.*, 537. *Tunc mihi vita foret*, TIB., I. 10, 11.

262. The Optative Subjunctive is used in *asseverations* :

Ita vivam ut maximè sump̄tīs faciō, C., Att., v. 15, 2 ; as I live, I am spending very largely (literally, so may I live as I am making very great outlay). Moriar, si magis gaudērem si id mihi accidisset, C., Att., VIII. 6, 8 ; may I die if I could be more glad if that had happened to me.

NOTE.—The Fut. Indic. in this sense is rare : *Sic mē di amābunt ut mē tuūrum miseritumst fortunārum, Ter., Heaut., 463.*

263. The Subjunctive is used as an *Imperative* :

1. In the First Person Plural Present, which has no Imperative form :

Amāmus patriam, C., Sest., 68, 148 ; let us love our country. Nō difficilia optāmus, C., Verr., IV. 7, 15 ; let us not desire what is hard to do.

NOTE.—In the First Person Singular, the command fades into the wish.

2. In the Second Person.

(a) In the Present chiefly in the Singular, and chiefly of an imaginary "you" :

Istō bonō utāre, dum adsit, cum abeat, nō requirās, C., Cat. M., 10, 38 ; you must enjoy that blessing so long as 'tis here, when it is gone you must not pine for it.

NOTE.—The Comic Poets use the Pr. negatively very often of a definite person, sometimes combining it with an Impv. : *Ignōsce, irāta nō sis, Pl., Am., 924 ;* but in the classical period such usage is rare, and usually open to other explanations ; a definite person may be used as a type, or the sentence may be elliptical.

(b) In the Perfect negatively :

Nō trānsieris Hiberum, L., XXI. 44, 6 ; do not cross the Ebro. Nō vīs mortem timueris, C., Tusc., I. 41, 98 ; have no fear of death !

3. In the Third Person Present (regularly) :

Suum quisque nōscat ingenium, C., Off., I. 31, 114 ; let each one know his own mind. Dōnīs impiī nō placere audeant deōs, C., Leg., II. 16, 41 ; let the wicked not dare to try to appease the gods with gifts.

NOTE.—The Pf. in this usage is very rare. *S., Jug., 85, 47 ; Tac., Ann., IV. 32, 1.*

264. The Subjunctive is used as a *Concessive* :

Sit fur, C., Verr., v. 1, 4 ; (granted that) he be a thief. Fuerit (malus civis), C., Verr., I. 14, 87 ; (suppose) that he was a bad citizen.

For other examples with *ut* and *nā*, see 608.

NOTE.—The past tenses are very rarely used concessively ; see *C., Tusc., III. 19, 76 (Impf.) ; Sest., 19, 43 (Plupf.)*.

265. The Subjunctive is used in Questions which expect an Imperative answer (*coniunctivus deliberativus*).

Genuine questions are commonly put in the First Person, or the representative of the First Person :

Utrum superbiam prius commemorem an crudelitatem, C., *Verr.*, i. 47, 122 ; *shall I mention the insolence first or the cruelty ?* *Magna fuit contentio utrum moenibus se defenderent an obviam irent hostibus*, NEP., i. 4, 4 ; *there was a great dispute whether they should defend themselves behind the walls or go to meet the enemy.* (*Utrum nos defendamus an obviam eamus ?*) [Example of Third Person, 428, N. 1.]

Rhetorical questions (questions which anticipate the answer), under this head, are hardly to be distinguished from Potential.

Quo me nunc vertam ? Undique custodior, C., *Att.*, x. 12, 1 ; *whither shall I now turn ? Sentinels on every side.* *Quid ageram ?* C., *Sest.*, 19, 42 ; *what was I to do ?*

REMARK.—The answer to the Deliberative Question is the Impv. or the Imperative Subjv. of the Present (263, 2) or Past (272, 3).

Imperative Mood.

266. The Imperative is the mood of the will. It wills that the predicate be made a reality. The tone of the Imperative varies from stern command to piteous entreaty. It may appear as a demand, an order, an exhortation, a permission, a concession, a prayer.

Abi in malam rem, PL., *Capt.*, 877 ; *go (to the mischief), and be hanged.* *Compece mentem*, H., *O.*, i. 16, 22 ; *curb your temper.* *De mihî hoc, mel meum !* PL., *Trin.*, 244 ; *give me this, honey dear !*

267. The Imperative has two forms, known as the First and the Second Imperative (also, but less accurately, as the Present and Future Imperative). The First Imperative has only the Second Person ; the Second Imperative has both Second and Third Persons. The First Person is represented by the Subjunctive (263, 1).

REMARK.—Some verbs have only the second form. This may be due to the signification : so *scitô*, *know thou* ; *mementô*, *remember thou* ; and *habetô*, in the sense of *know, remember*.

On violation of Concord with the Imperative, see 211, n. 2.

NOTE.—The use of the Pronouns *tū, vōs, etc.*, with the Impv., is colloquial, hence common in Comedy; or solemn: see V., *A.*, vi. 95, 365, 675, 834, *etc.*

268. 1. The First Imperative looks forward to immediate fulfilment (Absolute Imperative):

Special: Patent portae; proficiscere, C., Cat., i. 5, 10, Open stand the gates; depart.

General: Iustitiam cole et pietatem, C., Rep., vi. 16, 16, Cultivate justice and piety.

2. The Second Imperative looks forward to contingent fulfilment (Relative Imperative), and is chiefly used in laws, legal documents, maxims, recipes, and the like; likewise in familiar language.

RĒGIŌ IMPERIO DUO SUNTŌ; IQUE CŌNSULES APPELLĀMINŌ (180, 5, c); NĒMINI PĀRENTŌ; OLLIS (104, III. N. 1) SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX ESTŌ, C., *Leg.*, III. 3, 8; *there shall be two (officers) with royal power; they shall be called consuls; they are to obey no one; to them the welfare of the people must be the paramount law.* Rem vōbis prōponam: vōs eam penditōte, C., *Verr.*, IV. 1, 1; *I will propound the matter to you; do you thereupon perpend it.* Percontātorem fugitŌ, nam garrulus idem est, H., *Ep.*, I. 18, 69; *avoid your questioner, for he is a tell-tale too.*

269. STRENGTHENING WORDS.—The Imperative is often strengthened and emphasized by the addition of Adverbs, fossilized Imperatives, Phrases, *etc.*: *age, agite, agetum, agitedum, come; enclitic dum, then; modo, only; iamdūdum, at once; proinde, well, then; quin, why not? sĕnē, certainly; amābō, obsecrō, quāseō, please; ais (= ai vis), sultis (= ai vultis), sūdēs (= ai audēs), if you please.* Most of these belong to familiar language, and are therefore found in great numbers in Comedy and in Cicero's letters. In the classical prose, and even later, they are not common. *Dum* in classical times is confined to *agetum*; *quin* is cited twice in Cicero (*MU.*, 29, 79; *Roec. Com.*, 9, 26), and rarely later. *Iamdūdum* begins with VERGIL, and belongs to poetry and late prose. *Sĕnē* is not cited for the classical period. *Sultis* is confined to early Latin; and *sūdēs* occurs but once in Cicero (*Att.*, VII. 3, 11).

Mittite, agetum, lēgātōs, L., XXXVIII. 47, 11. *Quin tū i modō, PL., Cas.*, 755.

NOTE.—On the violation of Concord with *age*, see 211, n. 2.

270. NEGATIVE OF THE IMPERATIVE.—1. The regular negative of the Imperative is *nē* (*nēve, neu*), which is found with the Second Imperative; with the First Imperative, it is poetical or colloquial.

Hominem mortuum in urbe nē sepelitŌ nēve uritŌ, C., *Leg.*, II. 23, 58; *thou shalt not bury nor burn a dead man in the city.* Impius nē audetŌ plācāre dōnis iram deōrum, C., *Leg.*, II. 9, 22; *the impious man must not*

dare attempt to appease by gifts the anger of the gods. Tu nō cōde malis, sed contrā audentior itō, V., A., vi. 95; yield not thou to misfortunes, but go more boldly (than ever) to meet them.

REMARKS.—1. Nōn may be used to negative a single word:

A lēgibus nōn recēdāmus, C., Cluent., 57, 155; let us not recede from (let us stick to) the laws. Opus poliat lima, nōn exterat, Cf. QUINT., x. 4, 4; let the file rub the work up, not rub it out.

2. Instead of nō with the First Imperative was employed either nōli with the Infinitive (271, 2); or nō with the Pf. Subjv., but the latter is very rare in elevated prose (268, 2, b). On nō with Pr. Subjv. see 268, 2, a.

NOTE.—The use of nōn with the actual Impv. is found only in OVID; but the addition of a second Impv. by neque, neo, instead of nōve, nen, begins in classical times (C., Att., xii. 22, 3), and becomes common later. The use of neque (neo), nihil, nēmō, nullus with the Subjv. in an Impv. sense has recently been claimed for the Potential Subjv. (*must*, 267, 1) on account of the negative.

271. PERIPHRASES.—1. Cūrā (cūrātō) ut, *take care that; fac (facitō) ut, cause that; fac (facitō), do*, with the Subjunctive, are common circumlocutions for the Positive Imperative.

Cūrā ut quam primum (308, R. 1) veniās, C., Fam., iv. 10, 1; manage to come as soon as possible. Fac cōgitās, C., Fam., xi. 3, 4, Do reflect!

NOTES.—1. Facitō is almost wholly confined to early Latin, especially PLAUTUS; so also cūrātō.

2. Early Latin also shows vidē and vidētō with Subjv. TERENCE introduces volō, velim, with Subjv., which is found also in later times; as, C., Fam., ix. 12, 2.

2. Cavē and cavē (cavētō) nō, *beware lest*, with the Subjunctive, and nōli, *be unwilling*, with the Infinitive, are circumlocutions for the Negative Imperative (Prohibitive). Fac nō is also familiarly used.

Cavē festinās, C., Fam., xvi. 12, 6; do not be in a hurry. Tantum cum fingēs nō sis manifesta cavētō, Ov., A.A., iii. 801; only when you pretend, beware that you be not detected. Nōli, amābō, verberāre lapidem, nō perdis manum, PL., Cure., 197; don't beat a stone, I pray you, lest you spoil your hand. Fac nō quid aliud cūrās hōc tempore, C., Fam., xvi. 11, 1; see that you pay no attention to anything else, at this time.

NOTES.—1. Rare and confined to early Latin is the use of cavē with any but the second person. Cf. PL., *Aut.*, 660; TER., *And.*, 403.

2. Other phrases are those with vidē nō and cūrātō nō, with Subjv.; comperce, comperce with Inf. (all ante-classical); parce, mitte, omitte with Inf. (poetical and post-classical); nōlim with Subjv. (CIC.); fuge with Inf. (HOR.); absteine with Inf. (VERG.).

272. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE IMPERATIVE.—1. Instead of the Positive Imperative, may be employed :

- (a) The Second Person of the Present Subjunctive (263, 2).
- (b) The Second Person of the Future Indicative (248).
- (c) The Third Person of the Present Subjunctive (263, 3).

2. Instead of the Negative Imperative (Prohibitive), may be employed :

- (a) The Second Person of the Present Subjunctive, with *nō* (263, 2, N.).
- (b) The Second Person of the Perfect Subjunctive, with *nō* (263, 2).
- (c) The Second Person of the Future, with *nōn* (248).
- (d) The Third Person of the Present or Perfect Subjunctive, with *nō* (263, 3).

REMARK.—The Pr. Subjv. is employed when stress is laid on the *continuance of the action*; the Pf., when stress is laid on the *completion*. Hence the use of the Pf. Subjv. in total prohibitions and passionate protests.

3. The Imperative of the Past is expressed by the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive (unfulfilled duties). Compare 265, R.

Dōtem dārtis; quæreret alium virum, TER., Ph., 297; you should have given her a portion; she should have sought another match. Crās irās potius, hodiē hic cōnārē. VAL., PL., Pers., 710; you ought rather to have put off going till to-morrow, you ought to (have) dine(d) with us to-day. Good-bye. (Anything decided is regarded as past.) Potius docēret (causam) nōn esse æquam, C., Off., III. 22, 88; he should rather have shown that the plea was not fair. Nō popōscissēs (librās), C., Att., II. 1, 3; you ought not to have asked for the books.

Observe the difference between the Unfulfilled Duty and the Unreal of the Past (597).

Moreretur; scisset certē si sine mīximō dēdecōre potuisset, C., Rab. Post., 10, 29; he ought to have died; he would certainly have done so, could he have (done so) without the greatest disgrace.

NOTE.—The Plupf. tense in this usage is not ante-classical.

273. Passionate questions are equivalent to a command :

Nōn tacēs? PL., Am., 700; won't you hold your tongue? Quin tacēs? Why don't you hold your tongue? Quin datis, si quid datis? PL., Cas., 765; why don't you give, if you are going to do it? (Compare Fac, si quid facis, MART., I. 46, 1.) Cūr nōn ut plēnus vitæ convīva recēdis? LUCR., III. 938; why do you not withdraw as a guest sated with life?

274. *Putā, ut putā, for example, begins with [C.] ad Her., II. 11, 16 (reading doubtful); then H., S., II. 5, 32, Quinte, putā, aut Publ.* Later it becomes more common, especially with the Jurists. See C., *Ph.*, II. 6, 15.

275. Summary of Imperative Constructions.

Positive.

2d P. *Audi, hear thou*; *auditō* (legal or contingent); *audiās* (familiar); *audiās* (ideal Second Person chiefly).

3d P. *Auditō* (legal), *let him hear*; *audiat*.

Negative.

2d P. *Nō audi, hear not* (poetic); *nō auditō* (legal); *nōn audiās* (familiar); *nō audiās* (chiefly ideal); *nōll audire* (common); *nō audiveris* (rare).

3d P. *Nō auditō* (legal), *let him not hear*; *nō audiat*; *nō audiverit*.

Tenses of the Moods and Verbal Substantives.

276. The Indicative alone expresses with uniform directness the period of time.

277. 1. The Present and Imperfect Subjunctive have to do with *continued* action, the Perfect and Pluperfect with *completed* action. The Perfect Subjunctive is also used to express the *attainment*.

2. In simple sentences Present and Perfect Subjunctive postpone the ascertainment of the Predicate to the Future. The action itself may be Present or Future for the Present Subjunctive; Present, Past, or Future for the Perfect Subjunctive.

Crēdat. *He may believe (now or hereafter).*

Crēdiderit. *Let him have had the belief (heretofore), he may have come to the belief (now), he may come to the belief (hereafter).*

3. In simple sentences the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive are Past Tenses, and regularly serve to indicate unreality. (See 597.)

NOTE.—A Subj. of the Past, being a future of the past, gives a prospective (or future) action the time of which is over (or past), so that the analysis of the past tenses of the Subjv. shows the same elements as the Periphrastic Conjugation with *eram* and *ful*. Hence the frequent parallel use. See 254, R. 2, and 597, R. 3.

4. In dependent sentences the Subjunctive is future if the leading verb has a future signification (515, R. 3); otherwise

the Subjunctive represents the Indicative. The tense is regulated by the law of sequence. (See 509.)

278. The Imperative is necessarily Future.

279. The Infinitive has two uses :

1. Its use as a Substantive.
2. Its use as a representative of the Indicative.

280. THE INFINITIVE AS A SUBSTANTIVE.—As a Substantive the Infinitive has two tenses, Present and Perfect. (See 419.)

1. The Present Infinitive is the common form of the Infinitive, used as a Substantive. It has to do with *continued* action.

(a) The Present Infinitive is used as a subject or predicate. (See 423, 424.)

Quibusdam totum hōc displicet philosophari, C., Fin., I. I, 1 ; to some this whole business of metaphysics is a nuisance.

(b) The Present Infinitive is used as the object of Verbs of Creation (*Auxiliary Verbs*, Verbs that *help* the Infinitive into being ; see 423.)

Catō servire quam pugnare māvult, C., Att., VII. 15, 2 ; Cato prefers to be a slave rather than to fight (being a slave to fighting).

2. The Perfect Infinitive is comparatively little used as a Substantive. It has to do with *completed* action, and is also used to express *attainment*.

(a) As a subject, it is used chiefly in fixed expressions or in marked opposition to the Present.

Plūs prōderit demonstrāsse rēctam prōtinus viam quam revocāre ab errōre iam lapsa, QUINT., II. 6, 2 ; it will be more profitable to have pointed out the right path immediately than to recall from wandering those that have already gone astray. [Nōn] tam turpe fuit vinci quam contendisse decūrum est, OV., M., IX. 5 ; 'twas not so much dishonor to be beaten as 'tis an honor to have struggled.

REMARKS.—1. By a kind of attraction *deceit*, *became*, takes occasionally a Pf. Inf. (*emotional*).

Tunc flesse deceit, L., XXX. 44, 7 ; that was the time when it would have been becoming to weep (to have wept). Et erubuisse decebat, OV., M., IV. 330 ; the very flush of shame was becoming.

2. So *oportuit*, *behooved*, is frequently followed by the Pf. Part. passive, with or without *esse*. This seems to have belonged to familiar style; it is accordingly very common in early Latin.

[*Hæc*] iam pridem factum *esse oportuit*, C., *Cat.*, i. 2, 5; *this ought to have been done long ago*.

(b) As an object, the Perfect Infinitive is seldom found in the active, except after *velle*, *to wish*, which seems to have been a legal usage.

Neminem notæ strenui aut ignavi militis notasse volui, L., xxiv. 16, 11; *I wished to have marked (to mark finally, to brand) no soldier with the mark of bravery or of cowardice*. *Annalæ, quibus credidisse malis*, L., xlii. 11, 1. *NEQUIS EORUM BACANAL HABUISE VELET*, S. C. DE BAC.

Otherwise it is found mainly in the poets (after the fashion of the Greek Aorist Inf.), and usually with the Pf. and Plupf. tenses, *volui*, *etc.*, *potui*, *dēbueram* (*dēbui*).

Frātres tendentēs opacō Pelion imposuisse Olympō, H., *O.*, iii. 4, 53; *The brothers striving to pile Pelion on shady Olympus*.

NOTES.—1. This usage with *velle* seems to have approached often the Fut. Pf. in force. A Pf. Inf. after the Pr. of *posse* occurs very rarely: *Nūn potes probasse nūllæ*, PL., *Aul.*, 828; see V., A., vi. 78, and several cases in OVID and MARTIAL.

2. The Pf. Inf. act. (subj. or obj.) is often found in the poets, especially in elegiac poetry, as the first word in the second half of a pentameter, where it can hardly be distinguished from a Present. This usage may be due partly to analogy with verbs of wishing, partly to the exigencies of the metre, partly to the influence of the Greek Aorist. It must be distinguished from the normal use of the Perfect: *Quam iuvat immittēs ventōs audire cubantem Et dominam tenerō dētinuisse sinū!* TIB., i. 1, 46.

3. Noteworthy is the occasional use of *dēbeō* with the Pf. Inf. act. in the sense "must have": *statim vicisse dēbeō*, C., *Rosc. Am.*, 23, 73; *dēbēs adnotasse*, PLIN., *Ep.*, vii. 20, 6.

(c) In the Passive, the Perfect Infinitive is used after verbs of Will and Desire, to denote impatience of anything except entire fulfilment. See 537.

[*Patriam*] *extinctam cupit*, C., *Fin.*, iv. 24, 66; *he desires his country blotted out*.

Here the Infinitive *esse* is seldom expressed.

Corinthum patrē vestri tōtius Græciæ lūmen extinctum esse voluerunt, C., *Imp.*, 5, 11 (211, R. 6).

NOTE.—This usage is common in Comedy and in CICERO, rare, if at all, in CAESAR and SALLUST; and later also it is rare, surviving chiefly in phrases. The principal verb is *volō*, less often *cupiō*, very rarely *expetō* and *nōlō*.

281. THE INFINITIVE AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDICATIVE.—As the representative of the Indicative, the

Infinitive has all its Tenses: Present, Past, Future, and Future Periphrastics.

1. The Present Infinitive represents *contemporaneous action*—hence the Present Indicative after a Principal Tense, and the Imperfect after a Historical Tense:

Dico eum venire, I say that he is coming; dico eam venire, I said that he was coming.

2. The Perfect Infinitive represents *Prior Action*—hence the Perfect and Imperfect Indicative after a Principal Tense, and the Pluperfect, Imperfect, and Historical Perfect Indicative after a Historical Tense:

Dico eum venisse, I say that he came, has come, used to come.

Dixi eum venisse, I said that he had come, used to come, did come.

NOTE.—*Memini, I remember*, when used of *personal experience*, commonly takes the Present: *Tum me regem appellari & vobis memini, nunc tyrannum vocari vides*, L., XXXIV. 31, 13; *I remember being styled by you a king then, I see that I am called a tyrant now.*

So also rarely *memoria teneo, recorder, I remember, I recall*, and *fugit me, I do not remember*. When the experience is not personal, the ordinary construction is followed: *Memineram Marium ad infimorum hominum misericordiam confugisse*, C., *Sest.*, 22, 50; *I remembered that Marius had thrown himself on the mercy of a set of low creatures.*

The peculiar construction with the Pr. arises from the liveliness of the recollection. When the action is to be regarded as a bygone, the Pf. may be used even of personal experience: *Me memini iratum dominae turbasse capillos*, Ov., *A.A.*, II. 169; *I remember in my anger having tousled my sweetheart's hair.*

282. The Present Participle active denotes *continuance*; the Perfect passive, *completion or attainment*.

NOTE.—The Latin is more exact than the English in the use of the tenses. So the Pf. Part. is frequently employed when we use the Present; especially in classical prose, with verbs that indicate a condition, mental or physical, where the action of the participle is conceived as continuing up to, and sometimes into, that of the leading verb, as *ratus, thinking; veritus, fearing; gavisus, rejoicing, etc.* This usage spreads later: *complexus, embracing; hortatus, exhorting.*

283. The Future Participle (active) is a verbal adjective, denoting capability and tendency, chiefly employed in the older language with *sum, I am*, as a periphrastic tense. In later Latin it is used freely, just as the Present and Perfect Participles, to express subordinate relations.

NOTES.—1. The so-called Fut. Part. passive is more properly called the Gerundive, and has already been discussed (251).

2. The Supine, being without tense relations, does not belong here.

SIMPLE SENTENCE EXPANDED.

284. The sentence may be expanded by the *multiplication* or by the *qualification*, A, of the subject, B, of the predicate.

A.

1. Multiplication of the Subject.

Concord.

285. NUMBER.—The common predicate of two or more subjects is put in the Plural number :

Lucius Tarquinius et Tullia minor iunguntur nuptiis, L., i. 46, 9 ; *Lucius Tarquinius and Tullia the younger are united in marriage*. *Pater et mater mortui [sunt]*, TER., *Eun.*, 518 ; *father and mother are dead*.

EXCEPTIONS.—1. The common predicate may agree with a Sing. subject when that subject is the nearest or the most important: “My flesh and my heart faileth,” PSA., LXXIII. 26.

Actis et firma et super omnia Rōmānum nōmen tū ferōcīdrem facit, L., XXXI. 18, 8 ; *your youth and beauty, and, above all, the name of Roman, makes you too mettle some*. *Latagum saxū occupat ōs faciemque adversam* V., A., x. 698 (823, n. 2).

The agreement depends largely also upon the position of the verb. If it precedes or follows the first subj., the Sing. is more apt to stand.

2. Two abstracts in combination, when conceived as a unit, take a Sing. verb: “When distress and anguish cometh upon you,” PROV., i. 27.

Religiō et fidēs antepōnātur amicitiae, C., *Off.*, III. 10, 46 ; *let the religious obligation of a promise be preferred to friendship*.

So any close union: “Your gold and silver is cankered,” JAS., v. 3.

Senātus populusque Rōmānus intellegit, C., *Fam.*, v. 8, 2 ; *the senate and people of Rome perceives* (= *Rome perceives*). *Tua fāma et gnātæ vitæ in dubium veniet*, TER., *Ad.*, 340 ; *your good name will be jeopardized and your daughter's life*.

3. When the same predicate is found with two or more subjects, who are conceived as acting independently, classical usage requires that the predicate be in the Singular. LIVY introduces the Pl., which grows, and becomes the rule in TACITUS: *Palātium Rōmulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt*, L., i. 6, 4.

NOTES.—1. *Neque—neque*, *neither—nor*, allows the Pl. chiefly when the Persons are different: *Hæc neque ego neque tū fēcimus*, TER., *Ad.*, 103 ; *neither you nor I did this*.

The same is true, but not so common, of *et-et* (*as well as*), *aut-aut*, *either-or*.

2. A Sing. subj. combined with another word by *cum*, *with*, is treated properly as a Singular. It is treated as a Pl. once each by CATO, *TERENCE* (*Heaut.*, 473), CICERO (by anacoluthon), CAESAR (*B. C.*, III. 88), more often by SALLUST and his imitators, LIVY, and later writers. VELLEIUS, VALERIUS M., and TACITUS follow the classical usage.

Sulla cum Scipione . . . lēgēs inter sē contulērunt, C., *Ph.*, XII. 11, 27. *Ipsē dux cum aliquot principibus capiuntur*, L., XXI. 60, 7; *the general himself with some of the leading men are captured*.

3. In the Abl. Abs. the Part. stands usually in the Pl. with persons, usually in the Sing. with things. *C. Gracchō et M. Fulviō Flaccō interfectis*, S., *Jug.*, 16, 2. *Cārissē benevolentiaque sublatā*, C., *Lat.*, 27, 102.

286. GENDER.—When the Genders of combined subjects are the same, the adjective predicate agrees in gender; when the genders are different, the adjective predicate takes either the strongest gender or the nearest.

1. In things with life, the masculine gender is the strongest; in things without life, the neuter.

(a) The strongest :

Pater et māter mortui [sunt], TER., *Eun.*, 518 (285). *Murus et porta dē caelō tēcta erant*, L., XXXII. 29, 1; *wall and gate had been struck by lightning*. *Hōc anima atque animus vincti sunt foedere semper*, LUCR., III. 416.

(b) The nearest :

Convicta est Messalina et Silius, Cf. TAC., *Ann.*, XII. 65; *Messalina was convicted and (so was) Silius*. *Hippolochus Larissaeorumque deditum est praesidium*, L., XXXVI. 9, 14; *Hippolochus and the Larissaeans gave up (were) surrendered*.

2. When things with life and things without life are combined, the gender varies.

(a) Both as persons :

Rēx rēgiaque clāssis profecti (sunt), L., XXI. 50, 11; *the king and the king's fleet set out*.

(b) Both as things :

Natūra inimica [sunt] libera civitas et rēx, Cf. L., XLIV. 24, 2; *a free state and a king are natural enemies*.

3. When the subjects are feminine abstracts the predicate may be a neuter Plural (211, R. 4).

Stultitiam et intemperantiam dicimus esse fugienda, C., *Fin.*, III. 11, 39; *folly and want of self-control (we say) are (things) to be avoided*.

NOTE.—This usage does not appear in early Latin, nor in CAESAR or SALLUST.

287. PERSONS.—When the persons of combined subjects are different, the First Person is preferred to the Second, the Second to the Third :

Si tū et Tullia, lūx nostra, valētis, ego et suāvissimus Cicerō valēmus, C., Fam., xiv. 5, 1; if Tullia, light of my life, and you are well, dearest Cicero and I are well.

REMARK.—(a) In contrasts, and when each person is considered separately, the predicate agrees with the person of the nearest subject.

Et ego et Cicerō meus flāgitābit, C., Att., iv. 18, 5; my Cicero will demand it and (so will) I. Beātū vivere aliū in aliō, vōs in voluptate pōnitis, C., Fin., ii. 27, 86; some make a blessed life to rest on one thing, some on another, you on pleasure.

So regularly with disjunctives, see 285, N. 1.

(b) The order is commonly the order of the persons, not of modern politeness : *Ego et uxor mea, Wife and I.*

2. Qualification of the Subject.

288. The subject may be qualified by giving it an attribute. An attribute is that which serves to give a specific character.

The chief forms of the attribute are :

I. The adjective and its equivalents : *amicus certus, a sure friend.*

REMARK.—The equivalents of the adjective are : 1. The pronouns *hic, this, ille, that, etc.* 2. Substantives denoting *rank, age, trade* : *servus homō, a slave person; homō senex, an old fellow; homō gladiātor, a gladiator-fellow; mulier ancilla, a servant-wench.* 3. The Genitive (360, 1). 4. The Ablative (400). 5. Preposition and case : *exotēsus ē vitā, departure from life.* 6. Adverbs, chiefly with substantival participles : *rēctē facta, good actions.* 7. Relative clauses (505).

II. The substantive in apposition : *Cicerō orātor, Cicero the orator.*

I. ADJECTIVE ATTRIBUTE.

Concord.

289. The Adjective Attribute agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case :

GENDER.	NUMBER.
<i>Vir sapiēns, a wise man,</i>	<i>virī sapiētēs, wise men.</i>
<i>Mulier pulchra, a beautiful woman,</i>	<i>mulierēs pulchræ, beautiful women.</i>
<i>Rēgium dōnum, royal gift,</i>	<i>rēgia dōna, royal gifts.</i>

CASE.	
<i>Viri sapientia, of a wise man.</i>	<i>bone fili! good son!</i>
<i>Mulier pulchra, for a beautiful woman.</i>	<i>rēgi dōnū, by royal gift.</i>
<i>Virum sapientem, wise man.</i>	<i>mullerēs pulchrās, beautiful women.</i>

290. The common attribute of two or more substantives agrees with the nearest ; rarely with the most important.

Voluentius, vir et cōsiliis magni et virtutis, CAES., B. G., III. 5, 2; Voluentius, a man of great wisdom and valor. Cuncta maria terraeque patebant, S., C., 10, 1; all seas and lands lay open. Multa alia castella vicique aut delēta hostiliter aut integra in potestatem vēdre, L., IX. 38, 1.

REMARKS.—1. For emphasis, or to avoid ambiguity, the adj. is repeated with every substantive. Sometimes also for rhetorical reasons simply.

(*Semprōniae*) *multae facetiae, multusque lepōs inerat, S., C., 25, 5; Sempronia had a treasure of witticisms, a treasure of charming talk.*

2. When a substantive is construed with several similar adjectives in the Sing., it may be in agreement with one in the Sing. or may stand in the Pl., according to its position :

Quarta et Martia legiōnē, C., Fam., XI. 19, 1, but Legiō Martia quartaque, C., Ph., v. 17, 46, The fourth and Martian legions.

NOTES.—1. A common surname is put in the Plural : *M. (et) Q. Cicerōnēs, Marcus and Quintus Cicero; C., Cn., M. Carbonēs, Gaius, Gnaeus (and) Marcus Carbo; otherwise, M. Cicerō et Q. Cicerō, Marcus and Quintus Cicero.*

2. Poets are free in regard to the position of the adjective: *Semper hōnōs nōmenque tuum laudēque manēbunt, V., A., 1. 609.*

291. *Position of the Attribute.*—1. When the attribute is emphatic, it is commonly put before the substantive, otherwise in classical Latin ordinarily after it. But see 676.

1. *Fugitivus servus, a runaway slave* (one complex).

2. *Servus fugitivus, a slave* (that is) *a runaway* (two notions).

Many expressions, however, have become fixed formulae, such as *civis Rōmānus, Roman citizen; populus Rōmānus, people of Rome.*

Compare *body politic, heir apparent* in English.

REMARKS.—1. Variation in the position of the adj. often causes variation in the meaning of the word. Thus *rēs bonae, good things; bonae rēs, articles of value, or good circumstances; rēs urbanae, city matters; urbanae rēs, witticisms; mēsa secunda, a second table; secunda mēsa, dessert.*

2. Superlatives which denote order and sequence in time and space are often used partitively, and then *generally* precede their substantive: *summa aqua*, the surface of the water; *summus mōns*, the top of the mountain; *vāre primū, primū vāre*, in the beginning of spring. Similarly in *mediā urbe*, in the midst of the city; *reliqua, cōtera Graecia*, the rest of Greece, and the like.

2. When the attribute belongs to two or more words, it is placed sometimes after them all, sometimes after the first, sometimes before them all.

Divitiae, nōmen, opēs vacuae cōsiliū dēdecoris plēnae sunt, C., *Rep.*, i. 34, 51; *riches, name, resources (when) void of wisdom are full of dishonor.*

For examples of the other positions see 290.

Numerals.

292. *Duo* means simply *two*, *ambō*, *both* (two considered together), *uterque*, *either* (two considered apart, as, "They crucified two other with him, on either side one," JOHN, XIX. 18):

Supplicatiō ambōrum nōmine et triumphus utrique dēcretus est, L., XXVIII. 9, 9; *a thanksgiving in the name of both and a triumph to either (each of the two) was decreed.* *Qui utrumque probat, ambōbus debuit* ATL, C., *Fin.*, II. 7, 20; *he who approves of either ought to have availed himself of both.*

REMARK.—*Uterque* is seldom Pl., except of sets; so with *plūralia tantum*.

Utrique (i.e., plēbis fautorēs et senātus) victōriam crudēlīter exorōbant, S., C., 38, 4; *either party (democrats and senate) made a cruel use of victory.* *Duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxōrēs: utraque in eā fugā perierunt*, CAES., B. G., I. 53, 4; *Ariovistus's wives were two in number; both perished in that flight.* *Proximō diē Caesar ē castris utrisque cōpiis suis eduxit*, CAES., B. G., I. 50, 1.

On *uterque* with the Pl., see 211, R. 1; with Gen., see 371, R.

293. *Mille*, a thousand, is in the Sing. an indeclinable adj. and is less frequently used with the Genitive: *mille militēs*, rather than *mille militum*, a thousand soldiers; in the Pl. it is a declinable substantive, and must have the Genitive: *duo milia militum*, two thousand(s) of soldiers = two regiments of soldiers. If a smaller number comes between, the substantive usually follows the smaller number:

3500 cavalry, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tria milia quingenti equitēs,} \\ \text{tria milia equitum et quingenti, but} \\ \text{equitēs tria milia quingenti, or} \\ \text{equitum tria milia quingenti.} \end{array} \right.$

But duo milia quingenti hostium in acie perire, L., XXII. 7, 8.

NOTE.—The use of mille as a substantive with the Part. Gen. is found mostly in ante-classical and post-classical Latin. CICERO and CAESAR use it but rarely, and in phrases such as mille nummum, mille passuum. LIVY is fonder of it.

294. ORDINALS.—The Ordinals are used more often in Latin than in English; thus always in dates: *annō ducentēsimō quārtō, in the year 204*. Sometimes they are used for the cardinals with a carelessness that gives rise to ambiguity:

Quattuor anni sunt, ex quō tē nōn vidi,
It is four years, that I have not seen you (since I saw you).
Quārtus annus est, ex quō tē nōn vidi.
It is the fourth year (four years, going on four years).

NOTE.—To avoid this ambiguity forms of incipere, to begin, and exigere, to finish, seem to have been used. Cf., PL., *Capl.*, 980; *Cic.*, 161.
On quisque with the ordinal, see 318, 2.

295. DISTRIBUTIVES.—The distributives are used with an exactness which is foreign to our idiom wherever repetition is involved, as in the multiplication table.

Bis bina quot [sunt]? C., *N.D.*, II. 18, 49; *how many are twice two?*
Scriptum osculeum cum quinque pedibus, pullōs gallināceos trīs cum ternis pedibus nātōs esse, L., XXXII. i, 11; *a letter was written to say that a colt had been foaled with five feet (and) three chickens hatched with three feet (apiece)*.

With *singuli* the distributive is preferred, but the cardinal may be used.

Antōnius (pollicitus est) dēnariōs quingēnōs singulis militibus datūrum, C., *Fam.*, x. 32, 4; *Antonius promised to give five hundred denarii to each soldier*. Singulis cēnsoribus dēnariū trecenti (so all MSS.) imperāti sunt, C., *Verr.*, II. 55, 187; *the censors were required to pay three hundred denarii apiece*.

NOTE.—Poets and later prose writers often use the distributive when the cardinal would be the rule; thus *bini* is not unfrequently used of a pair even in CICERO: *bini (scyphos) habebam*, *Verr.*, IV. 14, 32. When there is an idea of grouping, the distributive is often broken up into a multiplicative and a distributive; as,

Carmen ab ter novēnis virginibus canī iussērunt, L., XXXI. 12, 9; *they ordered a chant to be sung by thrice nine virgins*.

On the other hand, prose sometimes shows a cardinal when exact usage would require a distributive. So regularly *milīa*.

Milīa talentum per duodecim annōs (dabitis), L., xxxvii. 45, 15.

On the distributives with *plūrālīa tantum*, see 97, n. 3.

Comparatives and Superlatives.

296. COMPARATIVE.—The comparative degree generally takes a term of comparison either with *quam*, *than*, or in the Ablative :

Ignōrātiō futurōrum malōrum utilior est quam sciētia, C., Div., ii. 9, 28; ignorance of future evils is better than knowledge (of them). Nihil est virtūte amābilius, C., Lael., 8, 28; nothing is more lovable than virtue.

REMARKS.—1. (a) The Abl. is used only when the word with *quam* would stand in the Nom. or Acc. (644).

Caesar minor est { quam Pompēius, } Caesar is younger than Pompey.
Pompēiō,

Caesarem plūs amamus { quam Pompēium, } we love Caesar more than
Pompēiō, } Pompey.

In the second example the use of the Abl. may give rise to ambiguity, as the sentence may also mean "*we love Caesar more than Pompey loves him.*" This ambiguity is always present when adverbs are used, and hence good prose avoids using a comparative adv. with an Ablative. See H., S., I. 1, 97.

(b) With cases other than Nom. or Acc., *quam* is regularly used to avoid ambiguity.

Annūis nostris plūs quam animis crēditur, SEN., Ben., III. 15, 8 (217).

2. The Abl. is very common in negative sentences and is used exclusively in negative relative sentences.

Polybium sequāmur, quō nēmō fuit diligentior, C., Rep., II. 14, 27; let us follow Polybius, than whom no one was more careful.

3. Measure of difference is put in the Ablative (403).

4. *Quam* is often omitted after *plūs*, *amplius*, *more*, and *minus*, *less*, and the like, without affecting the construction :

Homīni miserō plūs quingentīs colaphīs infregit mihi, TER., Ad., 199; he has dealt me, luckless creature, more than five hundred crushing boxes on the ear. Spatium est nōn amplius pedum sescentōrum, CAES., B.C., I. 38, 5; the space is not more than (of) six hundred feet.

But the normal construction is not excluded :

Palūs nōn lātior pedibus quinquagintā, CAES., B.G., VII. 19, 1; a swamp not broader than fifty feet (or pedēs quinquagintā). Nostrī milites amplius hōris quattuor pugnāvērunt, CAES., B.G., IV. 37, 8.

5. In statements of age we may have a variety of expressions ; thus, *more than thirty years old* may be :

1. *Nātus plūs (quam) trigintā annōs.* 3. *Māior (quam) trigintā annōs nātus.*
2. *Nātus plūs trigintā annis (rare).* 4. *Māior trigintā annis (nātus).*
5. *Māior trigintā annōrum.*

6. On the combination of the comparative with *opiniōne*, *opinion*, *spēs*, *hope*, and the like, see 398, n. 1.

Norms.—1. Verbs and other words involving comparison sometimes have the Abl. where another construction would be more natural. Thus, *mālle*, *to prefer* (poet. and post-classical), *aequē*, *adaequē*, *equally* (early and late), *alius*, *other* (mainly poetic and rare): *Nūllōs his māilem lūdōs spectāsse*, H., *S.*, II. 8. 79. *Qui mē in terrā aequē fortunātus erit?* PL., *Curc.*, 141. *Nō putēs alium sapiente bonōque beātum*, Ep., I. 16, 20.

2. Instead of the Abl., the Gen. is found occasionally in late Latin.

3. Instead of *quam* or the Abl., prepositional uses with the positive are often found; as *prae*, *in comparison with*, *præter*, *ante*, *beyond*; also *super* *quam*. Poetical is the circumlocution with *quālis*, as Hor., *Epod.*, 5, 59. *Inferior* is sometimes constructed with the Dat., according to the sense; *inferior to* instead of *lower than*.

4. *Atque* for *quam* is mainly poetical; see 644, n. a.

297. Standard of Comparison omitted.—When the standard of comparison is omitted, it is supplied: 1. By the context; 2. By the usual or proper standard; 3. By the opposite.

1. By the context:

Solent rēgēs Persarū plūrēs uxōrēs habere, Cf. C., *Verr.*, III. 33, 76; *the kings of Persia usually have more wives* [than one].

2. By the proper standard:

Senectūs est nātūrā loquācior, C., *Cat. M.*, 16, 55, *Old age is naturally rather (or too) talkative*.

3. By the opposite:

Quiescere erit melius, L., III. 48, 8; *it will be better to be perfectly-quiet* (than to make a disturbance).

298. Disproportion.—Disproportion is expressed by the comparative with *quam prō*, *than for*, and the Ablative, or with *quam ut*, *that*, or *quam qui*, *who*, and the Subjunctive:

Minor caedēs quam prō tantā victoriā fuit, L., I. 14, 21; *the loss was (too) small for so great a victory*. *Quis nō intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem?* C., *Br.*, 18, 70; *who does not perceive that Canachus' figures are too stiff to imitate the truth of nature?* *Māior sum quam cui possit Fortūna nocere*, Ov., *M.*, VI. 195; *I am too great for Fortune possibly to hurt me*.

REMARK.—Disproportion may also be expressed by the positive in combination with prepositional phrases, *etc.*: *prō multitūdine angusti finēs*, CAES., *B. G.*, I. 2, 5; *boundaries too small for their multitude.*

NOTES.—1. The constructions *quam prō* and *quam quī* are both post-Ciceronian.

2. The *ut* is frequently omitted after *quam*, as: *Dolābella celerius Asiā [excessit], quam eō praesidium addūci potuisset*, C., *Fam.*, XII. 15, 1. This is especially common after *potius quam*.

299. *Two Qualities compared.*—When two qualities of the same substantive are compared, we find either *magis* and *quam* with the positive, or a double comparative:

Celer tuus disertus magis est quam sapiēs, C., *Att.*, x. 1, 4; *your (friend) Celer is eloquent rather than wise—more eloquent than wise.*
Acūtiorē sē quam ornātiorē [vult], C., *Opt. Gen.*, 2, 6; *he wishes to be acule rather than ornate.*

NOTES.—1. There is no distinction to be made between the two expressions. In the latter turn, which is found first, but rarely, in CICEO, the second comparative is merely attracted into the same form as the first. The same rule applies to the adverb: *fortius quam fēlicius*, with *more bravery than good luck.*

2. Post-Augustan Latin shows occasionally the comparative followed by *quam*, and the positive: *Nimia pietēs vestra sc̄rius quam cōsiderātō excitāvit*, TAC., *H.*, i. 83.

300. *Restriction to the Comparative.*—When but two objects are compared, the comparative exhausts the degrees of comparison, whereas, in English, the superlative is employed, unless the idea of duality is emphatic.

Nātū māior, the eldest (of two), the elder; *nātū minor*, the youngest, the younger. *Prior*, the first; *posterior*, the last.

Posteriōrēs cōgitātiōēs, ut s̄iunt, sapientiōrēs solent esse, C., *Ph.*, XII. 2, 5; *afterthoughts, as the saying is, are usually the wisest.*

REMARK.—The same rule applies to the interrogative *uter*, which of two? (whether?): *Ex duobus uter dignior?* *ex pluribus, quis dignissimus?* QUINT., VII. 4, 21; *of two, which is the worthier?* *of more (than two), which is the worthiest?*

NOTE.—*Quis* is rarely used instead of *uter*, as C., *Fam.*, VI. 3, 1; V., *A.*, XII. 725.

301. *Comparative Strengthened.* The comparative is often strengthened during the classical period by the insertion of *etiam*, even; later also by *adhūc*, still. *Multō* is properly the Ablative of difference, and is the normal form until the time of VERGIL, when its place is taken largely by *longē*, except in HORACE, who retains *multō*. Ante-classical and post-classical Latin occasionally doubles the comparative: *magis dulcius*, PL., *Stich.*, 699. *Nihil invenies magis hōc certō certius*, PL.,

Capl., 643. Even in CICEO a word involving Preference is sometimes strengthened by *potius*:

[*Themistocli fuit*] *optabilius oblivisci posse potius quam meminisse*, C., *Or.*, II. 74, 300; *Themistocles thought it (more) preferable to be able to forget (rather) than to be able to remember.*

302. Superlative.—The Latin superlative is often to be rendered by the English positive, especially of persons:

Quintus Fabius Maximus, Quintus Fabius the Great. Maximō impetū, maiore fortūā, L., XXVIII. 36, 2; *with great vigor, with greater luck. Tam felix esse quam firmissima vellem*, Ov., *Am.*, I. 8, 27; *would thou wert fortunate as (thou art) fair.*

303. Superlative Strengthened.—The superlative is strengthened by *multū*, *much* (especially in early Latin); *longē*, *by far* (the normal usage in the classical period); *vel*, *even*; *unus*, *unus omnium*, *one above all others*; *quam* (with adverbs and adjectives), *quantus* (with *maximus*), *ut* (with adverbs)—*potest*, *potuit*, *as—as possible.*

Ex Britannis omnibus longē sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, CAES., *B.G.*, V. 14, 1; *of all the Britons by far the most cultivated are those that inhabit Kent. Protagorā sophistēs illis temporibus vel maximus*, C., *N.D.*, I. 23, 68; *Protagoras, the very greatest sophist (= professor of wisdom) in those times. Urbem unam mihi amicissimam desinavi*, C., *Planc.*, 41, 97; *I turned aside from a city above all others friendly to me. (Caesar) quam aequissimō locō potest castra communit*, CAES., *B.G.*, V. 49, 7; *Caesar fortifies a camp in as favorable a position as possible.*

REMARKS.—1. The omission of *potest* leaves *quam* with the superlative, which becomes a regular combination: *as (great) as possible.*

2. For *tam*, *tantum*, with positive followed by *quam*, *quantum* *qui*, and the superlative, see 642, R. 5.

PRONOUNS.

I. Personal Pronouns.

304. 1. The personal Pronoun is usually omitted when it is the subject of a verb; see 207.

2. The Genitive forms, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, are used mainly as *Objective* Genitives; see 364, N. 2.

(*Marcellinus*) *as acerrimum tui defensorem fore ostendit*, C., *Fam.*, I. 1, 2; *Marcellinus showed that he would be your keenest defender.*

NOTES.—1. *Nostrum* and *vestrum* for *nostri*, *vestri*, are very rare: [*Iuppiter, custōs*] *hūius urbis sc̄o vestrum*, C. C., *Cal.*, III. 12, 29.

2. The Possessive pronouns sometimes are found in place of this Genitive: *Neque nequegentiā tuā neque odiō id scit tuō*, TER., *Ph.*, 1016; *he did this neither from*

neglect of thee nor from hatred of thee. Vester cōspectus reficit et recreat mentem meam, C., Flanc., 1, 2; the sight of you refreshes and renews my spirits.

"If I be a master, where is my fear?" *MAL., 1. 6.*

3. The Genitive forms, *nostrum* and *vestrum*, are used *partitively*; see 364, R.

Tū ad mē venire uterque nostrum cupit, C., Att., XIII. 33, 2; each of us two desires that you should come to me.

NOMES.—1. So regularly also in certain phraseological uses which may be partitive at basis. *Frequentia vestrum, cōsensus vestrum*, regularly in combination with *omnium* (364, R.), and occasionally when the Possessive is more natural; *is enim splendor est vestrum, C., Att., VII. 13A, 3.*

2. For a Part. Gen. of the third person (reflexive) a circumlocution must be used, such as *ex se* or the Possessive *suūrum*.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns.

305. Hic, this (the Demonstrative of the First Person), refers to *that which is nearer the speaker*, and may mean:

1. The speaker himself: *hic homō = ego, PL., Trin., 1115.*
2. The persons with whom the speaker identifies himself, *e. g.*, the judges in a suit at law: *si ego hīs nōvi, if I know these men (= the jury).*
3. The most important subject immediately in hand: *hic sapiēns dē quō loquor, C., Ac., II. 33, 105; this (imaginary) wise man of whom I am speaking.*
4. That in which the speaker is peculiarly interested: *hīc studium, this pursuit of mine, of ours.*
5. That which has just been mentioned: *hāec hāctenus, these things thus far = so much for that.*
6. Very frequently, that which is about to be mentioned: *hīs cōditiōnibus, on the following terms.*
7. The current period of time: *hic diēs, to-day; hāec nox, the night just past or just coming; hic mēsis, the current month.*

306. Iste, that (of thine, of yours), refers to *that which belongs more peculiarly to the Second Person* (Demonstrative of the Second Person):

Perfer istam militiam, C., Fam., VII. 11, 2; endure that military service of yours. Adventū tuū ista subsellia vacuāfacta sunt, C., Cat., 1. 7, 16; at your approach the benches in your neighborhood were vacated.

NOTE.—The supposed contemptuous character of *iste* arises from the refusal to take any direct notice of the person under discussion, "the person at whom one speaks or points," and precisely the same thing is true of *hic* and *ille*, but less common.

307. Ille, that (the Demonstrative of the Third Person), denotes *that which is more remote from the speaker*, and is often used in contrast to *hic, this*.

Sed ille admonuit, C., *Or.*, III., 55, 209; *that (you) even reminded me.*
 Q. Catulus non antiquo illo more sed hoc nostro eruditus, C., *Br.*, 35, 132;
 Q. Catulus, a cultivated man, not after the old-fashioned standard of a
 by-gone time (illo) but by the standard of to-day (hæc).

Ille may mean :

1. That which has been previously mentioned (often ille quidem):
 illud quod initio vobis proposui, C., *Font.*, 7, 17; *that which I propounded
 to you at first.*

2. That which is well known, notorious (often put after the substan-
 tive) : testula illa, *that (notorious) potsherd = institution of ostracism ;*
 illud Solonis, *that (famous saying) of Solon's.*

3. That which is to be recalled : illud imprimis mirabile, *that (which
 I am going to remind you of) is especially wonderful.*

4. That which is expected :

Ille dies veniet mea quæ lugubria penam, Ov., *Tr.*, IV. 2, 78; *the day
 will come when I shall lay aside (cease) my mournful strains.*

REMARKS.—1. Hic and ille are used together in contrasts : as, *the
 latter—the former, the former—the latter.*

(a) When both are matters of indifference the natural signification is
 observed : hic, the latter ; ille, the former.

Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat ; illa matrem senectutem, hic
 longam adolescentiam reddit, Cels., I. 1; *laziness weakens the body, toil
 strengthens it ; the one (the former) hastens old age, the other (the lat-
 ter) prolongs youth.*

(b) When the former is the more important, hic is the former, ille, the
 latter :

Melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria ; hæc in nostrâ,
 illa in deorum manu est, L., XXX. 30, 19; *better and safer is certain peace
 than hoped-for victory ; the former is in our hand(s), the latter in the
 hand(s) of the gods.*

2. Hic et ille ; ille et ille ; ille aut ille, *this man and (or) that man =
 one or two.*

Non dicam hoc signum ablatum esse et illud ; hoc dico, nullum te
 signum reliquisse, C., *Verr.*, I. 20, 58; *I will not say that this statue was
 taken off and that ; (what) I say (is) this, that you left no statue at all.*

3. The derived adverbs retain the personal relations of hic, iste, ille :
 hic, here (where I am) ; hinc, hence (from where I am) ; huc, hither
 (where I am) ; istuc, there (where you are) ; illuc, there (where he is), etc.

4. The Demonstratives hic, iste, ille, and the Determinative is, are
 often strengthened by quidem, indeed. The second member is then in-
 troduced by sed, sed tamen (more rarely tamen, verum, autem, verò), verum-
 tamen, and sometimes is added asyndetically. The sentence often re-
 quires that either the demonstrative or the particle be left untranslated.

Optāre hōc quidem est, nōn docēre, C., *Tusc.*, II. 13, 30; **THAT is a** (pious) *wish, not a* (logical) *proof*. **Nihil perfertur ad nōs praeter rāmōrēs satis istōs quidem cōstantēs sed adhūc sine auctōre,** C., *Fam.* XII. 9, 1; *nothing is brought to us except reports, consistent enough, it is true, but thus far not authoritative.*

Ille is most often used thus; **is, iste, hic,** more rarely.

NOTES.—1. **Hic** and **ille** are sometimes employed to add a qualification to a substantive by means of a contrast: **Orātor nōn ille vulgāris sed hic excellēs,** C., *Or.*, 14, 45; *an orator, not of the (you) common type, but of the ideal excellence (we seek).*

2. Not unfrequently in poetry, very rarely in prose, in a long sentence a substantive is repeated by means of **ille**: V., A., I. 3, **ille et terris iactātus**; H., O., IV. 9, 51.

3. Sometimes two forms of **hic, ille,** or **is** are found in the same clause referring to different substantives: **Evolve diligenter sius [i. e., Platōnis] eum librum, qui est dē animō,** C., *Tusc.*, I. 11, 24.

4. **Ille** may refer to an oblique form of **is**: **Nōn est amīcī tālem esse in eum, quālis ille in sē est,** C., *Lael.*, 16, 59.

5. **Ille** is found chiefly in poetry with the personal pronouns **ego, tū,** and occasionally with **hic,** and when so used takes its fullest force. **Hunc illum fātis externā ab sēde profectum portendī generum,** V., A., VII. 255.

3. Determinative and Reflexive Pronouns.

308. Is, that, is the determinative pronoun, and serves as the lacking pronoun of the Third Person. It furnishes the regular antecedent of the relative:

Mihī vēnit obviam tuus puer; is mihī litterās ab tē reddidit, C., *Att.*, II. 1, 1; *I was met by your servant; he delivered to me a letter from you.* **Is minimō eget mortālis qui minimum cupit,** SYRUS, 286 (Fr.); *that mortal is in want of least, who wanteth least.*

REMARKS.—1. **Is**, as the antecedent of the relative, is often omitted, chiefly in the Nom., more rarely in an oblique case (619).

Bis dat qui dat celeriter, SYRUS, 285 (Fr.); *he gives twice who gives in a trice.*

Often it has the force of **tālis** (631, 1) in this connection:

Ego is sum qui nihil umquam meā potius quam meōrum civium causā fecerim, C., *Fam.*, v. 21, 2; *I am a man never to have done anything for my own sake, rather than for the sake of my fellow-citizens.*

2. **Is**, with a copulative or adversative particle, is used as *he* or *that* in English, for the purpose of emphasis. Such expressions are: **et is, atque is, isque,** and *he too, and that too*; **neque is, et is nōn,** and *he not, and that not*; **sed is,** but *he*, further strengthened by **quidem,** indeed. To refer to the whole action **id** is employed.

Exempla quaerimus et ea nōn antiqua, C., *Verr.*, III. 90, 210; *we are looking for examples, and those, too, not of ancient date.* **Epicūrus unū in domō et eā quidem angustā quam magnō tenuit amīcōrum gregēs,** C., *Fin.*, I. 20, 65; *what shoals of friends Epicurus had in one house, and*

that a pinched-up one! *Negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, C., Att. v. 12, 1; it is a big job to take a voyage and that in the month of July.*

3. *Is* does not represent a substantive before a Gen., as in the English *that of*. In Latin the substantive is omitted, or repeated, or a word of like meaning substituted.

Nō iudicio discipulorum dicere debet magister sed discipuli magistri, QUINT., II. 2, 13; the master is not to speak according to the judgment of the pupils; but the pupils according to that of the master. Nulla est celeritas quae possit cum animi celeritate contendere, C., Tusc., I. 19, 43; there is no speed that can possibly vie with that of the mind. M. Coelius tribunus suum iuxta C. Treboni sellam collocavit, CAES., B.C., III. 20, 1; Marcus Coelius placed his chair of office next to that of Gaius Trebonius.

Of course *hic*, *ille*, and *iste* can be used with the Gen. in their proper sense.

309. REFLEXIVE. Instead of forms of *is*, the Reflexive Pronoun *sui*, *sibi*, *sē*, together with the Possessive of the Reflexive *suos* (-us), *sua*, *suom* (-um) is used. (See 521.)

1. Regularly when reference is made to the grammatical subject of the sentence :

Ipsē sē quisque diligit quod sibi quisque carus est, C., Lael., 21, 80; every one loves himself, because every one is dear to himself. (Fadius) sē diligitur propter summam suam humanitatem, C., Fam., xv. 14, 1; Fadius is a favorite of mine by reason of his exceeding kindness.

The subject may be indefinite or (occasionally) impersonal.

Contentum suis rebus esse maximae sunt divitiae, C., Par., vi. 3, 51; to be content with one's own things (with what one hath) is the greatest riches. Perventum ad suū erat, L., xxxiii. 8, 6.

"Pure religion and undefiled is this . . . to keep himself unspotted from the world." JAMES, 1. 27.

2. Frequently when reference is made to the actual subject (521, R. 2) :

Suos rex reginae placet, PL., St., 133; every queen favors her own king (every Gill loves her own Jack). Osculatur tigrem suos ostiēs, SEN., E.M., 85, 41; her own keeper kisses the tigress (the tigress is kissed by her own keeper). Cui proposita sit conservatio sui necesse est huius partes quoque sui caras esse, C., Fin., v. 13, 37; he who has in view the preservation of himself (self-preservation) must necessarily hold dear the parts of (that) self also.

This is especially common with *suos*, which when thus employed has usually its emphatic sense: *own*, *peculiar*, *proper*.

3. **Sui, sibi, se** are the regular complements of the infinitive and its equivalents when a reflexive idea is involved; they are also used with prepositions **erga, inter, propter, per**, for especial emphasis.

(**Rōmāni**) **sui** colligendi hostibus facultatem (nōn) relinquunt, CAES., *B.G.*, III. 6, 1; *the Romans do not leave the enemy a chance to rally. Ipsum Furnium per se vidi libentissimē, C., Fam.*, x. 3, 1.

4. **Suos (-us)** is also used in prepositional phrases that are joined closely with the substantives; so after **cum, inter**, and more rarely after **in, intra**, and **ad**.

Māgōnem cum classe suā in Hispaniam mittunt, L., XXIII. 32, 11; *they sent Mago with his fleet to Spain. Helvētiis in finē suos reverti iussit*, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 28, 8; *he ordered the Helvetians to return to their own country.*

So the phrases **suo tempore**, *at the right time*; **suo loco**, *at the right place*.

Cōmœdiæ quem usum in pueris putem suo loco dicam, QUINT., I. 8, 7; *what I consider to be the good of comedy in the case of boys I will mention in the proper place.*

NOTES.—1. The writer may retain forms of **is**, if he desires to emphasize his own point of view. So too in prepositional combinations.

(**Caesar**) **Cicēronem pro eius meritō laudat**, CAES., *B.G.*, v. 52, 4; *Caesar praises Cicero according to his desert.* [**Pompēius**] **cum dēcretum dē mē Capuæ fecit**, ipse cūctas Italiæ eius fidem implūranti signum dedit, C., *MU.*, 15, 39.

2. In early comedy and then again in late Latin, **suos** is sometimes strengthened by **sibi**: **Suo sibi gladiō hunc iugulō**, TER., *Ad.*, 958; very rarely in classical Latin (C., *Ph.*, II. 37, 96). Similarly **meū mihi**, PL., *Truc.*, 698.

3. On **suum quisque**, see 318, 3.

4. In dependent clauses the reflexive is used with reference either to the principal or to the subordinate subject. See for fuller treatment 521.

310. Idem, *the same*, serves to unite two or more attributes or predicates on a person or thing; it is often to be translated by *at the same time*; *likewise, also*; *yet, notwithstanding*.

(**Cimōn**) **incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater suus**, NEP., v. 3, 1; *Cimon fell into the same odium as his father. Quidquid honestum [est] idem [est] utile*, C., *Off.*, II. 3, 10; *whatever is honorable is also (at the same time) useful. Nil prōdest quod nōn laedere possit idem*, OV., *Tr.*, II. 266; *nothing helps that may not likewise hurt. (Epicūrus), cum optimam et praestantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem esse in deo gratiam*, C., *N.D.*, I. 43, 121; *although Epicurus says that the nature of God is*

transcendently good and great, yet (at the same time) he says that there is no sense of favor in God. Difficilis facilis, idcirco acerbus, ex idem, MART., XII. 47, 1; crabbed (and) kindly, sweet (and) sour, are you at once.

REMARKS.—1. When a second attribute is to be added to a substantive it is often connected by *idemque, et idem, atque idem*: *Vir doctissimus Platō atque idem gravissimus philosophorum omnium, C., Leg., II. 6, 14; Plato, a most learned man, and at the same time weightiest of all the philosophers.*

2. *The same as* is expressed by *idem* with *qui*, with *atque* or *et*, with *ut*, with *cum*, and poetically with the Dative. See 359, n. 6, 642, 643.

Tibi mēcum in eodem est pistrinū vivendum, C., Or., II. 33, 144; you have to live in the same treadmill with me.

3. *Idem* cannot be used with *is*, of which it is only a stronger form (*is + dem*).

311. 1. *Ipse, self*, is the distinctive pronoun, and separates a subject or an object from all others:

Ipse feci, I myself did it and none other, I alone did it, I did it of my own accord, I am the very man that did it. Nunc ipsum, at this very instant, at this precise moment.

Valvae subitō sē ipsae aperuerunt, C., Div., I. 34, 74; the folding-doors suddenly opened of their own accord. (Cato) mortuus est annis octogintā sex ipse ante [Ciceronem] cōsulem, C., Br., 15, 61; Cato died just eighty-six years before Cicero's consulship. Hūc rei quod satis esse visum est militum reliquit (Caesar); ipse cum legiōnibus in finē Trēverōrum proficiscitur, CAES., B. G., V. 2, 4.

REMARKS.—1. Owing to this distinctive character, *ipse* is often used of *persons* in opposition to *things*; *riders* in opposition to *horses*; *inhabitants* in opposition to the *towns* which they inhabit; the *master* of the house in opposition to his *household*, etc.

Eō quō mē ipse misit, PL., Cas., 790; I am going where mistress sent me. Ipse dixit, C., N. D., I. 5, 10; the master said (αὐτὸς εἶφα).

2. *Et ipse, likewise, as well*, is used when a new subject takes an old predicate:

[Locri urbs] dēsciverat et ipse ad Poenōs, L., XXIX. 6, 1; Locri-city had likewise (as well as the other cities) revolted to the Carthaginians. [Camillus] ex Volscis in Aequōs transit et ipse bellum mōlientē, L., VI. 2, 14; Camillus went across from the Volscians to the Aequians, who were likewise (as well as the Volscians) getting up war.

CICERO prefers in this meaning *ipse* alone, but *et ipse* occurs occasionally (not in CAESAR or SALLUST), and becomes the prevailing form in LIVY and later.

2. *Ipse* is used to lay stress on the reflexive relation; in

the Nominative when the subject is emphatic, in the Oblique Cases when the object is emphatic.

Sē ipse laudat, he (and not another) praises himself. *Sē ipsum laudat*, he praises himself (and not another).

Piger ipse sibi obstat, PROV. (SEN., *E. M.*, 94, 28); the lazy man stands in his own way, is his own obstacle. *Nōn ego medicinā; mē ipse cōsōlor*, C., *Lael.*, 3, 10; I do not need medicine; I comfort myself (I am my only comforter). *Eōdem modō sapiēs erit affectus ergā amicum quō in sē ipsum*, C., *Fin.*, 1, 20, 68; the wise man will feel towards his friend as he feels towards himself.

Exceptions are common :

Quique aliis cōvit, nōn cavet ipse sibi, OV., *A. A.*, 1, 84; and he who cared for others, cares not for himself.

NOTE.—Livy seems to use sometimes *ipse* in connection with a reflexive as if it were indeclinable or absolute: *cum diēs vēnit, causā ipse prō sē dictā, damnat*, L., *iv.* 44, 10; when the appointed day came he pleaded his own cause and was condemned.

4. Possessive Pronouns.

312. The Possessive Pronouns are more rarely used in Latin than in English, and chiefly for the purpose of contrast or clearness.

Mantis lavā et cōnā, C., *Or.*, 11, 60, 246; wash (your) hands and dine. *Praedia mea tū possidēs, ego aliēnā misericordiā vivō*, C., *Rosc. Am.*, 50, 145; you are in possession of my estates, (while) I live on the charity of others.

REMARKS.—1. Observe the intense use of the Possessive in the sense of property, peculiarity, fitness: *suum esse*, to belong to one's self, to be one's own man.

Tempore tuō pugnasti, L., *xxxviii.* 45, 10; you have fought at your own time (= when you wished). *Hōc honore mē adfēcistis annō meō*, C., *Leg. Agr.*, 11, 2, 4; you visited me with this honor in my own year (= the first year in which I could be made consul). *Pūgna suum finem, cum laet hostis, habet*, OV., *Tr.*, 111, 5, 34; a fight has reached its fit end when the foe is down.

2. On the use of the Possessive Pronouns for the Gen., see 364.

5. Indefinite Pronouns.

313. *Quidam* means *one, a, a certain one*, definite or indefinite to the speaker, but not definitely designated to the hearer. In the Plural, it is equivalent to *some, sundry*, without emphasis.

Interē mulier quaedam commigravit hūc, TER., *And.*, 69; *meanwhile a certain woman took up her quarters here.* Intellegendum est quibusdam quaestionibus aliis, quibusdam aliis esse aptiores locis, C., *Top.*, 21, 79: *it is to be observed that some grounds are more suitable for some questions, for some, others.* Tam nescire quaedam militis quam scire oportet, TAC., *H.*, I. 83.

REMARKS.—1. With an adjective quidam often serves to heighten the attribute by adding a vagueness to it. (Gr. *τις*).

Est quidam incredibili robore animi, C., *Mil.*, 37, 101; *really he is endowed with a strange strength of mind (one that is past belief).*

2. Quidam is often used with or without quasi, as if, to modify an expression:

Nō sunt isti audiendi qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quamdam volunt, C., *Lael.*, 13, 48; *those friends of yours are not to be listened to who will have it (maintain) that virtue is hard, and, as it were, made of iron.* Est quaedam virtutum vitiorumque vicinia, QUINT., II. 12, 4 (cf. III. 7, 25); *there is a certain neighborly relation between virtues and vices.*

3. Quidam may be strengthened by the addition of certus or unus:

Vita agenda est certō genere quōdam, nōn quolibet, C., *Fin.*, III. 7, 24. Est eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, C., *Or.*, III. 14, 55.

314. Aliquis (aliqui) means, *some one, some one or other*, wholly indefinite to the speaker as well as to the hearer:

[Declamābam] cum aliquo cottidis, C., *Br.*, 90, 810; *I used to declaim with somebody or other daily.*

In the predicate it is often emphatic (by Litotes, 700): sum aliquis, aliquid, *I am somebody = a person of importance, something = of some weight*; opposed to: nullus sum, nihil sum, *I am a nobody, nothing.*

This force is often heightened by a following contrast:

Est hōc aliquid, tamet nō est satis, C., *Div. in Caec.*, 15, 47; *this is something, although it is not enough.* Fac, ut mē velis esse aliquem, quoniam, qui fui et qui esse potui, iam esse nō possum, C., *Att.*, III. 15, 8; *do make out that I am somebody, since I can no longer be the man I was and the man I might have been.*

REMARKS.—1. Aliquis and aliqui are distinguished as substantive and adjective: accordingly, when aliquis is used with a substantive the relation is appositional. This always occurs with Proper names; and even with other substantives the Romans seem to have preferred aliquis to aliqui. (See 107, N. 1.)

2. With numerals, aliquis is used like English *some*. Occasionally also it has the force of *many a*. So in CAES., *B. C.*, I. 2, 2, dixerat aliquis leniorem sententiam, where aliquis refers to three persons, named later.

315. Quis (qui), fainter than **aliquis**, is used chiefly after **si, if; nisi, unless; nē, lest; num, whether**, and in relative sentences. See 107, R.

Nē quid nimis! *TER., And., 61; nothing in excess! Fit plerumque ut si qui boni quid volunt adferre, adferant aliquid, quō faciant id, quod nuntiant,* *laetius, C., Ph., 1. 3, 8; it often happens that those who wish to bring (some) good tidings, invent something more, to make the news more cheering.*

NOTES.—1. **Aliquis** is used after **si, etc.**, when there is stress: **si quis, if any; si aliquis, if some; si quid, if anything; si quidquam, if anything at all.**

Si aliquid dandum est voluptati, senectus modicis conviviis delectari potest, *C., Cat. M., 14, 44; if something is to be given to pleasure (as something or other must), old age can take delight in mild festivities.*

Aliquis is regular if the sentence contains two negatives: [**Verrēs**] **nihil umquam fecit sine aliquo quaestū,** *C., Verr., v. 5, 11. (446.)*

2. **Quis** and **qui** are distinguished as **aliquis** and **aliqui**, but the distinction is often neglected, even in classical Latin. See 107, N. 1.

316. Quispiam is rarer than **aliquis**, but not to be distinguished from it, except that **quispiam** never intimates importance. **Dixerit quispiam,** *C., Cat. M., 3, 8; some one may say.*

317. 1. Quisquam and **ullus** (adjective) mean *any one* (at all), and are used chiefly in negative sentences, in sentences that imply total negation, and in sweeping conditions:

[**Iustitia**] **numquam nocet cuiquam,** *C., Fin., 1. 16, 50; justice never hurts anybody. Quis umquam Graecorum rhetorum ē Thucydide quidquam dixit?* *C., Or., 9, 317; what Greek rhetorician ever drew anything from Thucydides?* [None]. **Si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit,** *C., Lael., 2, 9; if any one at all (was) wise, he was. Quamdiū quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vivēs,* *C., Cat., 1. 2, 6; so long as there shall be any one to dare defend you, live on. Hostem esse in Syria negant ullum,* *C., Fam., III. 8, 10; they say that there is not any enemy in Syria. Omnino nēmō ullius rei fuit emptor cui dēfuerit hic venditor,* *C., Ph., II. 38, 97; generally there was never a buyer of anything who lacked a seller in him (no one ever wanted to buy anything that he was not ready to sell).*

So after comparatives:

Solis candor instrius est quam ullius ignis, *C., N. D., II. 15, 40; the brilliancy of the sun is more radiant than that of any fire.*

NOTES.—1. **Quisquam** is occasionally (principally in **LIVY**) strengthened by **unus**, especially after a negative: **Cum multi magis fremerent, quam quisquam unus recūsare auderet,** *L., III. 45, 4.*

2. After **sine, without**, **omni** is often used instead of **ullus (ullis)** in early Latin: **Sine omni cūrā dormiēs,** *Pl., Trin., 621.*

3. On the use of **quisquam** as an adj., see 107, 3, N. 2.

2. The negative of *quisquam* is *nēmō*, *nobody*; *nihil*, *nothing* (108). The negative of *ullus* is *nūllus*, *no*, *none*, which is also used regularly as a substantive in the Genitive and Ablative instead of *nēminis* and *nēmine*.

Nēmō is also sometimes used apparently as an adjective, though the conception is usually appositional.

Nēmō vir māgnus, C., *N.D.*, II. 66, 167; *no great man, no one (who is) a great man.*

NOTES.—1. On *neque quisquam* and *et nēmō*, see 480.

2. *Nūllus* is used in familiar language instead of *nōn* (so sometimes in English): *Philippus nūllus usquam*, L., xxxii. 35, 2; *no Philip anywhere*. *Quis* is also used familiarly: *Prōspectum petit, Anthes si quem videat*, V., A., I. 181; *an Anthes, i. e., Anthes or somebody who would answer for him.*

3. *Nēmō* and *nūllus* are occasionally strengthened by *finis*.

318. 1. *Quisque* means *each one*, as opposed to *omnis*, *every*, and is usually post-positive.

Mens cuiusque, is est quisque, C., *Rep.*, vi. 24, 26; *each man's mind is each man's self*. *Laudāti omnes sunt dōnātique prō meritō quisque*, L., xxxviii. 23; *all were praised and rewarded, each one according to his desert*. *Quam quisque nōrit artem in hāc se exerceat*, [C.], *Tusc.*, I. 18, 41. (616.)

2. With superlatives and ordinals *quisque* is loosely translated *every*:

Optimum quidque rarissimum est, C., *Fin.*, II. 25, 81; *every good thing is rare*; more accurately, *the better a thing, the rarer it is*. (645, R. 2.) *Quintō quōque annō Sicilia tōta cōnsertur*, C., *Verr.*, II. 56, 189; *every fifth year all Sicily is assessed*.

3. *Quisque* combines readily with the reflexives, *sui*, *sibi*, *se*, *sums*, in their emphatic sense (309, 2). Here, except for special reasons, the reflexive precedes. *Suum cuique* has become a standing phrase.

Sua quemque fraus et suus terror vexat, C., *Rosc. Am.*, 24, 67; *it is his own sin and his own alarm that harasses a man*.

NOTES.—1. After Cicero's time, owing to the phraseological character of the combination, *sui* etc. *quisque*, we find it used without agreement.

Exercitus amissō duce se passim multis sibi quisque imperium petentibus brevi dilābitur, S., *Jug.*, 18, 3. *Instigandō suōs quisque populos effecere ut omne Volscum nōmen dēficeret*, L., II. 38, 6.

2. Classical but not common is the attraction of *quisque* into the case of the reflexive. *Hæc prōelivitis ad suum quodque genus & similitudine corporis agrētātis dīcitur*, C., *Tusc.*, IV. 12, 28.

3. *Quisque* combined with *primus* has two meanings: (a) *as early as possible*, (b) *one after the other in order* (*deinceps*).

Primò quòque tempore, C., Ph., III. 15, 39; *at the earliest time possible*. *Primum quidque* (*each thing in order*) *cōsiderā quāle sit*, C., N.D., I. 27, 77.

4. The various uses of *quisque* are well summed up in NAGELSACH's formulae:

- a. *Nōn omnia omnibus tribuenda sunt, sed suum cuique*;
- b. *Omnēs idem faciunt, sed optimus quisque optimè*;
- c. *Nōn omnibus annis hōc fit, sed tertio quòque annō*;
- d. *Nōn omnēs idem faciunt, sed quod quisque vult*.

319. *Alter* and *alius* are both translated *other*, *another*, but *alter* refers to one of two, *alius* to diversity. They are used in various phraseological ways, which can be best shown by examples:

Sōlus aut cum alterō, *alone or with* (only) *one other*; *alter Nerō*, *a second Nero*.

Alter alterum quaerit, *one* (definite person) *seeks the other* (definite person); *alius alium quaerit*, *one seeks one, another another*; *alteri—alteri*, *one party—another party* (already defined); *alii—alii*, *some—others*. *Alter* often means *neighbor, brother, fellow-man*; *alius*, *third person*.

Alter:

(*Āgēsilātus*) *fuit claudus alterō pede*, NEP., XVII. 8, 1; *Agesilaus was lame of one foot*. *Alterā manū fert lapidem, pānem ostendit alterā*, PL., Aul., 195; *in one hand a stone he carries, in the other holds out bread*. *Mors nec ad vivōs pertinet nec ad mortuōs: alteri nulli* (317, 2, N. 2) *sunt, alterōs nōn attinget*, C., Tusc., I. 38, 91; *death concerns neither the living nor the dead: the latter are not, the former it will not reach*.

Alius:

Fallacia alia aliam trādit, TER., And., 779; *one lie treads on the heels of another* (indefinite series). *Alii voluptātis causā omnia sapientēs facere dixerunt; alii cum voluptāte dignitātem cōiungendam putāverunt*, C., Cael., 15, 41; *some have said that wise men do everything for the sake of pleasure, others have thought that pleasure is to be combined with dignity*. *Divitiās alii praeponunt, alii honōres*, C., Lael., 6, 20; *some prefer riches, others honors*. *Alii vestrum anserēs sunt, alii canēs*, C., Rosc. Am., 20, 57; *some of you are geese, others dogs*. *Aliud alii nātūra iter ostendit*, S., C., 2, 9; *nature shows one path to one man, another path to another man*.

Alter and *alius*:

Ab aliō expectēs alteri quod feceris, SYRUS, 2 (Fr.); *you may look for from another what you've done unto your brother* (from No. 3, what No. 1 has done to No. 2).

NOTES.—1. *Alius* is found occasionally, especially in late Latin, for *alter*: *alius Nerō, Surr., 74. 7*; but in *Cass., B.G., i. 1, 1*, *alius* follows *finus*. *Alii* for *reliqui* or *ceteri* is occasional, in the earlier times, but more common in *Livy* and later.
2. The Greek usage of *alius* in the meaning *besides*, is post-Ciceronian and rare.
Eō missa plaustra fumentaue alia, L., iv. 41, 8.

APPOSITION.

320. By apposition one substantive is placed by the side of another, which contains it:

Cicerō orātor, Cicero the orator. Rhēnus flūmen, the river Rhine.

CONCORD.

321. The word in apposition agrees with the principal word (or words) in case, and as far as it can in gender and number:

Nom. *Hērodotus pater historiae, Herodotus the father of history*;
Gen. *Hērodoti patris historiae*; Dat. *Hērodotō patri historiae*.

Cnidus et Colophōn, nōbillissimae urbēs, captae sunt, Cf. C., Imp., 12, 33; Cnidus and Colophon, most noble cities, were taken. Omnium doctrinarum inventriciōe Athēnae, Cf. C., Or., i. 4, 18; Athens, the inventor of all branches of learning.

REMARKS.—1. Exceptions in *number* are due to special uses, as, for example, when *dēliciae* or *amōrēs*, etc., are used of a Singular:

Pompēius, nostri amōrēs, ipse sē affixit, C., Att., ii. 19, 2; Pompey, our special passion, has wrecked himself.

2. The Possessive Pronoun takes the Gen. in apposition:

Tuum, hominis simpliciis, pectus vidimus, C., Ph., ii. 43, 111; we have seen your bosom bared, you open-hearted creature! Urbs mea finis operis fuit salva, Cf. C., Pis., 3, 6; the city was saved by my exertions alone.

3. On the agreement of the predicate with the word in apposition, see 211, R. 6.

NOTES.—1. In poetry, instead of the Voc. in apposition, the Nom. is often found. *Semper celebrābere dōnis, Corniger Hesperidum, fluvius regnātor aquarum, V., A., viii. 77.* In prose not before *PLINY*.

2. Very rarely persons are looked upon as things, and the Appositives used in the neuter: *Dum patrēs et plēbem, invalida et inermis, iudificetur, Tac., Ann., i. 46.*

322. Partitive Apposition.—Partitive Apposition is that form of Apposition in which a part is taken out of the whole. It is sometimes called Restrictive Apposition.

Māxima pars fere mōrem hunc hominēs habent, Pl., Capt., 232; mankind—pretty much the greatest part of them—have this way. Cētera multitūdō sorte decumus quisque ad supplicium lēcti (sunt), L., ii. 59, 11; (of) the rest of the crowd every tenth man was chosen by lot for punishment.

323. Distributive Apposition.—Distributive Apposition is that form of Apposition in which the whole is subdivided into its parts, chiefly with *alter—alter, the one—the other; quisque, uterque, each one; alii—alii, pars—pars, some—others.* (It is often called Partitive Apposition.)

Duae filiae altera occisa altera capta est, CAES., B. G., I. 53, 4; (of) two daughters, the one was killed, the other captured.

REMARK.—The Part. Gen. is more commonly employed than either of these forms of apposition.

NOTES.—1. Partitive Apposition is not found in CICERO or CAESAR, and Distributive Apposition rarely. They are more frequent in SALLUST, and not uncommon in LIVY.

2. The Greek figure of *the whole and the part* (σχῆμα καὶ ὅλον καὶ μέρος) is rare and poetical in Latin. *Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, V., A., x. 698; smites Latagus with a boulder, full (in) mouth and face (Cf. Eng. "hand and foot").*

324. Apposition to a Sentence.—Sometimes an Accusative stands in apposition to a whole preceding sentence; either explaining the contents of the sentence or giving the end or the aim of the action involved in the sentence. The latter usage, however, is not found in CICERO or CAESAR.

Admoneor ut aliquid etiam de sepultura dicendum existimam, rem non difficilem, C., Tusc., I. 43, 102; I am reminded to take into consideration that something is to be said about burial also—an easy matter. Deserunt tribunal, ut quis praetoriarum militum occurreret manus intentas, causam discordiae et initium armorum, TAC., Ann., I. 27.

If the main Verb is passive the Appositive may be in the Nominative: *TAC., Ann., III. 27.*

NOTES.—1. Neuter adjectives and participles are occasionally used in the same way, and some regard such neuters as Nominatives.

2. This Acc. is to be regarded as the object effected (330) by the general action of the sentence.

Predicative Attribution and Predicative Apposition.

325. Any case may be attended by the same case in Predicative Attribution or Apposition, which differ from the ordinary Attribution or Apposition in translation only.

NOMINATIVE: *Filius aegrotus rediit.*

Ordinary Attribution: *The sick son returned.*

Predicative Attribution: *The son returned sick = he was sick when he returned.*

Hercules iuvenis leonem interfecit.

Ordinary Apposition: *The young man Hercules slew a lion.*

Predicative Apposition : *Hercules, when a young man, slew a lion = he was a young man when he slew a lion.*

GENITIVE : *Potestas tuis adhibendae uxoris, the permission to take her to wife.*

DATIVE : *Amicō vivō nōn subvānistī, you did not help your friend (while he was) alive.*

ACCUSATIVE : *Herculēs cervam vivam cōpit.*

Ordinary Attribution : *Hercules caught a living doe.*

Predicative Attribution : *Hercules caught a doe alive.*

ABLATIVE : *Aere utuntur importatō, they use imported copper = the copper which they use is imported.*

REMARKS.—1. The Voc., not being a case proper, is not used predicatively. Exceptions are apparent or poetical.

Quā, meritūre, ruis ? V., A., x. 810 ; “ *whither dost thou rush to die* ” (thou doomed to die) ? *Sic venis, hodierna*, TIB., i. 7, 53.

Notice here the old phrase : *Macte virtūte estō*, H., S., i. 2, 81 ; *increase in virtue = heaven speed thee in thy high career.*

Macte is regarded by some as an old Voc., from the same stem as *magnus* ; by others as an adverb. A third view is that *macte* with *estō* is an adverb, and only when used absolutely a Vocative.

2. *Victōrēs rediērunt* may mean, *the conquerors returned*, or, *they returned conquerors* ; and a similar predicative use is to be noticed in *idem*, *the same* : *Idem abeunt qui vānerant*, C., *Fin.*, iv. 3, 7 ; *they go away just as they had come* (literally, *the same persons as they had come*).

3. Predicative Attribution and Apposition are often to be turned into an abstract substantive :

Dēfēdi rem publicam adulterōis, nōn dēseram senex, C., *Ph.*, ii. 46, 118 ; *I defended the state in my youth, I will not desert her in my old age.*

So with prepositions :

Ante Clodionem cōsulem, before the consulship of Cicero ; ante urbem conditam, before the building of the city.

4. Do not confound the “ *as* ” of apposition with the “ *as* ” of comparison—*ut, quasi, tamquam, sicut, velut* (602, n. 1, 642) : *Hanc (virtutem) vobis tamquam hērēditatē mājores vestri reliquērunt*, C., *Ph.*, iv. 5, 18 ; *your ancestors left you this virtue as (if it were) a legacy.*

5. When especial stress is laid on the adjective or substantive predicate, in combination with the verbal predicate, the English language is prone to resolve the sentence into its elements :

Fragilem trunci commisit pelagō ratem primus, H., O., i. 3, 10 ; *his frail bark to the wild waves he trusted first = to trust his frail bark to the wild waves he was first.* *Ūna salūs victis nullam spērāre salutem*, V., A., ii. 353 ; *sole safety for the vanquished 'tis, to hope for none—the only safety that the vanquished have is to hope for none.*

6. The English idiom often uses the adverb and adverbial expressions instead of the Latin adjective : so in adjectives of *inclination* and *disinclination*, *knowledge* and *ignorance*, of *order* and *position*, of *time* and *season*, and of temporary condition generally : *libēns*, with pleasure ; *volēns*, willing(ly) ; *nōlēns*, unwilling(ly) ; *invitus*, against one's will ; *prūdēns*, aware ; *imprūdēns*, unawares ; *sciēns*, knowing(ly) ; *primus*, prior, first ; *ultimus*, last ; *medius*, in, about the middle ; *hodiernus*, to-day ; *matutinus*, in the morning ; *frequēns*, frequent(ly) ; *sublimis*, aloft ; *tōtus*, wholly ; *sōlus*, alone, and many others.

Ego cum & mē invitissimus dimisi, C., *Fam.*, XIII. 63, 1 ; *I dismissed him most unwillingly*. *Plūs hodiē boni fēci imprūdēns quam sciēns ante hunc diē umquam*, TER., *Hec.*, 880 ; *I have done more good to-day unawares than I have ever done knowingly before*. *Adourrit, mediā mulierem complectitur*, TER., *And.*, 133 ; *he runs up, puts his arms about the woman's waist*. *Qui prior strinxerit ferrum sūus victōria erit*, L., XXIV. 38, 5 (244, R. 2). *Vesperinus pete tētum*, H., *Ep.*, I. 6, 20 ; *seek thy dwelling at eventide*. *Rārus venit in cōsēcula miles*, JUV., x. 18 ; *the soldiery rarely comes into the garret*. *Sē tōtō trādidērunt voluptātibus*, C., *Lael.*, 23, 86 ; *they have given themselves wholly to pleasure*. *Sōli hōc contingit sapienti*, C., *Par.*, v. 1, 34 ; *this good luck happens to the wise man alone = it is only the wise man who has this good luck*.

7. Carefully to be distinguished are the uses of *primus*, and the adverbs *primum*, first, for the first time, and *primō*, at first. *Primum* means first in a series ; *primō*, first in a contrast. But these distinctions are not always observed.

Primum docent esse deōs, deinde quāles sint, tum mundum ab iis administrārī, postrēmō cōsulere eōs rēbus hūmānis, C., *N.D.*, II. 1, 3 ; *first, they teach us that there are gods, next of what nature they are, then that the world is ruled by them, finally, that they take thought for human affairs*. *Primō Stōicōrum mōre agāmus, deinde nostrō institūtō vagābimur*, C., *Tusc.*, III. 6, 18 ; *let us treat the subject at first after the manner of the Stoics, afterwards we will ramble after our own fashion*.

B.

1. Multiplication of the Predicate.

326. The Multiplication of the Predicate requires no further rules than those that have been given in the general doctrine of Concord.

2. Qualification of the Predicate.

327. The Qualification of the Predicate may be regarded as an External or an Internal change :

I. External change : combination with an object.

1. Direct Object, Accusative. 2. Indirect Object, Dative.

II. Internal change : combination with an attribute which may be in the form of

1. The Genitive case. 3. Preposition with a case.
2. The Ablative. 4. An Adverb.

NOTE.—The Infinitive forms (Infinitive, Gerund, Gerundive, and Supine) appear now as objects, now as attributes, and require a separate treatment.

I. External Change.

Accusative.

The great function of the Accusative is to form temporary compounds with the verb, as the great function of the Genitive is to form temporary compounds with the noun. Beyond this statement everything is more or less extra-grammatical, and sharp subdivisions are often unsatisfactory. Still it may be said that

328. The Accusative is the case of the Direct Object.

The Direct Object is the object which defines directly the action of the verb.

REMARK.—The Dative defines indirectly because it involves an Accusative ; and the Genitive with the verb depends upon the nominal idea contained in the verb.

1. (a) The Object may be contained in the verb (Inner Object, Object Effected) :

Deus mundum creavit, God made a creation—the universe.

(b) Akin to this is the Accusative of Extent :

À rectâ conscientiâ transversum ungulam nō oportet discedere, C., Att., XIII. 20, 4 ; one ought not to swerve a nailbreadth from a right conscience. Decem annis (Troia) oppugnata est, L., v. 4, 11 ; ten years was Troy besieged. Maximam partem lacte vivunt, CAES., B.G., IV. 1, 8 ; for the most part they live on milk.

2. The object may be distinct from the verb (Outer Object, Object Affected) :

Deus mundum gubernat, God steers the universe.

General View of the Accusative.

329. I. Inner Object: Object Effected:

Cognate Accusative.

Accusative of Extent.

1. In Space.

2. In Time.

3. In Degree.

Terminal Accusative (Point Reached).

II. Outer Object: Object Affected:

1. Whole.

2. Part (so-called Greek Accusative).

III. Inner and Outer Objects combined:

1. Asking and Teaching.

2. Making and Taking.

IV. Accusative as the most general form of the object (object created or called up by the mind):

1. In Exclamations.

2. Accusative and Infinitive.

DIRECT OBJECT (Inner and Outer).

NOTE.—The Accusative is the object reached by the verb. This object is either in apposition to the result of the action of the verb, and then it is called the Inner Object or Object Effected; or it is in attribution to the result of the action, and then it is said to be the Outer Object or Object Affected. The Inner Object is sometimes called the Voluntary Accusative, because it is already contained in the verb; the Outer Object is sometimes called the Necessary Accusative, because it is needed to define the character of the action; both verb and substantive contribute to the result; compare *hominem caedere* (occidere), *to slay a man* (Object Affected), with *homicidium facere* (Cf. QUINT., v. 9, 9), *to commit manslaughter* (Object Effected).

330. Active Transitive Verbs take the Accusative case:

Romulus Urbem Rōmam condidit, Cf. C., Div., i. 17, 30; *Romulus founded the City of Rome.* (Object Effected.)

[*Mēns*] *regit corpus*, C., Rep., vi. 24, 28; *mind governs body.* (Object Affected.)

REMARK.—Many verbs of Emotion which are intrans. in English are trans. in Latin, as: *dolēre*, *to grieve* (for); *dēspērāre*, *to despair* (of); *horrēre*, *to shudder* (at); *mirārī*, *to wonder* (at); *ridēre*, *to laugh* (at).

Honōrēs dēspērānt, C., Cat., ii. 9, 19; *they despair of honors* (give them up in despair). *Necāta est Vitia quod filii necem flāvissēt* (541), Tac., Ann., vi. 10, 1; *Vitia was executed for having wept* (for) *her son's execution.* *Cōnsēcia mēns rēcti Fāmae mendācia risit*, Ov., F., iv. 311; *conscious of right, her soul* (but) *laughed* (at) *the falsehoods of Rumor.*

NOTE.—1. From the definition of transitive given above (XII, n.) it will be seen that this traditional rule reverses the poles; it is retained merely for practical purposes.

2. This Acc. with verbs of Emotion is very rare in early Latin, and is not widely extended even in the classical period. With most verbs an Abl. of Cause or a prepositional phrase is much more common, as: *Cūr dē suā virtūte dēspērārent?* CAES., *B.G.*, I. 40, 4.

3. The Acc. with verbal substantives is confined to PLAUTUS: *quid tibi nō tēctiōst, mendicōe homō?* *Aul.*, 423.

4. The Acc. with verbal adjectives in -undus is rare and mainly post-classical: *Hæc prope cōtitiōnibundus circumfēbat hominēs*, L., III. 47, 2.

331. Verbs compounded with the prepositions *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *praeter*, *sub*, *subter*, *super*, and *trāns*, which become transitive, take the Accusative.

All with *circum*, *per*, *praeter*, *trāns*, and *subter*.

Many with *ad*, *in*, and *super*.

Some with *ante*, *con*, *inter*, *ob*, and *sub*. See 347.

Pythagorās Persarū magōs adiit, C., *Fin.*, v. 29, 87; *Pythagoras applied to (consulted) the Persian magi*. *Stella Veneris antegreditur solem*, C., *N.D.*, II. 20, 53; *the star Venus goes in advance of the sun*. *Omnes Domitium circumstant*, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 20, 5; *all surround Domitius*. *Eam, si opus esse vidēbitur, ipse conveniam*, C., *Fam.*, v. II, 2; *I will go to see her, myself, if it shall seem expedient*. *Convivia cum patre nōn infēbat*, C., *Rosc.Am.*, 18, 52; *he would not go to banquets with his father*. *Fretum, quod Naupactum et Patrās interfuit*, L., XXVII. 29, 9; *the strait that flows between Naupactus and Patrae*. *Alexander tertio et tricesimo annō mortem obiit*, C., *Ph.*, v. 17, 48; *Alexander died in his thirty-third year*. *Caesar omnem agrum Picenum percurrit*, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 15, 1; *Caesar traversed rapidly all the Picenian district*. [*Populus*] *solet dignōs praeterire*, C., *Planc.*, 3, 8; *the people is wont to pass by the worthy*. *Epaminōndās poenam subit*, Cf. NEP., xv. 8, 2; *Epaminondas submitted to the punishment*. *Criminum vim subterfugere nullō modō poterat*, C., *Verr.*, I. 3, 8; *he could in no way evade the force of the charges*. *Rōmāni quinās mūrī supervidēbant*, L., XXXII. 24, 5; *the Romans marched over the ruins of the wall*. *Crassus Euphratē nullā belli causā trānsiit*, Cf. C., *Fin.*, III. 22, 75; *Crassus crossed the Euphrates without any cause for war*.

REMARKS.—1. If the simple verb is trans., it can take two Accusatives: *Equitum magnam partem flūmen trānsiit*, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 55, 1; *he threw a great part of the cavalry across the river*.

2. With many of these verbs the preposition may be repeated; but never *circum*: *Cōpiās trānsiit Rhodanum*, or *trāns Rhodanum*, *he threw his troops across the Rhone*.

3. Sometimes a difference of signification is caused by the addition of the preposition:

Adire ad aliquem, to go to a man; adire aliquem, to apply to (to consult) a man.

INNER OBJECT.

332. Any verb can take an Accusative of the Inner Object, when that object serves to define more narrowly or to explain more fully the contents of the verb.

The most common form of this object is a neuter pronoun or adjective.

The most striking form is the so-called Cognate Accusative.

333. 1. Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives are often used to define or modify the substantive notion that lies in the verb.

Xenophōn eadem fersē peccat, C., N.D., I. 12, 31; Xenophon makes very much the same mistakes. Vellem equidem idem possem gloriārī quod Cyrus, C., Cat.M., 10, 32; for my part I could wish that it were in my power to make the same boast as Cyrus.

With trans. verbs an Acc. of the person can be employed besides:

Discipulis id unum moneō ut praeceptōrēs suīs nōn minus quam ipsa studia ament, QUINT., II. 9, 1; I give pupils this one piece of advice, that they love their teachers no less than their studies themselves.

REMARKS.—1. The usage is best felt by comparing the familiar English *it* after intrans. verbs, “to walk it, to foot it,” etc., where “it” represents the substantive that lies in “walk, foot,” etc.

2. In many cases the feeling of the case is lost to the consciousness, so especially with the interrogative *quid*, which has almost the force of *cur*. *Quid ridēs? what (laughter) are you laughing = what means your laughter?*

Id nō ad tē, si quid vellēs, vēnimus, PL., M.G., 1158; that's why we have come to you, to see if you wanted anything.

NOTES.—1. With verbs of Emotion this Acc. gives the ground of the emotion:

Utrumque laetor (I have a double gladness, I am doubly glad), et sine dolore tē fuisse et animō valuisse, C., Fam., VII. 1, 1. Laetae exclamant: vēnit! id quod (in this that, for this that) mē repente aspexerant, TER., Hec., 368.

From this arises the causal force of *quod*, in *that = because*.

2. Occasionally, but at all periods, the relative is used thus, to facilitate connection with a demonstrative clause:

Quae hominēs arant (what men do in the way of plowing, etc.) nāvīgant, aedificant, omnia virtūtī pārent, S., C., 2, 7. Id ipsum quod maneam in vitā (in the very fact of my remaining in life) peccāre mē [existimō], C., Fam., IV. 13, 2.

2. Cognate Accusative.—When the dependent word is of the same origin or of kindred meaning with the verb, it is called the Cognate Accusative, and usually has an attribute

Faciam ut mei memineris dum vitam vivas, PL., *Pers.*, 494; *I'll make you think of me the longest day you live.* *Mirum atque inescitum somniavi* *somnium*, PL., *Rud.*, 597; *a marvellous and uncanny dream I've dreamed.* *Iuravi verissimum ius iurandum*, C., *Fam.*, v. 2, 7; *I swore the truest of oaths.*

REMARK.—After the analogy of the Cognate Acc. are many phraseological usages, such as *rem certare*, *to fight a case*; *foedus ferire*, *to make a treaty* (compare, *to strike a bargain*); *ius respondere*, *to render an opinion*; *causam vincere*, *to win a case*, etc. Also the phrases with *ire*: *exsequia ire*, *to attend a funeral*; *infamia ire*, *to deny*, etc.

NOTES.—1. The omission of the attribute is found most often in legal phraseology, proverbs, and the like:

Malūrum nemō servitūtem servivit, C., *Top.*, 6, 29; *of our ancestors no one ever slaved (what you would call) a slavery.* *Si servus furtum faxit noxiame noxit*, XII. *Tub.*

2. When the Cognate Acc. is replaced by a word of similar meaning, but of a different root, the effect is much the same as when an adjective is employed with the normal Accusative. This usage, however, is rare, and mainly poetical.

Tertium iam aetatem hominum (Nestor) vivebat, C., *Cat. M.*, 10, 31 (reading doubtful). *Omne militabitur bellum*, H., *Epod.*, 1, 23.

3. Interesting extensions are found in the poets, and rarely in prose.

Qui Curio simulant et Bacchaniā vivunt, JUV., II. 3. *Nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur*, H., *Ep.*, II. 2, 125.

4. Instead of the Inner Acc. the Abl. is occasionally found: *lapidibus plueri*, *to rain stones*; *sanguine sudare*, *to sweat blood*.

Herculis simulacrum multo sudore mansvit, C., *Div.*, I. 34, 74; *the statue of Hercules ran freely with sweat.*

5. Verbs of Smell and Taste have the Inner Object, which is an extension of the Cognate variety.

Piscis sapit ipsum mare, Cf. SEN., *N. Q.*, III. 18, 2; *the fish tastes of the very sea.* *Nōn omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica*, PL., *Most.*, 42; *it is not every one can smell of foreign perfumes.*

6. A poetical and post-classical construction is that which makes a substantival neuter adjective the object of a verb. This occurs chiefly with verbs of sound: *nec mortale sonans*, V., *A.*, VI. 50; *magna sonaturum*, H., *S.*, I. 4, 44. Yet bolder is *nec vox hominem sonat*, V., *A.*, I. 328. A verb of sight is found in *tam cernis acutum*, H., *S.*, I. 3, 26. Cf. *dulce ridentem*, H., *O.*, I. 22, 22.

Accusative of Extent.

The Accusative of Extent has to do with Degree, Space, or Time.

334. The Accusative of Extent in Degree is confined to neuter adjectives and pronouns used substantively, *multum*, *plūs*, *tantum*, *quantum*, etc.

Si mē amās tantum quantum profectō amās, C., *Att.*, II. 20, 5; *if you love me as much as in fact you do love me.*

REMARKS.—1. The number of adjectives and pronouns so used is large, and in many cases the form is felt more as an adverb than as a substantive.

2. Here belong the adverbial Accusatives *tuam, etc., partem, vicem*, which occur occasionally at all periods.

335. The Accusative of Extent in Space is used properly only with words that involve a notion of space. When space is not involved in the governing word the idea of extent is given by the use of *per, through*.

Tabulae, distantiae inter se binos pedes, in solo collocantur, CAES., *B.G.*, VII. 23, 1; *beams two feet apart are planted in the ground*. *Arctae conscientiae transversum unguem non oportet discedere*, C. *Att.*, XIII. 20, 4 (328, b). *Equitae per oram maritimam dispositi sunt*, Cf. CAES., *B.C.*, III. 24, 4; *cavalry were posted along the sea shore*. *Phoebidas iter per Thebas [fecit]*, NEP., XVI. 1, 2; *Phoebidas marched through Thebes*. *Militae aggerem latum pedes trecentis triginta altum pedes octoginta extruxerunt*, CAES., *B.G.*, VII. 24, 1; *the soldiers raised an embankment three hundred and thirty feet wide (and) eighty feet high*.

REMARKS.—1. The adjectives in most common use with this Accusative are *longus, long, latus, wide, altus, deep, high*. *Thickness*, which was indicated in early times by *crassus*, is expressed by phrases with *crassitudo*. Similarly occur phrases with *magnitudo, longitudo, latitudo, altitudo*. *Profundus, deep*, never occurs with the Accusative.

2. With *abesse* and *distare*, an Abl. of Measure may also be used:

Milibus passuum quattuor et viginti abesse, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 41, 5; *to be twenty-four miles from....*

NOTE.—When the point of reference is taken for granted, *ab (ē)* with the Abl. is occasionally used; but only by CAESAR and LIVY. Here it has been suggested that *ab* is used adverbially, and the Abl. is one of Measure.

(*Hostes*) *ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt*, CAES., *B.G.*, II. 7, 3; *the enemy pitched their camp less than two miles off*.

336. The Accusative of Extent in Time accompanies the verb, either with or without *per*, in answer to the question, *How long?*

Duodequadragesimo anno tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, C., Tusc., v. 20, 57; *thirty-eight years was Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse*. (*Gorgias*) *centum et novem vixit anno*, QUINT., III. 1, 9 (233, n. 2). *Ludi per decem dies facti sunt*, C., *Cat.*, III. 8, 20; *games were performed for ten days*. *Est mecum per diem totum*, PLIN., *Ep.*, I. 16, 7; *he is with me the livelong day*. *Sedet aeternumque sedebit infelix Theseus*, V., *A.*, VI. 617; *there sits and shall forever sit unhappy Theseus*.

REMARKS.—1. In giving definite numbers with *iam*, *iam diu*, *iam dudum*, etc., the Latin often employs the ordinal where the English prefers the cardinal. Compare the Ablative of Measure (408).

Mithridatē annum iam tertium et vicesimum regnat, C., *Imp.*, 3, 7 (280).

2. *Per* with the Acc. is frequently used like the Abl. of Time Within Which. *Per illa tempora* = *illis temporibus*, *in those times*.

So especially with the negative :

Nulla res per triennium nisi ad nūtum istius iudicata est, C., *Verr.*, 1. 5. 18 ; *no matter was decided during (in) the three years except at his beck*.

3. With an Aoristic tense the dating point is given by *abhinc*, which usually precedes the temporal designation.

Abhinc annō factumst sēdēim, Pl., *Cas.*, 39 ; *'twas done sixteen years ago*. *Dēmōsthēnēs abhinc annō prope trecentōs fuit*, C., *Div.*, II. 57, 118 ; *Demothenes lived nearly three hundred years ago*.

The use of an Acc. with an Aoristic tense without a dating word, like *abhinc*, is very rare and doubtful. *Cas.*, B. G., II. 35, 4, has been emended.

4. *Nātus*, *old (born)*, seems to be an exception to R. 3, but it is only an apparent one, as the dating point is involved in the verb with which it is construed. For various constructions with *nātus*, see 296, R. 5.

Puer decem annō nātus est, *the boy is ten years old*. *Quadrīgintā annōs nātus regnāre [coepit]*, C., *Div.*, I. 23, 46 ; *(he was) forty years old (when) he began to reign*.

NOTES.—1. The use of the indefinite substantival adjective is rare. *PLAUTUS* uses *sempternum*, *VERGIL* introduces *aeternum* (see example above), while *perpetuum* does not appear until *ARISTOTELIS*.

2. Here belong the phraseological uses *id temporis*, *id aetatis*, which belonged to the popular speech, and never became firmly rooted in literature. Thus *CICERO* rarely uses them, except in his earliest works and his letters. *Id genus* is used after the same general analogy, but is not temporal. This occurs in *CICERO* but once, *Att.*, XIII. 12, 3. *CAESAR* never uses any of these forms.

3. Poetical and rare is the extension which makes the Accusative of Extent the subject of a passive verb.

Nunc tertia vivitur aetās, Ov., *M.*, XII. 188 = *nunc tertiam vivitur aetatem*. *Tōta mihi dormitur hiema*, Mart., XIII. 59, 1 = *tōtam dormiō hiemem*.

Normally the verb becomes impersonal or is regularly used with a proper subject, and the Accusative of Extent is unchanged : [*Bellum*] *quō duodecimum annum Italia urbatur*, L., XXVII. 39, 9.

Accusative of the Local Object.

Terminal Accusative.

337. The activity of a verb may be defined by the Point Reached. Hence the rule : Names of Towns and small Islands, when used as limits of Motion Whither, are put in the Accusative.

So also *rūs*, *into the country*, *domum*, *domōa*, *home*.

Missi legati Athenās sunt, L., III. 31, 8; *envoys were sent to Athens*. *Latōna cōfugit Delum*, Cf. C., Verr., I. 18, 48; *Latona took refuge in Delos*. *Ego rūs ibi atque ibi mansēbō*, TER., *Eun.*, 216; *I shall go to the country and stay there*. *Innumerābiles (philosophi) numquam domum revertarunt*, C., *Tusc.*, v. 37, 107; *innumerable philosophers never returned home*.

REMARKS.—1. Countries and large islands being looked upon as areas, and not as points, require prepositions, such as : *in*, *into*; *ad*, *to*; *versus*, *-ward*; in *Graeciam profecti*, *to set out for Greece*.

2. When *urbem*, *city*, or *oppidum*, *town*, precedes the name of the city or town, the idea of area is emphasized, and the preposition *in* or *ad* is prefixed; if *urbem* or *oppidum* follows, *in* or *ad* may be omitted: *In (ad) oppidum Cirtam, to, in (at) the town (of) Cirta*.

When *urbem* or *oppidum* is qualified by an adjective, it regularly follows the name of the town, and has the preposition:

Jugurtha Thalam pervēnit in oppidum māgnū et opulentum, S., *Jug.*, 75, 1; *Jugurtha arrived at Thala, a great and wealthy town*.

3. *Domum*, with a possessive pronoun, or Gen., may mean *house* as well as *home*, and accordingly may or may not have *in* before it: *domum meam*, or, *in domum meam, to my house*; *domum Pompēii*, or, *in domum Pompēii, to Pompey's house*; also *domum ad Pompēium*. Otherwise: *in māgnificam domum venire, to come into a grand house*.

4. *Ad* means *to the neighborhood of*, often *before*, of military operations. *Ad Mutinam, to the neighborhood (siege of) Mutina (Modena)*.

5. The simple Acc. will suffice even for *extent*:

Omnis illa mūnicipia, quae sunt a Vibōne Brundisium, C., *Planc.*, 41, 97; *all the free towns from Vibo to Brundisium*.

6. Motion *to a place* embraces all the local designations:

Phalara in sinum Maliacum prōcesserat, L., xxxv. 43, 8; *he had advanced to Phalara on the Malia Gulf*. *Tarentum in Italiam inferiōrem profecti*, *to set out for Tarentum in Lower Italy*.

NOTES.—1. The omission of the preposition before countries and large islands is poetical and post-classical. CAESAR shows such omission with *Aegyptus* only, CICERO not at all.

2. Poets and later prose writers extend the Acc. also to names of peoples and streams. Beginnings of this are seen in CICERO: *cum Bosphorum cōnfūgisset*, *Mur.*, 16, 34.

3. The insertion of the preposition with names of towns and small islands is rare in good prose, but is always legitimate when the preposition is to be emphasized.

4. The use of *flasque* with this Acc. to emphasize the continuity of the motion is found first in TERENCE, occasionally in CICERO. From LUVY on it spreads and is used also with other local designations.

5. Verbal substantives are also occasionally followed by this Accusative: *Reditus Rōmam*, C., *Ph.*, II. 42, 106; *return to Rome*.

OUTER OBJECT.

Accusative of Respect.

338. The Accusative of the object affected sometimes specifies that *in respect to which* the statement of a passive or intransitive verb, or an adjective, applies. There are two varieties :

1. *Definite* : The Accusative of the part affected.

Perussa novæ mentem formidine, V., G., IV. 357 ; *her mind stricken with a new dread*. *Iam vulgatum ætis quoque sancius pectus*, QUINT., IX. 3, 17 ; *by this time "breast-wounded" is actually become a common newspaper phrase*.

2. *Indefinite* : *cetera, alia, reliqua, omnia, pleraque, cuncta* ; *in other respects, in all respects, in most respects*.

Cetera adsentior Crasso, C., Or., I. 9, 35 ; *in all other points I agree with Crassus*. *Omnia Mercurio similia*, V., A., IV. 558 ; *in all respects like unto Mercury*.

NOTES.—1. This is commonly called the Greek Accusative, because it is so much more common in Greek, and because its extension in Latin is due to Greek influence. The first variety is very rare in early Latin ; introduced into prose by SALLUST, it is extended in LIVY, but in both is applied usually to wounds. It is much more common in the poets. Of the second variety *cetera* is found here and there at all periods ; the others are very rare. Good prose uses the Ablative for the first variety, and for the second, *ad cetera*, *in ceteris*, *per cetera*, etc.

2. Different is the Accusative with *induo*, *I don* ; *exuo*, *I doff* ; *cingo*, *I gird on myself*, and other verbs of *clothing* and *undressing*, as well as *passives*, where the Subject is also the Agent ; in which verbs the reflexive or middle signification is retained. These uses are poetical or post-classical.

Inutile ferrum cingitur, V., A., II. 510 ; *he girds on (himself) a useless blade*. *Loricam induitur fidemque accingitur ense*, V., A., VII. 640 ; *he dons a corselet and begirds himself with his trusty glaive*. (*Arminius*) *impetu equi pervasit oblitus faciem suâ crude nâ noceretur*, TAC., Ann. II. 17, 7 ; *Hermann pushed his way through, thanks to the onset of his charger, having smeared his face with his own gore, to keep from being recognized*.

DOUBLE ACCUSATIVE (Inner and Outer).

When two Accusatives depend on the same verb, one is the Inner and the other the Outer object. Theoretically any combination of Inner and Outer objects is allowable ; practically the language has restricted its usage to varieties *a* and *b*.

339. (a) Active verbs signifying to Inquire, to Require, to Teach, and *cēlāre*, *to conceal*, take two Accusatives, one of the Person, and the other of the Thing.

Pusionem quendam Socratis interrogat quaedam geometrica, C., Tusc., I. 24, 57 ; *Socrates asks an urchin sundry questions in geometry*. *Caesar Aeduū frumentum flagitabat*, CAES., B.G., I. 16, 1 ; *Caesar kept demanding the corn of the Aedui*. *Quid nunc tē, aine, litteras doceam ?* (265), C., Pis., 30, 73 ; *why should I now give you a lesson in literature*,

you donkey ? Nōn tē cōlāvī sermōnem Ampī, C., Fam., II. 16, 8, I did not keep you in the dark about my talk with Ampius.

REMARKS.—1. The expressions vary a good deal. Observe :

This then is not the only way,	<i>Ptēcō, I claim,</i> and <i>flāgitā,</i>
For it is also right to say,	And always <i>petō, pōstulō,</i>
Doctrē and cōlāre dē,	Take <i>aliquid ab aliquō,</i>
Interrogāre dē quā rē.	While <i>quārō</i> takes <i>ex, ab, dē, quō.</i>

Adherbal Rōmam lēgātōs miserat, qui senātum docērent dē caede frātis, S., Jug., 13, 8 ; Adherbal had sent envoys to Rome to inform the senate of the murder of his brother. Bassus noster mē dē hōc librō cōlāvit, C., Fam., VII. 20, 8 ; our friend Bassus has kept me in the dark about this book. Aquam & pūmice nunc pōstulās, PL., Pers., 41 ; you are now asking water of a pumice-stone (blood of a turnip).

2. With *doceō* the Abl. of the Instrument is also used : *doceōre fidibus, equō, to teach the lyre, to teach riding ;* with *erudire*, the Abl., in with the Abl. or (rarely) *dē*. *Doctus* and *eruditus* generally take the Abl. : *Doctus Graecis litteris, a good Grecian.*

3. With *cōlāri* the Acc. of the Thing becomes the subject, and the Acc. of the Person is retained ; or the Acc. of the Person is made the subject, and instead of the Acc. of the Thing, *dē* with the Abl. is used.

NOTES.—1. There is a great deal of difference in the relative frequency of these verbs. So *doceō* and its compounds, *rogō, pōcō, reptōcō, cōlō,* are common ; *interrogō, ūrō, expōcō, pōstulō, flāgitō, cōnsulō,* are rare, *exigō* (in passive), *percontor*, are ante-classical and post-classical. So, too, the classical Latin in general avoids two Accusatives, unless one is a neuter pronoun.

2. The construction with *ab*, with verbs of Requiring, is much more common than the double Acc., and in some cases is necessary ; so, too, the construction with *dē* after verbs of Inquiring.

3. Other verbs of teaching than *doceō* and its compounds, and *erudire*, always have *dē* until late Latin, as *instruere*, etc. So *doceōre*, when it means *to inform*.

4. The Passive form, with the Nom. of the Person and the Acc. of the Thing, is sparingly used. *Discere* is the prose word for *docēri*, except that the past participle *doctus* is classical but rare.

Mōtū doctōri gaudet Iōnicōs mātūra virgō, H., O., III. 6, 21 ; the rare ripe maid delights to learn Ionic dances. Vir omnēs belli artēs edoctus, L., xxv. 40, 5 ; one who had learned (been taught) thoroughly all the arts of war.

340. (b) Verbs of Naming, Making, Taking, Choosing, Showing, may have two Accusatives of the same Person or Thing :

[*Iram*] *bene Ennius initium dixit insāniae, C., Tusc., IV. 23, 52 ; well did Ennius call anger the beginning of madness. Ancum Mārcium rēgem populus creāvit, L., I. 32, 1 ; the people made Ancus Marcius king. Catō Valerium Flaccum habuit collēgam, Cf. NEP., XXIV. 1, 2 ; Cato had Valerius Flaccus (as) colleague. Eum simillimum dēō iudicō, C., Marc., 3, 8 ; I judge him (to be) very like unto a god. Athēniēnsibus Pythia praecēpit ut*

Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent, NEP., i. 1, 3; *the Pythia instructed the Athenians to take Miltiades (as) their commander*. *Praestis tē cum qui mihi es cognitus*, C., *Fam.*, i. 6, 2; *show yourself the man that I know you to be*. *Quem intellegimus divitem?* C., *Par.*, vi. 1, 42; *whom do we understand by the rich man?*

REMARKS.—1. The Double Acc. is turned into the Double Nom. with the Passive (206). *Reddō*, *I render*, is not used in the Passive, but, instead thereof, *fiō*, *I become*.

Habēs, with two Accusatives, commonly means to *have*; in the sense of *hold*, *regard*, other turns are used; usually *prō*.

Utrum prō ancillā mē habēs an prō filiā? PL., *Pers.*, 341; *do you look upon me as a maid-servant or as a daughter?*

Similarly *habere servōrum locō*, (in) *numērō deōrum*, to *regard as slaves*, as *gods*.

2. With verbs of Taking and Choosing the *end* is indicated by the Dat. or *ad* with Accusative.

(*Rōmulus*) *trecentōs armātōs ad cōstōdiā corporis habuit*, L., i. 15, 8; *Romulus had three hundred armed men as a body-guard*.

341. (c) Double Accusatives, where one is the cognate, are very uncommon:

Tē bonās precēs precor, CATO, *R.R.*, i. 3, 4. *Tam tē bāsia multa bāsifere vēsānō satis et super* Catullōst, CAT., vii. 9.

NOTES.—1. Curious extensions occasionally occur:

Idem fīlīs iūrandum adigit Afrānium, CAES., *B.C.*, i. 76.

2. In early Latin frequently, and in later times occasionally, the Inner object is given by a neuter pronoun, in the simplest form. *Quid mē vis?* *what do you want of me? what do you want me for?* So with *prohibere*; also with *iubere* (once in CICERO and CAESAR), *admonere*, etc.

Neque mē Iūpiter neque dī omnēs id prohibēbunt, PL., *Am.*, 1051. *Litterae quae tē aliquid iubērent*, C., *Fam.*, xiii. 26, 3.

342. (d) In early Latin we find cases of two Accusatives with a single verb, where the verb forms a single phrase with one of the Accusatives, and the second Accusative is the object of the phrase: *animum advertere*, to *perceive*; *lūdōs facere*, to *make game of*; *manum iniocere*, to *lay hands on*, etc. In classical Latin these phrases have been usually, where possible, formed into a single word: *animadvertere*, *iudificari*.

Animum advertit Gracchus in cōtione Pisonem stantem, C., *Tusc.*, iii. 20, 48; *Gracchus perceived Piso standing in the assembly*.

NOTE.—On the Double Accusative with compound verbs, see 331, R. 1.

ACCUSATIVE AS A GENERAL OBJECTIVE CASE.

343. The Accusative as the Objective Case generally is used as an object of Thought, Perception, Emotion; an ob-

ject created by the mind, evoked or deprecated by the will.
Hence the use of the Accusative :

- (a) In Exclamations. (b) With the Infinitive.

1. The Accusative is used in Exclamations as the general object of Thought, Perception, or Emotion :

Mis miserum, C., *Fam.*, xiv. 1, 1 ; *poor me !* **Mis caecum qui haec ante non viderim**, C., *Att.*, x. 10, 1 ; *blind me ! not to have seen all this before.*

So in Exclamatory Questions :

Quis mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti ? H., *Ep.*, i. 5, 12 ; *what (is the object of) fortune to me if I'm not allowed to enjoy it ?*

Interjections are used :

Hec mis miserum ! *Alas ! poor me !* **O miseris hominum mentes, O pectora caeca**, LUCR., II. 14 ; *oh, the wretched minds of men, oh, the blind hearts !*

So, in apposition to a sentence, see 324.

NOTES.—1. **O** with the Voc. is an address ; with the Nom. a characteristic ; with the Acc. an object of emotion.

2. **Em**, *Lo !* and **Ecoe**, *Lo here !* have the Acc. in the earlier language :

Em tibi hominem ! PL., *Astin.*, 880 ; *here's your man !* **Ecoe mis !** PL., *Ep.*, 680 ; *here am I !*

So **ecum**, **illum**, **ecum**, **ecillam**, in comic poetry.

Ecoe takes only the Nom. in classical Latin. Distinguish between **em** and **en**, the latter of which, in the sense *lo !* does not appear until CICERO's time, and takes the Nominative.

Pro takes the Vocative : **Pro di immortales !** *Ye immortal gods !* The Accusative occurs in : **Pro deum atque hominum fidem !** C., *Tusc.*, v. 16, 48 ; *for heaven's sake !* and similar phrases.

Ei (*hei*)! and **Vae**! take the Dative.

Ei mihi ! *Ah me !* **Vae victis !** *Woe to the conquered !*

2. The Accusative and the Infinitive are combined so as to present the notion of Subject and Predicate as an object of thought or perception (527). Hence the Accusative with the Infinitive is used :

(a) In Exclamations. (See 534.)

(b) As an Object. (See 527.)

(c) As a Subject. (See 535.)

DATIVE.

344. The Dative is the case of the Indirect Object, and always involves a Direct Object, which may be contained in the verb or expressed by the complex of verb and object.

Nēmō errat nisi sibi, SEN., *E.M.*, 94, 54; *no one errs* (makes mistakes) *to (for) himself alone*. *Nōn omnibus dormiō*, C., *Fam.*, VII. 24, 1; *it is not for everybody that I am asleep*. *Tibi exercitum patria prō se dedit*, C., *Ph.*, XIII. 6, 14; *your country gave you an army for its own defence*. *Mulier sibi felicitior quam viris*, C., *Ph.*, v. 4, 11.

NOTE.—In English the form of the Indirect Object is the same as that of the Direct: "He showed *me* (Dat.) a pure river;" "he showed *me* (Acc.) to the priest." Originally a case of Personal Interest, it is used freely of Personified Things, sparingly of Local Relations, and this despite the fact that Locative and Dative are blended in the First and Third Declensions. If a Locative, the Dative is a sentient Locative.

Dative with Transitive Verbs.

345. The Indirect Object is put in the Dative with Transitive verbs, which already have a Direct Object in the Accusative. Translation, *to; for, from*. This Accusative becomes the Nominative of the Passive. The Dative depends on the complex.

Active Form :

To : Facile omnes, quom valēmus, recta cōsilia aegrotis damus, TER., *And.*, 309; *readily all of us, when well, give good counsel to the sick*.

For : Frangam tibi crura manūque simul, MART., XI. 58, 10; *I'd break the barber's legs for him and hands at once*.

FROM : Somnum mihi [adēmit], C., *Att.*, II. 16, 1; *it took my sleep away from me*.

Passive Form :

Mercede mihi glōria datur, OV., *F.*, III. 389; *let glory be given to me as a reward*. *Immeritis franguntur crura caballis*, JUV., x, 60; *the innocent hacks get their legs broken for them*. *Arma [adimuntur] militibus*, L., XXII. 44, 6; *the soldiers have their arms taken from them*. *Domus pulchra dominis aedificatur nōn mīribus*, Cf. C., *N.D.*, III. 10, 28; *a handsome house is built for its owners, not for the mice*.

REMARKS.—I. These constructions are found with more or less frequency at all periods. But the Dat. with verbs of Taking Away, Prohibiting, and the like, is mostly confined to poetry and later prose. The translation *from* is merely approximate, instead of *for*. When the idea of Personal Interest is not involved, the Abl. is necessary.

Is frater, qui eripuit frārem carere, nōn potuit eripere frē, SEN., *Dial.*, XI. 14, 4.

A good example of a play on construction is PL., *Aul.*, 635 :

St. Nihil equidem tibi abstuli. EU. *At illud quod tibi abstuleris cedo*.

2. The translation *For* is nearer the Dat. than *To*. It is the regular

form when the Acc. is that of the object *effected*; when it is that of the object *affected* the translation is more often *to*; but *for* (*in defence of*) is *prō*: *prō patriā mori*, *to die for one's country*. *To* (*with a view to*) is *ad* or *in*, and when the idea of motion is involved, the preposition must be used, even with *dare*, which gives its name to the Dative:

Litterās alicui dare, *to give one a letter* (to carry or to have).

Litterās ad aliquem dare, *to indite a letter to one*.

Rogās ut meā tibi scripta mittam, C., *Fam.*, i. 9, 23; *you ask me to send you my writings* (you wish to have them). *Librīs iam pridem ad tē misissem si eas edendīs putāsem*, C., *Fam.*, i. 9, 23; *I should have sent the books to you long since if I had thought they ought to be published*.

Dative with Intransitive Verbs.

346. The Indirect Object is put in the Dative with many Intransitive Verbs of Advantage or Disadvantage, Yielding and Resisting, Pleasure and Displeasure, Bidding and Forbidding.

Fuit mirificus in Crassō pudor, qui tamen nōn obesset eius orātiōni, C., *Or.*, i. 26, 122; *Crassus had a marvellous modesty, not, however, such as to be a bar to the effectiveness of his oratory*. *Ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget*, C., *Tusc.*, iv. 18, 42; *weakness gives free course to itself*. *Probus invidet nemini*, C., *Tim.*, 3, 9; *your upright man cherishes envy to no one*. *Catiline litterās mittit sē fortunae cedere*, S., *C.*, 34, 2; *Catiline writes that he gives way to fortune*. *Diēs stultis quoque medārī solet*, C., *Fam.*, vii., 28, 3; *time is wont to prove a medicine even to fools*. *Moderārī et animō et orātiōni, est nōn mediocris ingenii*, C., *Q.F.*, i. ii. 13, 38; *to put bounds both to temper and to language is the work of no mean ability*. *Sic agam, ut ipse auctōri huius disciplinae placeat*, C., *Fin.*, i. 9, 29; *I will act as it seems good to the head of this school (of thought) himself*. [*Mundus*] *deō paret et huic oboediunt maria terraeque*, C., *Leg.*, iii. 1, 8; *the universe is obedient to God, and seas and lands harken unto him*. *Virtutū suorum satis crēdit*, Cf. S., *Iug.*, 106, 8; *he puts full confidence in the valor of his men*. *Illi poena, nobis libertās [appropinquat]*, C., *Ph.*, iv. 4, 10; *to him punishment, to us freedom, is drawing nigh*.

REMARKS.—I. Of course the passives of these verbs are used impersonally (208):

Qui invident egent, illis quibus invidetur, rem habent, Pl., *Truc.*, 745; *those who envy are the needy, those who are envied have the stuff*.

2. The verbs found with this Dat. in classical Latin are: *prōdesse*, *obesse*, *nocere*, *condūcti*, *expedit*; *assentiri*, *blandiri*, *cupere*, *favere*, *grātificari*, *grātulārī*, *ignoscere*, *indulgere*, *mōrīgerari*, *studere*, *suffragari*; *adversari*, *insidiari*, *invidere*, *irasci*, *maledicere*, *minari*, *minitari*, *obtretere*,

officere, refrāgāri, suscōnāre; cōdere, concōdere; resistere; auxiliāri, cōsulere, medārī, opitulārī, parcere, prōspicere; moderārī, temperāre (sibi); placāre, displicēre; auscultāre, imperāre, oboedire, obsequi, obtemperāre, pārēre, persuādēre, servire, suādēre; orādere, fidere, cōfidere, diffidēre, dēspērāre; accidit, contingit, evenit; libet, licet; appropinquāre, repugnāre. Also *nūbere, to marry* (of a woman); *supplicāre, to implore.*

NOTES.—1. Some other verbs are used occasionally in the same way, as *incommōdāre*, which CICERO uses once. Also, *dolēre*, with Dat. of suffering person, is found sometimes in CICERO, though it belongs rather to the Comic Poets.

2. Some of these words have also other constructions. These occur usually in ante-classical and post-classical Latin; if in classical Latin a different meaning is usually found in the new construction. Thus *indulgēre aliquid, to grant a thing, invidiāre alicui aliquid, obtrōctāre*, with Acc., *suādēre, persuādēre*, with Acc. of the Person, are post-classical and late; *moderārī*, with Acc., is found in LUCRETIUS and in Silver Latin; *temperāre*, meaning *mīx*, takes Acc. at all periods. *Fidēre, cōfidēre, diffidēre* are found also with Ablative.

Sometimes the personal interest is emphasized when the Dat. is employed, as over against the Accusative. So regularly with verbs of Fearing, as: *metuere aliquem, to dread some one*, but *metuere alicui, to fear for some one*; *cavēre alicui, to take precautions for some one*, but *cavēre aliquem* (also *dē, ab aliquo*), *to take precautions against some one*; *cavēre aliquā rē* (early), *to beware of a thing*. *Cōsulere aliquem, to consult a person*; *cōsulere alicui, to consult for a person*. On *convenire*, see 347, n. 2.

Noteworthy are the constructions of *invidiāre* and *vacāre*:

Invidiāre alicui (in) aliquā rē (Cic. uses prep.) } *to begrudge a man a thing.*
alicui aliquid (VERG., HOR., LIVY, etc.) }
alicuius rei (once in HORACE, S., II. 6, 84), *to begrudge a thing.*
(alicuius) alicui rei (common), *to envy something belonging to a man.*
Vacāre rei, to be at leisure for, to attend to } *a matter.*
rē, & rē, to be at leisure from }

Sometimes there is hardly any difference in meaning:

Comitor aliquem, I accompany a man; comitor alicui, I act as companion to a man; praestolor alicui (better) *or aliquem, I wait for.*

3. Some words with similar meanings take the Accusative; the most notable are: *aequāre, to be equal; decēre (to distinguish), to be becoming; dēficere, to be wanting; dēlectāre, to please; iuvāre, to be a help; iubēre, to order; laedere, to injure; and vetāre, to forbid.*

Eam picturam imitāti sunt multi, aequavit nemō, PLIN., N.H., XXXV. 11, 126; that style of painting many have imitated, none equalled. Fūma virtūs negligēta decet, OV., A.A., I. 509; a careless beauty is becoming to men. Mē diēs dēficiat, Cf. C., FERR., II. 21, 52; the day would fail me. Fortis fortuna adiuvat, TER., Ph., 203; fortune favors the brave.

TACITUS is the first to use *iubēre* with Dative; *Ann., IV. 72, etc.*

4. The Dat. use is often obscured by the absence of etymological translation. So *nūbere alicui, to marry a man* (to veil for him); *medārī alicui, to heal* (to take one's measures for) *a man; supplicāre, to beg* (to bow the knee to); *persuādēre, to persuade* (to make it sweet).

5. After the analogy of verbs the phrases *audientem esse, to hear*, i.e., *to obey, supplicem esse, to entreat, auctōrem esse, to advise, fidem habēre, to have faith in*, are also found with the Dative:

Si potest tibi dictō audiēns esse quisquam, C., FERR., I. 44, 114.

6. The poets are very free in their use of the Dat. with verbs of the same general

meaning as those given. So *sē miscēre*, to *mingle with*; *cōire*, *concurrere*, to *meet*; verbs of *contending*, as *contendere*, *bellāre*, *pugnāre*, *certāre*; verbs of *disagreement*, as *differre*, *discrepāre*, *distāre*, *dissentire*. Here belongs *haerēre* with the Dat., as V., A., IV. 73, which may, however, be a Locative construction.

Dative and Verbs Compounded with Prepositions.

347. Many verbs compounded with the prepositions *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, (*post*), *prae*, *sub*, and *super*, take the Dative, especially in moral relations.

Transitive Verbs have an Accusative case besides.

Plēbēs cōncta comitibz adfuit, C., *Planc.*, 8, 21; *the entire commonalty was present at the election.* *Omnis sēsus hominū multō antecellit sēnibus bēstiarū*, C., *N.D.*, II. 57, 145; *every sense of man is far superior to the senses of beasts.* (*Ennius*) *equi fortis et victōris senectūti comparat suam*, C., *Cat.M.*, 5, 14; *Ennius compares his (old age) to the old age of a gallant and winning steed.* *Imminent duo rēgēs tōti Asiae*, C., *Imp.*, 5, 12; *two kings are menaces to all Asia.* *Intares cōnscillis*, C., *Att.*, XIV. 22, 2; *you are in their councils, are privy to their plans.* *Piger ipse sibi obstat*, *Prov.* (311, 2). *Omnibus Druidibus praestitūus*, *CAES.*, *B.G.*, VI. 13, 8; *at the head of all the Druids is one man.* *Anatum ōva gallinīs saepe supponimus*, C., *N.D.*, II. 48, 124; *we often put ducks' eggs under hens (for them to hatch).* *Neque dēesse neque superesse rei publicae volū*, C. (*POLLIO*), *Fam.*, x. 33, 5; *no life that is not true to the state, no life that outlives the state's—that is my motto.*

REMARKS.—I. The Dat. is found, as a rule, only when these verbs are used in a transferred sense. In a local sense the preposition should be employed, although even classical Latin is not wholly consistent in this matter. In poetry and later prose the Dat. is extended even to the local signification. In early Latin the repetition of the preposition is the rule.

So *incumbere in gladium*, C., *Inv.*, II. 51, 154, *to fall upon one's sword.*

2. The principal intrans. verbs with the Dat. in classical Latin are:

Accōdere (*to join*, or, *to be added*; otherwise usually preposition *ad*); *accumbere* (once in *Cic.*); *adesse* (also with *ad*, *in*, and, in *PLAUT.*, *apud*); *adhaerēscere* (*ad* of local uses); *arridēre* (once in *Cic.*); *annuere* (occasionally with *Acc.*); *assentiri*; *assidēre*; *antecōdere* (also with *Acc.*); *antaire* (also with *Acc.*); *antecellere* (with *Acc.* from *LIVY* on); *congruere* (also with *cum*); *cōsentire* (also with *cum*); *cōstāre*; *convenire* (*to suit*; with *cum*, *to agree with*, especially in the phrase *convenit mihi cum aliquō*, *I agree with*); *illudere* (also with *Acc.* and occasionally in and *Acc.*); *impendēre* (with *Acc.* is archaic; occasionally *in*); *incōdere* (*SALL.*, *LIVY*, etc.); *incidere* (twice in *Cic.*; regularly *in*); *incubare* (but *incumbere* regularly with *in* or *ad*); *inesse* (once in *Cic.*); *inhaerēre* (occa-

sionally *ad* or *in* with Abl.) ; *inhiāre* (PLAUT. has Acc. only) ; *innāsci* (*innātus*) ; *inservire* ; *insinuāre* (once in Cic. ; usually *in*) ; *insistere* (locally, *in* with Abl. ; occasionally Acc.) ; *instāre* ; *invādere* (once in Cic. ; occasionally Acc. ; regularly *in*) ; *intercēdere* ; *intercurrere* ; *interesse* (also with *in* and Abl.) ; *intervenire* ; *obesse* ; *obstipere* (usually *in*, *ad*) ; *obstare* ; *obstāre* ; *obstrepere* ; *obtingere* ; *obvenire* ; *obversari* ; *occurrere* ; *occurāre* ; *praestāre* ; *praesidēre* ; *subesse* ; *subvenire* ; *succedere* ; *succumbere* ; *succrescere* (once in Cic.) ; *succurrere* ; *superesse*.

3. The same variety of construction is found with transitive verbs, in composition.

4. After the analogy of *praestāre*, *excellere*, *to excel*, is also found with the Dative.

5. Some trans. verbs, compounded with *dē* and *ex* (rarely with *ab*), take the Dat., but it properly comes under 845.

Caesar Dejotarō tetrarchian eripuit, eidemque destruxit Armeniam, Cf. C., Div., II. 37, 79 ; *Caesar wrested from Dejotarus his tetrarchy, and stripped from him Armenia.*

Dative with Verbs of Giving and Putting.

348. A few verbs, chiefly of Giving and Putting, take a Dative with an Accusative, or an Accusative with an Ablative, according to the conception.

Praedam militibus dōnat, CAES., B.G., VII. II. 9 ; *he presents the booty to the soldiers.* But *Rubrium corōnā dōnasti*, C., Verr. III. 80, 185 ; *thou didst present Rubrius with a crown.*

Nātūra corpus animō circumdedit, SEN., E.M., 92, 18 ; *Nature has put a body around the mind.* But *Deus animum circumdedit corpore*, Cf. C., Tim., 6, 20 ; *God has surrounded the mind with a body.*

REMARKS.—I. These are : *aspergere*, *to besprinkle* and *to sprinkle on* ; *circumdare*, *circumfundere*, *to surround* ; *dōnāre*, *to present* ; *impertire*, *to endow* and *to give* ; *induere*, *to clothe* and *to put on* ; *exuere*, *to strip off* and *to strip off* ; *intercludere*, *to shut off* ; *miscere*, *to mix* and *to mix in*.

2. In general, classical Latin here prefers the Dat. of the person, but no fixed rule is followed.

Dative of Possessor.

349. *Esse*, *to be*, with the Dative, denotes an inner connection between its subject and the Dative, and is commonly translated by the verb *to have* :

[*Contrōversia*] *mihi fuit cum avunculō tuō*, C., Fin., III. 2, 6 ; *I had a debate with your uncle.* *An necis longā rēgibus esse manūs ?* Ov., Her.,

XVI. 166; or perhaps you do not know that kings have long arms? Compare *nōn habet, ut putāmus, fortūna longās manūs*, SEN., *E.M.*, 82, 5.

REMARKS.—1. The predicate of *esse*, with the Dat., is translated in the ordinary manner: *Caesar amicus est mihi*, *Caesar is a friend to me* (*amicus meus*, MY friend, friend of MINE).

2. The Dat. is never simply equivalent to the Genitive. The Dat. is the Person interested in the Possession, hence the Possession is emphatic; the Gen. characterizes the Possession by the Possessor, hence the Possessor is emphatic. The Gen. is the permanent Possessor, or owner; the Dat. is the temporary Possessor. The one may include the other:

Latini concedunt Rōmam caput Latii esse, Cf. L., VIII. 4, 5; *the Latins concede that Latium has its capital in ROME*. (*Latini*: that LATIUM'S capital is Rome.)

3. Possession of qualities is expressed by *esse* with *in* and the Abl., by *in esse* with Dat. or with *in*, or by some other turn:

Fuit mirificus in Crasso pudor, C., *Or.*, I. 26, 122 (346). *Cimon habebat satis eloquentiae*, NEP., v. 2, 1; *Cimon had eloquence enough*.

SALLUST introduces the Dat. also for these relations.

4. *Abesse* and *desse*, to be wanting, to fail, take also the Dat. of Possessor.

5. The Dat. of the person is regular with the phrases *nōmen* (*cōgnōmen*) *est*, *inditum est*, etc. Here the name is in the Nom. in apposition to *nōmen*, in the best usage. Rarely in CICERO, once in SALLUST, never in CAESAR, more often in early and post-Ciceronian Latin, the name is found in the Dat.; either by attraction with the Dat. of the person or on the analogy of the Double Dative. The Appositional Genitive (361) is first cited from VELLEIUS. The undeclined Nom. after an active verb appears first in OVID; then in SUETONIUS.

Fons aquae dulcis, cui nōmen Arethusa est, C., *Verr.*, IV. 53, 118; *a fountain of sweet water named Arethusa*. *Apollodorus, cui Pyragrō cōgnōmen est*, C., *Verr.*, III. 31, 74; *Apollodorus, surnamed Pyragrus (fire-tongs)*. *Nōmen Arctūrō est mihi*, PL., *Rud.*, 5; *my name is Arcturus*. *Tibi nōmen inscānō posuere*, H., S., II. 3, 47; *they called you "cracked."* [*Samnitēs*] *Maleventum, cui nunc urbi Beneventum nōmen est, perfigerunt*, L., IX. 27, 14; *the Samnites fled to Maleventum (Ilicome), a city which now bears the name Beneventum (Welcome)*. *Aetia, cui fœdinus 'aures' nōmen*, OV., *M.*, XV. 96; *the age to which we have given the name 'Golden.'*

Dative of Personal Interest.

In its widest sense this category includes the Dative with Transitive and Intransitive Verbs, already treated, and the Ethical Dative, Dative of Reference, and Dative of Agent, to follow. In its narrower sense it applies only to persons or their equivalents who are essential to, but not necessarily participant in or affected by, the result, and differs from the Dative with Transitive and Intransitive Verbs, in that the connection with the verb is much more remote.

350. 1. The person from whose point of view the action is observed, or towards whom it is directed, may be put in the Dative. A convenient but not exact translation is often the English Possessive (*Dativus Energius*).

Ei libenter mē ad pedēs abisci, Cf. C., *Att.*, VIII. 9, 1; *I gladly cast myself at his feet.* In cōspectum venerat hostibus, HIRT., VIII. 27; *he had come into the sight of the enemy.* Tuū virō oculi dolent, Cf. TER., *Ph.*, 1053; *your husband's EYES ache; nearer, your husband has a pain in his eyes* (tui viri oculi, your HUSBAND's eyes).

NOTE.—This Dative is not common in CICERO and is not cited for early Latin. But it becomes common from LIVY on. With Relative and Demonstrative pronouns it is often used by Ciceronian and Augustan poets. In the case of many of the examples we have parallel constructions with the Gen. of Possessor, which is the normal usage.

2. The Dative is used of the person in whose honor, or interest, or advantage, or for whose pleasure, an action takes place, or the reverse (*Dativus Commodi et Incommodi*):

Cōsurrexissē omnēs [Lysandrō] dicuntur, C., *Cat. M.*, 18, 68; *all are said to have risen up together in honor of Lysander.* [Deū] nostra altaria fumant, V., *Ec.*, I. 43; *our altars smoke in honor of the god.* Si quid peccat mihi peccat, TER., *Ad.*, 115; *if he commits a fault, it is at my cost.*

Ethical Dative.

351. The Ethical Dative indicates special interest in the action. It may be called the Dative of Feeling, and its use is confined to the personal pronouns (*Dativus Ethicus*).

Tu mihi Antōnīi exemplō istius audāciam defendis? C., *Verr.*, III. 91, 213; *do you defend me (to my face) by Antony's example that fellow's audacity?* Ecce tibi Sēbōus! C., *Att.*, II. 15; *here's your Sebosus!*

"She's a civil modest wife, one (I tell you) that will not miss you morning nor evening prayer."—SHAKESPEARE.

NOTES.—1. This is essentially a colloquialism, common in comedy, especially with *ecce* and *em*, frequent in CICERO's letters, occasionally found elsewhere. In poetry, notably Augustan, it is almost wholly absent; but there are several cases in HORACE. CICERO does not use *em*. LIVY does not use *ecce*.

2. Especially to be noted is *sibi velle*, to want, to mean: Quid tibi vis, insāne, C., *Or.*, II. 67, 209; *what do you want, madman?* Quid vult sibi hęc ōrātō? TER., *Heaut.*, 615; *what does all this holding forth mean?*

Dative of Reference.

352. This indicates the person in whose eyes the statement of the predicate holds good (*Dativus Iudicantis*).

Ut mihi dēfōrmis, sic tibi mēgnificus, TAC., *H.*, XII. 37; *to me a monster, to yourself a prodigy of splendor.* Quintia fōrmōsa est multis, CAT., 86, 1; *Quintia is a beauty in the eyes of many.*

NOTE.—This Dative is characteristic of the Augustan poets, but it is also common enough in CICERO and the prose authors.

353. Noteworthy is the use of this Dative in combination with participles, which shows two varieties, one giving the *local* point of view, the other the *mental*, both post-Ciceronian and rare. CAESAR gives the first local usage, LIVY the first mental.

[H3c] *est oppidum primum Thessaliae venientibus ab Epirō, CAES., B.C., III. 80; this is the first town of Thessaly to those coming (as you come) from Epirus. Vērē aestimanti, L., XXXVII. 58, 8; to one whose judgment was true.*

NOTES.—1. This construction is probably drawn from the Greek, although VIRGILIUS shows several examples.

2. Certainly Greek is the Dat. of the person with *volenti, cupienti, invitō (est)*, etc., which is found first in SALLUST, once in LIVY, and sporadically in TACITUS, and later.

Dative of the Agent.

354. The Dative is used with Passive Verbs, in prose chiefly with the Perfect Passive, to show the interest which the agent takes in the result. That the person interested is the agent is only an inference. (See 215.)

Mihī rēs tōta prōvisa est, C., Verr., IV. 42, 91; I have had the whole matter provided for. Cui nōn sunt auditaē Dēmōsthenis vigiliāe? C., Tusc., IV. 19, 44; to whom are not Demosthenes' long watchings a familiar hearsay?

NOTES.—1. Instances of this Dat. with the Tenses of Continuance are poetical, or admit of a different explanation:

Barbarus hīc ego sum qui nōn intellegor illi, Ov., Tr., v. 10, 37; I am a barbarian here because I can't make myself intelligible to any one.

Whenever an adj. or an equivalent is used, the Dat. Pl. may be an Ablative:

Sic dissimillimis bestiolis communiter cibis quaeritur, C., N.D., II. 48, 123; so, though these little creatures are so very unlike, their food is sought in common. Carmina quae scribuntur aquae potōribus, H., Ep., I. 19, 8; poems which are written when people are water-drinkers. Cēna ministrātur pueris tribus, H., S., I. 6, 116; Dinner is served, (the waiters being) the waiters are (but) three.

2. This Dat. is rare in early Latin, rare, if ever, in CAESAR, not uncommon in CICERO. But it is much liked by the poets and by some prose writers, notably by TACITUS.

355. The agent of the Gerund and Gerundive is put in the Dative, at all periods.

Diligentia praecipuē colenda est nobis, C., Or., II. 35, 148; carefulness is to be cultivated by us first and foremost. Desperanda tibi salvā concordia sororū, JUV., VI. 231; you must despair of harmony while Mother-in-law's alive.

REMARK.—To avoid ambiguity, especially when the verb itself takes the Dat., the Abl. with *ab* (§) is employed for the sake of clearness :

Civibus & vobis consulendum, C., *Imp.*, 2, 6 ; *the interest of the citizens must be consulted by you.* *Supplicatio ab eo discernenda non fuit*, C., *Ph.*, XIV. 4, 11.

Where there is no ambiguity there is no need of *ab* :

Linguae moderandum est mihi, PL., *Curc.*, 486 ; *I must put bounds to my tongue.*

NOTE.—Poets are free in their use of this Dative ; so with verbals in *illis* ; as, *multis ille bonis fribus occidit*, II., O., I. 24, 9 ; *nulli extrahilis*, SIL. ITAL., V. 131.

Dative of the Object For Which.

356. Certain verbs take the Dative of the Object For Which (to what end), and often at the same time a Dative of the Personal Object For Whom, or To Whom.

Namini meus adventus labori aut sumptui fuit, C., *Verr.*, I. 6, 16 ; *to no one was my arrival a burden or an expense.* *Virtus sola neque datur dond neque accipitur*, S., *Jug.*, 85, 38 ; *virtue alone is neither given nor taken as a present.* *Habere quaestui rem publicam turpe est*, C., *Off.*, II., 22, 77 ; *it is base to have the state for one's exchequer.*

REMARKS.—1. Noteworthy is the legal phrase *cui bono?* *to whom is it for an advantage?* = *who is advantaged?*

2. In the classical times the principal verbs in this construction are *esse*, *dare*, *dicere*, *habere*, *vertere*, and a few others which occur less frequently. Later Latin extends the usage to many other verbs, and especially to Gerundive constructions. *Dare* is used principally in the phrase *dond dare*.

3. The Double Dative is found principally with *esse*, but occasionally with other verbs. Here there seems to have been a tendency, mainly post-Ciceronian, to use the predicative Nom. instead of the Dative. Interesting sometimes is the shift in usage ; thus, CICERO says *est turpitudō*, NEPOS, *fuit turpitudini*.

NOTES.—1. In the same category, but with the idea of finality more clearly indicated, are the agricultural usages, *alimentō serere*, *conditui legere* ; the medical, *remediō adhibere* ; the military terms, *praesidiō*, *auxiliō*, *mittere*, *esse*, etc.

2. With LIVY we notice the great extension of this Dat. with verbs of *seeking*, *choosing*, etc., where classical Latin would prefer some other construction. So *locum insidiis* (*insidiarum* is classical) *circumspectare Poenus coepit*, L., XXI. 33, 11. TACITUS goes furthest in such usages. CAESAR, however, shows a few instances (*B. G.*, I. 30, 8).

3. The Final Dative with intrans. verbs is military and rare. So *receptui canere*, *to sound a retreat*, is found first in CAES., *B. G.*, VII. 47. SALLUST shows a few examples. The Dat., with similar substantives, is an extension, and is very rare. CICERO, *Ph.*, XIII. 7, 15, says *receptui signum*.

4. The origin of this usage may have been mercantile (Key). In English we treat Profit and Loss as persons : *Quem fors diŕum cumque dabit lucrŕ appŕne*, H., O., 1. 9, 14 ; "Every day that Fate shall give, set down to Profit."

On the Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive in a similar sense, see 429.

Dative with Derivative Substantives.

357. A few derivative substantives take the Dative of their primitives :

Iustitia est obtemperatiŕ lŕgibus, C., *Leg.*, 1. 15, 42 ; *justice is obedience to the laws.*

NOTE.—We find a few examples in PLAUTUS, several in CICERO, and only sporadically elsewhere. Usually the verbal force is very prominent in the substantives ; as, *insidiŕs cŕnsuli mŕtŕre*, S., C., 3a, 2.

Local Dative.

358. The Dative is used in poetry to denote the *place whither*.

Karthŕgini iam nŕn ego nŕntiŕs mittam superbŕs, H., O., IV. 4, 69 ; *to Carthage no more shall I send haughty tidings. Iam satis terris nivis atque dirŕs grandinis misit pater*, H., O., 1. 2, 1 ; *full, full enough of snow and dire hail the Sire hath sent the Land.*

NOTE.—1. This construction begins with ACCIUS, and is not uncommon in the Augustan poets. No examples are cited from PLAUTUS or TERENCE, hence the inference is fair that it was not a colloquialism. As a poetical construction it seems to have sprung from personification.

2. Occasionally the substantive is also thus construed ; as in the *facilis dŕscŕnsus Avernŕs* of VERGIL (A., VI. 126).

The extreme is reached when the Dative follows *ire* and the like :

It caelŕ clŕmorque virum clangorque tubŕrum, V., A., XI. 192 ; *mounts to High Heaven warriors' shout and trumpets' blare.*

3. *Tendere manus* has a few times, even in CICERO and CAESAR, the Dat. of the person, which is sometimes referred to this head. But the usual construction is *ad*.

Mŕtrŕs familiŕe Rŕmŕnis dŕ mŕrŕ manus tendŕbant, CAES., B. G., VII. 48.

Dative with Adjectives.

359. Adjectives of Likeness, Fitness, Friendliness, Nearness, and the like, with their opposites, take the Dative :

Canis similis lupŕ est, C., N. D., 1. 35, 97 ; *the dog is like unto the wolf. Castris idŕneus locus*, CAES., B. G., VI. 10, 2 ; *a place suitable for a camp. Ŭtile est rei pŕblicŕe nŕbilŕs hominŕs esse dignŕs mŕtribus suis*, C., *Sest.*, 9, 21 ; *it is to the advantage of the state that men of rank should be worthy of their ancestors. Vir mihi amicissimus*, Q. Fabricius, C., *Sest.*, 35, 75 ; *my very great friend, Q. Fabricius. Proximus sum egomet mihi*, TER., *And.*, 636 ; *myself am nearest to me. Omni actŕti mors est com-*

mūnis, Cf. C., *Cat. M.*, 19, 68; death is common to every time of life. (*Testis*) *id* dicit quod illi causae maxime est alienum, C., *Caec.*, 9, 24; the witness says what is especially damaging to that case (*side*).

REMARKS.—1. Many adjectives which belong to this class are used also as substantives, and as such are construed with the Genitive: *amicus*, friend; *affinis*, connection; *aequalis*, contemporary; *alienus* (rare), foreign, strange; *cognatus*, kinsman; *communis*, common; *contrarius*, opposite; *pār*, match; *proprius*, peculiar, own, peculiar; *similis*, like ("we ne'er shall look upon his like again"), especially of gods and men, and regularly with personal pronouns, and in early Latin; *sacer*, set apart, sacred; *superstes* (rare), survivor. Comparatives have regularly the Dative; Superlatives vary.

[*Ille*], *cuius paucos pars haec civitas tulit*, C., *Pis.*, 4, 8; (*he was*) a man few of whose peers the state hath borne. *Utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquisssem*, C., *Q. F.*, 1, 3, 1; *would that I had left thee survivor not only of my life but also of my position*.

2. The object toward which is expressed by the Acc. with *in*, *ergā*, *adversus*:

Manlius (fuit) *severus in filium*, C., *Off.*, III, 31, 112; *Manlius was severe toward his son*. *Me esse scit esse ergā benivolum*, PL., *Capt.*, 350; *he knows that I am kindly disposed toward him*. *Vir adversus merita Caesaris ingrātissimus*, Cf. VELL., II, 69, 1; *a man most ungrateful towards Caesar's services (to him)*.

3. The object for which may be expressed by the Acc. with *ad*, *to*: *Homō ad nullam rem utilis*, C., *Off.*, III, 6, 29; *a good-for-nothing fellow*.

This is the more common construction with adjectives of Fitness.

NOTES.—1. *Propter*, nearer, *proximus*, next, are also construed (like *prope*, near) occasionally with the Acc. (principally by CAESAR, SALLUST, LIVY), the adverbial forms also with the Abl. with *ab*, *off*:

Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat, CAES., *B. G.*, III, 7, 2; *Crassus had wintered next the ocean*. *Id propius fidem est*, L., II, 41, 11; *that is nearer belief, i.e., more likely*.

2. *Alienus*, foreign, strange, is also construed with the Abl., with or without *ab* (*ā*); so commonly *absonus*.

Homō sum, hūmāni nil ē mē alienum putō, TER., *Heaut.*, 77; *I am a man, and nothing that pertains to man do I consider foreign to me*.

3. *Iunctus*, *cōiunctus*, joined, are also construed frequently with *cum* and the Abl.; sometimes with the Abl. only: *improbitas scelere iuncta*, C., *Or.*, II, 52, 237.

4. *Similis* is said to be used with the Gen. when the likeness is general and comprehensive; with the Dat. when it is conditional or partial; hence, in classical prose, always *veri simile*, LIVY being the first to say *verū simile*.

5. *Adversus*, opponent, seems to be construed with the Gen. once in SALLUST (C., 52, 7) and once in QUINTILIAN (XII, 1, 2). *Invidus*, envious, is cited with the Gen. once in CICERO (*Flac.*, 1, 2), then not till late Latin; with the Dat. it is poetical; otherwise the possessive pronoun is used, as *tui invidi* (C., *Fam.*, I, 4, 2). *Prōnus*, inclined, with the Dat., occurs in SALLUST (*Jug.*, 114, 2), then not till TACITUS; the usual construction is *ad*. *Intentus*, intent upon, has Abl. in SALLUST (C., 2, 9, etc.);

otherwise Dat., or ad (in) with Acc. Notice the use of *aversus* with Dat. in *Tac., Ann.*, I. 66, 2; some other examples are doubtful.

6. In poetry, *idem*, *the same*, is often construed after Greek analogy, with the Dative. *Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti*, *H., A.P.*, 467; *he who saves a man's life against his will does the same thing as one who kills him (as if he had killed him).*

7. Adverbs of similar meaning sometimes take the Dative: *Congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere*, *C., Fin.*, III. 7, 26.

II. Internal Change.

Genitive.

360. 1. The Genitive Case is the Case of the Complement, and is akin to the Adjective, with which it is often parallel. It is the substantive form of the Specific Characteristic.

The chief English representatives of the Genitive are:

(a) The Possessive case: *Domus regis*, *the king's palace.*

(b) The Objective case with *of*: *Domus regis*, *the palace of the king.*

(c) Substantives used as adjectives or in composition: *Arbor abietis*, *fir-tree.*

REMARKS.—1. Other prepositions than *of* are not unfrequently used, especially with the Objective Genitive. (363, R. 1.)

Patriae quis exsul se quoque fugit? *H., O.*, II. 16, 19; *what exile from his country ever fled himself as well?* *Boltrum triumphi spem collegae reliquit*, *L., xxxiii.*, 37, 10; *he left the hope of a triumph over the Boii to his colleague.*

Via mortis may be considered *the way (mode) of death* or *the death-path*, instead of *via ad mortem* (*L., xlii.*, 4, 14).

2. An abstract substantive with the Gen. is often to be translated as an attribute:

Verni temporis suavitatis, *C., Cat.M.*, 19, 70; *the sweet spring-time.* *Fontium gelidae perennitatis*, *C., N.D.*, II. 39, 98; *cool springs that never fail.* Compare *S., C.*, 8, 8.

And, on the other hand, the predicative attribute is often to be translated as an abstract substantive with *of*:

Ante Rōmam conditam, *before the founding of Rome.* (325, R. 3.)

Notice also *hic metus*, *this fear* = *fear of this*, and kindred expressions: *Quam similitudinem = cuius rei similitudinem*, *C., N.D.*, II. 10, 27.

2. The Genitive is employed:

I. and II. Chiefly as the complement of Substantives and Adjectives.

III. Occasionally as the complement of Verbs.

NOTE.—As the Accusative forms a complex with the verb, so the Genitive forms a complex with the Substantive or equivalent. No logical distribution can be wholly satisfactory, and the following arrangement has regard to convenience.

I. GENITIVE WITH SUBSTANTIVES.

Adnominal Genitive.

Appositive Genitive, or Genitive of Specification.

361. The Genitive is sometimes used to specify the contents of generic words instead of Apposition in the same case ; there are two varieties :

1. *Appositional Genitive*.—Genitive after such words as, *nomen*, *expression* ; *nomen*, *name*, *noun* ; *verbum*, *word*, *verb* ; *res*, *thing*, *etc.*

Nomen amicitiae, C., *Fin.*, II. 24, 78 ; *the name friendship*.

2. *Epezegetical Genitive*.—Genitive after such words as *genus*, *class* ; *vitium*, *vice* ; *culpa*, *fault*, *etc.*

[*Virtutes*] *continentiae*, *gravitatis*, *iustitiae*, *fidei*, C., *Mur.*, 10, 28 ; *the virtues of self-control, earnestness, justice, honor*.

NOTES.—1. The former variety is very rare in CICERO, the latter much more common. A special variety is the use of the Gen. after such words as *urbs*, *oppidum*, *flumen*, *etc.* This is not found in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, occurs perhaps but once in CICERO, and seems to be confined to a few cases in poetry and later prose. Often personification is at work ; thus, in *fons Timævi* (V., A., I. 244), *Timævus* is a river god, and *fons* is not equal to *Timævus*.

2. Examples like *arbor abietis* (L., XXIV. 3, 4), *fir-tree* ; *arbor fici* (Cf. C., *Flac.*, 17, 41), *fig-tree*, *etc.*, occur only here and there.

3. Colloquial, and probably belonging here, are : *soelus viri* (Pl., *M.G.*, 1434), *a scoundrel of a man* ; *flagitium hominis* (Pl., *Astin.*, 473), *a camp of a fellow*, and the like. *Quaedam pestes hominum*, C., *Fam.*, v. 8, 2 ; *certain pestilent fellows*.

Possessive Genitive, or Genitive of Property.

362. The Possessive Genitive is the substantive form of an adjective attribute with which it is often parallel ; it is used only of the Third Person.

Domus regis = *domus regis*, *the palace of the king, the king's palace* = *the royal palace*.

REMARKS.—1. The Possession in the First and Second Person (and in the Reflexive) is indicated by the Possessive Pronouns (until after LIVY) : *amicus meus*, *a friend of mine* ; *gladius tuus*, *a sword of thine*. But when *omnium* is added, *vestrum* and *nostrum* are used ; *aris et focis omnium nostrum inimicus*, C., *Ph.*, XI. 4, 10. Sometimes the adjective form is preferred also in the Third Person : *canis alienus*, *a strange dog, another man's dog* ; *filius orilis*, *master's son*.

2. The attention of the student is called to the variety of forms which possession may take. *Status Myronis*, *Myron's statue*, may mean : 1. A statue which Myron owns ; 2. Which Myron has made ; 3. Which represents Myron.

3. Sometimes the governing word is omitted, where it can be easily

supplied, so especially *aedēs* or *templum*, after *ad*, and less often after other prepositions: *Pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret*, C., *Ph.*, I. 7, 17; *would that the money were still at Ops's* (temple).

NOTES.—1. The *Family Genitive*, as *Hasdrubal Giscōnis* (L., xxviii., 12, 13), *Glego's Hasdrubal*, *Hasdrubal*, *Glego's son* (as it were, *Hasdrubal O' Glego*), *Hectoris Andromachē* (V., A., iii. 319), *Hector's (wife) Andromache*, is found twice only in Cicerō, otherwise it is poetical and post-Ciceronian. *Servos*, however, is regularly omitted; *Flaccus Claudī*, *Flaccus*, *Claudius' slave*.

2. The *Chorographic (geographic) Genitive* is rare and post-Ciceronian: *Rēx Chalcidē Euboeae vēnit*, L., xxvii. 30, 7; *the king came to Chalcis of (in) Euboea*.

The *Chorographic Genitive* is not found with persons. Here an adjective or a prepositional phrase is necessary: *Thalēs Mīlētis*, or *ex Mīlētē*, *Thales of Miletus*.

Active and Passive Genitive.

363. When the substantive on which the Genitive depends contains the idea of an action (*nōmen actiōnis*), the possession may be *active* or *passive*. Hence the division into

1. The *Active or Subjective Genitive*: *amor Dei*, *the love of God*, *the love which God feels* (God loves); *patriae beneficia*, *the benefits of (conferred by) one's country* (376, R. 2).

2. *Passive or Objective Genitive*: *amor Dei*, *love of God*, *love toward God* (God is loved).

REMARKS.—1. The English form in *of* is used either *actively* or *passively*: *the love of women*. Hence, to avoid ambiguity, other prepositions than *of* are often substituted for the *Passive Genitive*, such as *for*, *toward*, and the like. So, also, sometimes in Latin, especially in Livy, and later Historians generally:

Voluntās Servilii ergā Caesarem, Cf. C., *Q.F.*, iii. 1. 6, 26; *the goodwill of Servilius toward Caesar*. *Odium in bonis inveteratum*, C., *Vat.*, 3, 6; *deep-seated hate toward the conservatives*.

2. Both Genitives may be connected with the same substantive:

Veterēs Helveticōrum iniūriās populi Rōmāni, Cf. CAES., *B.G.*, I. 30, 2; *the ancient injuries of the Roman people by the Helvetians*.

NOTE.—The use of the Genitive with substantives whose corresponding verbs take other cases than the Accusative, gradually increases in Latin, beginning with the earliest times, but it is not very common in the classical language.

364. The *Subjective Genitive*, like the *Possessive*, is used only of the Third Person. In the First and Second Persons the possessive pronoun is used, thus showing the close relationship of Agent and Possessor.

Amor meus, *my love* (*the love which I feel*). *Desiderium tuum*, *your longing* (*the longing which you feel*).

Additional attributives are put in the Genitive (321, R. 2):

Iuravi hanc urbem meâ unius operi salvam esse, C., Pis., 3, 6; I swore that this city owed its salvation to my exertions alone.

REMARK.—*Nostrum* and *vestrum* are used as Partitive Genitives:

Magna pars nostrum, a great part of us; uterque vestrum, either (both) of you.

Nostrî melior pars means *the better part of our being, our better part.*

With *omnium*, the forms *nostrum* and *vestrum* must be used (362, R. 1).

NOTES.—1. Occasionally, however, in Latin, as in English, the Gen. is used instead of the possessive pronoun; so CICERO says *splendor vestrum* (*Att.*, vii. 13 a, 3), and *consensus vestrum* (*Ph.*, v. 1, 2), and one or two others; but other examples are very rare until after TACITUS, when the Singular forms, after the example of OVID (*Æt.*, l. 30), become not uncommon. See 304, 3, N. 1. "For the life of me" = "for my life."

2. On the other hand the Genitives of the personal pronouns are used regularly as the Objective Genitive:

Amor meâ, love to me. Desiderium tuâ, longing for thee. Memoria nostrî, memory of us (our memory).

Occasionally the possessive pronoun is used even here; see 304, 2, N. 2, and compare "The deep damnation of his taking off."

Genitive of Quality.

365. The Genitive of Quality must always have an adjective or its equivalent.

Vir magnæ auctoritatis, CAES., B.G., v. 35, 6; a man of great influence. Homô nihili (= nullius pretii), PL., B., 1188; a fellow of no account. Tridui via, CAES., B.G., i. 38, 1; a three days' journey. Nôn multi tibi hospitem accipias, multi loci, C., Fam., ix. 26, 4; you will receive a guest who is a small eater but a great joker.

REMARKS.—1. The Genitive of Quality, like the adjective, is not used with a proper name. Exceptions are very rare in classical Latin (*CAES., B.G., v. 35, 6, Quintus Læcinius, eiusdem ordinis*). But later they are more common.

2. The Genitive of Quality is less common than the Ablative, being used chiefly of the essentials. The Genitive always of Number, Measure, Time, Space; the Ablative always of externals, so of parts of the body. Often the use seems indifferent. (400.)

NOTE.—The omission of the adjective is not found before APULMIUS, in whom, as in English, a man of influence may be for a man of great influence.

Genitive as a Predicate.

366. The Genitives of Possession and Quality may be used as Predicates.

Hic versus Plauti nôn est, hic est, C., Fam., ix. 16, 4; this verse is not

by *Plautus*, this is. *Omnia quae mulieris fuerunt, viri fiunt dotis nomine*, C., *Top.*, IV. 23; *everything that was the woman's becomes the husband's under the title of dowry*. *Virtus tantarum virum est ut se ipsa tueatur*, C., *Tusc.*, V. I, 2; *virtue is of such strength as to be her own protector*.

REMARKS.—1. The Possession appears in a variety of forms, and takes a variety of translations:

Huius erō vivus, mortuus huius erō, PROP., II. 15, 35; *hers I shall be, living; dead, hers I shall be*. *Nolae senatus Romanorum, plebs Hannibalis erat*, L., XXIII. 39, 7; *at Nola the senate was (on the side) of the Romans, the common folk (on) Hannibal's*. *Damnatio est iudicum, poena legis*, C., *Sull.*, 22, 63; *condemning is the judges' (business), punishment the law's*. *Est animi ingenui cui multum debetis eidem plurimum velle debere*, C., *Fam.*, II. 6, 2; *it shows the feeling of a gentleman to be willing to owe very much to him to whom you already owe much*. *Pauperis est numerare pecus*, OV., *M.*, XIII. 823; *'tis only the poor man that counts his flock ('tis the mark of a poor man to count the flock)*.

Observe the special variety, *Genitivus Auctoris*: *Is [Hercule] dictabatur esse Myronis*, C., *Verr.*, IV. 3, 5; *that (statue of) Hercules was said to be Myron's (work), by Myron*.

So also with *facere*, *to make (cause to be)*, which is common in *LIVY* especially:

Romanae diciōis facere, L., XXI. 60, 3; *to bring under the Roman sway*. *Summum imperium in orbe terrarum Macedonum fceerant*, L., XLV. 7, 3; *the paramount authority of the world they had brought (into the hands) of the Macedonians*.

2. For the personal representative of a quality, the quality itself may be used sometimes with but little difference, as: *stultitiae est*, *it is the part of folly*; *stulti est*, *it is the part of a fool*. So, too, *stultum est*, *it is foolish*. But when the adj. is of the Third Declension, the neuter should not be used, except in combination with an adj. of the Second.

Tempori cedere semper sapientis est habitum, C., *Fam.*, IV. 9, 2; *to yield to the pressure of the times has always been held wise*. *Pigrum et iners videtur sudore acquirere quod possis sanguine parere*, TAC., *G.*, I, 17; *it is thought slow and spiritless to acquire by sweat what you can get by blood*.

Some combinations become phraseological, as: *consuetudinis, moris est* (the latter post-classical), *it is the custom*.

3. The same methods of translation apply to the Possessive Pronoun in the Predicate ("Vengeance is mine"): *meum est*, *it is my property, business, way*.

Nūc est mentiri meum, TER., *Heaut.*, 549; *lying is not my way (I do not lie)*. *His tantis in rebus est tuum videre, quid agatur*, C., *Mur.*, 38, 83; *in this important crisis it is your business to see what is to be done*.

Partitive Genitive.

367. The Partitive Genitive stands for the Whole to which a Part belongs. It is therefore but an extension of the Possessive Genitive. It may be used with any word that involves partition, and has the following varieties (368–372) :

368. The Partitive Genitive is used with substantives of Quantity, Number, Weight.

Maximus vini numerus fuit, permagnū pondus argenti, C., *Ph.*, II. 27, 66 ; *there was a large amount of wine, an enormous mass of silver.* In iugero Leontini agri medimnum tritici seritur, C. *Verr.*, III. 47, 112 ; *on a juger of the Leontine territory a medimnus of wheat is sown.* Campanorum clam, quingentes ferē equitēs excedere acs iubet, L., x. 29, 2 ; *he orders a squadron of Campanians, about 500 horsemen, to leave the line.*

REMARK.—This is sometimes called the *Genitivus Generis*, Whether the conception be partitive or not, depends on circumstances.

Medimnus tritici, a *medimnus of wheat*, may be a *medimnus of WHEAT* (*Genitivus Generis*) or a *MEDIMNUS of wheat* (*Partitive*).

NOTE.—The reversed construction is occasionally found. *Sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant*, CARS., B. C., I. 3, 6, instead of *spatium sex dierum*.

369. The Partitive Genitive is used with the Neuter Singular of the following and kindred words, but only in the Nominative or Accusative.

<i>tantum</i> , so much,	<i>quantum</i> , as (how much),	<i>aliquantum</i> , somewhat,
<i>multum</i> , much,	<i>plūs</i> , more,	<i>plūrimum</i> , most,
<i>paulum</i> , little,	<i>minus</i> , less,	<i>minimum</i> , least,
<i>satis</i> , enough,	<i>parum</i> , too little,	<i>nihil</i> , nothing,
<i>hōc</i> , this,	<i>id</i> , illud, istud, that,	<i>idem</i> , the same,

quod and *quid*, which and what ? with their compounds.

Quod in rebus honestis operae curaeque pōnētur, id iure laudābitur, C., *Off.*, I. 6, 19 ; *what (of) effort and pains shall be bestowed on reputable deeds, will receive a just recompense of praise.* *Is locus ab omni turbā id temporis* (386, N. 2) *vacuus* [erat], C., *Fin.*, v. 1, 1 ; *that place was at that (point of) time free from anything like a crowd.* *Satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum*, S., C., 5, 4 ; *enough (of) eloquence, of wisdom too little.*

REMARKS.—I. Neuter adjectives of the Second Declension can be treated as substantives in the Gen. ; not so adjectives of the Third, except in combination with adjectives of the Second, but here usually the Second Declension adjective is attracted : *aliquid bonum*, or *boni*, something good ; *aliquid memorabile*, something memorable ; *aliquid boni*

et memorabilia, *something good and memorable* (better *aliquid bonum et memorabile*).

Quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriösium? C., *Tusc.*, I. 21, 49 (204, N. 8).

2. A familiar phrase is: *Nihil reliqui facere*. 1. *To leave nothing (not a thing)*. 2. (Occasionally), *to leave nothing undone*.

NOTES.—1. The conception is often not so much partitive as characteristic. So *Quodcumque hñc regni*, V., A., I. 78; *this realm, what (little) there is of it (what little realm I have)*. Perhaps, too, such combinations as *flagitium hominis* may be classed under this head. See 361, N. 3.

2. The partitive construction, with a preposition, is not found in CICERO or CAESAR, but begins with SALLUST:

Ad id loci, S., C., 45, 3; *ad id locörum*, S., *Jug.*, 63, 6.

370. The Partitive Genitive is used with numerals, both general and special.

Special:

Centum militum, *a hundred (of the) soldiers, a hundred (of) soldiers*.

(*Centum militēs, a, the hundred soldiers*.)

Quintus regum, *the fifth (of the) king(s)*.

(*Quintus rex, the fifth king*.)

General:

Multi militum, *many of the soldiers, many soldiers*.

(*Multi militēs, many soldiers*.)

REMARKS.—1. The English language commonly omits the partition, unless it is especially emphatic:

Multi civium adsunt, many CITIZENS are present. Multi civēs adsunt, MANY are the citizens present.

2. When all are embraced, there is no partition in Latin:

(*Nōs trecenti confürävimus*, L., II. 12, 15; *three hundred of us have bound ourselves by an oath. Volnera quae circum plürima mürs accipit patrie*, V., A., II. 277; *wounds which he received in great numbers before his country's walls*).

Qui omñs, all of whom. Quot estis? how many are (there of) you?

So always *quot, tot, totidem*.

Here the English language familiarly employs the partition. Exceptions are very rare.

3. On *mille* and *milia*, see 293. On prepositions with numerals, see 372, R. 2.

371. The Partitive Genitive is used with Pronouns.

II militum, *those (of the) soldiers. II militēs, those soldiers*.

III Graecörum, *those (of the) Greeks*.

Fidēñtium qui supersunt, ad urbem Fidēñs tendunt, L., IV. 33, 10; *the surviving Fidenates take their way to the city of Fidenae*.

REMARKS.—1. *Uterque*, *either (both)*, is commonly used as an adjective with substantives: *uterque cōsul*, *either consul = both consuls*; as a substantive with pronouns, unless a substantive is also used: *uterque hōrum*, *both of these*; but *uterque ille dux*. So, too, with relatives in the neuter, and with Plural forms of *uterque*, concord is the rule. Compare *uterque nostrum*, C., *Sull.*, 4, 18, with *utrique nōs*, C., *Fam.*, xi. 20, 3. See 292.

2. On the use of prepositions instead of the Genitive, see 372, B. 2.

NOTE.—The use of the relative with the Genitive is characteristic of LIVY.

372. The Partitive Genitive is used with Comparatives and Superlatives:

Prior hōrum in proeliō cecidit, NEP., XXI. 1, 2; *the former of these fell in an engagement*. *Indus est omnium flūminū māximus*, C., *N.D.*, II. 52, 180 (211, B. 2).

REMARKS.—1. When there are only two, the comparative exhausts the degrees of comparison (300).

2. Instead of the Partitive Genitive with Numerals, Pronouns, Comparatives, and Superlatives, the Abl. may be employed with *ex*, *out of*, *dē*, *from* (especially with proper names and singulars), *in*, *among* (rare), or the Acc. with *inter*, *among*, *apud*: *Gallus prōvocat unum ex Rōmānīs*, *the Gaul challenges one of the Romans*; *unus dē multis*, *one of the many* (the masses); *Croesus inter rēgēs opulentissimus*, *Croesus, wealthiest of kings*. With *unus*, *ex* or *dē* is the more common construction, except that when *unus* is *first* in a series, the Gen. is common.

3. On the concord of the Superlative see 211, B. 2.

NOTES.—1. The Partitive Genitive with positives is occasional in poetry; in prose it begins with LIVY and becomes more common later.

Sequimur tē, sānctē dēbrum, V., *A.*, IV. 576; *we follow thee, holy deity*. *Canum dēgenerēs (caudam) sub alvom flectunt*, PLIN., *N.H.*, XI., 50, 265; *curish dogs curl the tail up under the belly*.

2. Substantival neuters, with no idea of quantity, were rarely followed by the Gen. in early Latin. CICERO shows a few cases of Plurals of superlatives, and one case of a Plural of a comparative in this construction: *in interiōra aedium Sullae* (*Att.* IV., 3, 3). CAESAR shows one case of a positive: *in occultis ac reconditis templi* (*B.C.*, III. 105, 5). SALLUST shows the first case of the Singular: *in praerupti montis extrēmō* (*Jug.* 37, 4). Then the usage extends and becomes common, especially in TACITUS. In the poets it begins with LUCRETIVS.

Ardua dum metuunt amittunt vērā viā (29, N. 2), LUCR., I. 660; *the while they fear the steeper road, they miss the true*.

So amara cūrārum, H., *O.*, IV. 12, 19; *bitter elements of cares, bitter cares*; *strāta viārum*, V., *A.*, I. 422 = *strātae viāe*, *the paved streets*.

3. The Partitive Genitive is also used with Adverbs of Quantity, Place, Extent: *armōrum adfatim*, L., XXVII. 17, 7; *abundance of arms*; *ubi terrārum, gentium?* *where in the world?* (Very late Latin, *tum temporis*, *at that time*.) The usage with *hūc*, *ecce*, as *hūc, ecce arrogantiae processit*, *he got to this, that pitch of presumption*, is a colloquialism, which begins with SALLUST, but is not found in CICERO or CAESAR.

Notice especially the phrase: *quod* (or *quoad*) *sius* (*facere*) *possum*, *as far as I can do so*: C., *Fam.*, III. 2, 2; *Att.*, XI. 12, 4; *Ino.*, II., 6, 20.

4. The Partitive Genitive with proper names is rare, and mostly confined to *Livy*: *Cōsulum Sulpicius in dextrō Postellius in laevō cornū cōsistunt*, L., IX. 27, 8.

5. The Partitive Genitive as a Predicate is Greekish: *Fīe nōbīlium tā quoque fontium*, H., O., III., 13, 13; *thou too shalt count among the famous fountains*.

Genitive with Prepositional Substantives.

373. *Causā*, *grātiā*, *ergō*, and *instar* are construed with the Genitive.

[*Sophistae*] *quaestis causā philosophābantur*, C., *Ac.*, II. 23, 72; *the professors of wisdom dealt in philosophy for the sake of gain*. *Tū mē amoris magis quam honoris servāvisti grātiā*, ENN., *F.*, 287 (M.); *thou didst save me more for love's (sake) than (thou didst) for honor's sake*. *Virtutis ergō*, C., *Opt. Gen.*, 7, 19; *on account of valor*. *Instar montis equus*, V., A., II. 15; *a horse the bigness of a mountain*. *Platō mihi unus instar est omnium*, C., *Br.*, 51, 191; *Plato by himself is in my eyes worth them all*.

REMARKS.—I. *Causā* and *grātiā*, *for the sake*, commonly follow the Gen. in classical Latin and also in the Jurists. In *Livy* and later they often precede. *Ergō*, *on account*, belongs especially to early Latin, except in formulæ and laws, and follows its Genitive. It is rare in the poets. *Instar* is probably a fossilized Infinitive (*instāre*), meaning “the equivalent,” whether of size or value.

2. Except for special reasons *causā* takes the possessive pronoun in agreement, rather than the personal pronoun in the Genitive; more rarely *grātiā*:

Vestrā reiūe pūblicae causā, C., *Verr.*, v. 68, 173; *for your sake and that of the commonwealth*. But in antithesis, *multa quae nostri causā numquam faceremus, facimus causā amīcōrum*! C., *Lael.*, 16, 57 (disputed).

II. GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

374. Adjectives of Fulness, of Participation, and of Power, of Knowledge and Ignorance, of Desire and Disgust, take the Genitive.

Plēnus rimarum, TER., *Eun.*, 105; *full of chinks* (“a leaky vessel”). *Particeps cōsillii*, C., *Sull.*, 4, 12; *a sharer in the plan*. *Mentis compos*, C., *Ph.*, II. 38, 97; *in possession of (one's) mind*. *Multarum rerum peritus*, C., *Font.*, II. 25; *versed in many things*. *Cupidus pecūniae*, Cf. C., *Verr.*, I. 3, 8; *grasping after money*. *Pāstidīōsus Latinārum* (*litterarum*), C., *Br.*, 70, 247; *too dainty for Latin*. *Omnium rerum inscius*, C., *Br.*, 85, 292; *a universal ignoramus*. *Cūr nōn ut plēnus vitae conviva recēdis*! LUCK., III. 938 (273). *Sitque memor nostri necne, referte mihi*, OV., *Tr.*, IV.

3, 10 (204, N. 7). *Cōnsilia mēns rēcti Fāmae mendācia risit*, Ov., *F.*, IV. 311 (390, R.). *Agrioolam laudat iūris lēgumque peritus*, H., *S.*, I. 1, 9; *the husbandman's (s) lot is praised by the counsel learned in the law*. *Omnia immemorem beneficii odērunt*, C., *Off.*, II. 18, 68; *all hate a man who has no memory for kindness*. (*Bēstiae*) *sunt ratiōnis et oratiōnis expertae*, C., *Off.*, I. 16, 50; *beasts are devoid of reason and speech (lack discourse of reason)*. *Omnia plēna cōsiliōrum, infānia verbōrum vidēmus*, C., *Or.*, I. 9, 37; *we see a world that is full of wise measures, void of eloquence*. *Gallia frūgum fertilis fuit*, L., v. 34, 2; *Gaul was productive of grain*.

NOTES.—1. Of adjectives of *Fulness*, with the Gen., only *plēnus*, *replētus*, *inops*, and *infānis* are classical and common; single instances are found of *liberālis*, *profusus*, in SALLUST (*C.*, 7, 6; 5, 4), and *infānus* occurs once in CICERO. PLAUTUS also uses *onusus* and *prōdīgus*. Poets and later prose writers are free. *Plēnus* occurs very rarely with the Abl. in CICERO and CAESAR, more often in LIVY. *Refertus* is used by CICERO usually with the Abl. of the Thing and with the Gen. of the Person.

2. *Participation*: Classical are *particeps*, *expers*, *odnosus*, with some adjectives expressing guilt, as *manifestus* (archaic), *affinis*, *reus*. Of these *particeps* takes also the Dat. in post-classical Latin, and *expers* has also the Abl. (not classical) from PLAUTUS on. (See S., *C.*, 33, 1.) *Affinis* has the Dat. in LIVY, in local sense also in CICERO; *reus* takes Abl. or *dē*.

3. *Power*: *Compos* alone is classical, and is occasionally found with Abl. in SALLUST, VERGIL, LIVY. *Potēns* is found in PLAUTUS, the poets, and post-classical prose; *impos* in PLAUTUS, and then not until SENECA.

4. *Knowledge and Ignorance*: Classical are some eighteen. Of these *peritus* has also Abl., and rarely *ad*; *insuetus* takes also Dat. as well as *dē*; *prūdēs* has also *ad*; *rudis* has Abl. with *in* more often than the Gen. in CICERO, but also *ad*. Ante-classical Latin shows a few more adjectives.

5. *Desire and Disgust*: Classical are *avidus*, *cupidus*, *fistidiosus*, *studiosus*. Of these *avidus* has also *in* with Acc. and with Abl.; *studiosus* has Dat. in PLAUTUS (*M. G.*, 801); single examples are cited with *ad* and *in*. *Fistidiosus* occurs but once in CICERO (see above); see H., *O.*, III. 1, 37.

6. In later Latin and in the poets almost all adjectives that denote an affection of the mind take a Gen. of the Thing to which the affection refers, where model prose requires the Abl. or a preposition: *cōsiliū ambigūus*, TAC., *H.*, IV. 21; *doubtful of purpose*. *Ingrātus salutis*, V., *A.*, x. 665.

The analogy of these adjectives is followed by others, so that the Gen. becomes a complement to the adjective, just as it is to the corresponding substantive.

Integer vitae, H., *O.*, I. 22, 1; *spotless of life*; like *integritās vitae*. (Compare *fāmā et fortunā integer*, S., *H.*, II. 41, 5 D; *in fame and fortunes intact*.)

7. The seat of the feeling is also put in the Gen., chiefly with *animi* and *ingenii* (which were probably Locatives originally). *Aeger animi*, L., I. 52, 9; *sick at heart, heartsick*. *Audāx ingenii*, STAT., *S.*, III. 2, 64; *daring of disposition*. The Pl. is *animis*.

8. The Gen. with adjectives involving *Separation* instead of the Abl. (390, 3) begins with the Augustan poets; though SALLUST shows *nūdus* and *vacuus* (*Jug.*, 79, 6; 90, 1); *liber laborum*, H., *A. P.*, 212.

9. Classical Latin uses *certus* with Gen. only in the phrase *certiōrem facere*, *to inform*, which has also *dē* (always in CAESAR).

10. *Dignus*, *worthy*, and *indignus*, *unworthy*, with Gen. are poetical and rare.

11. On *aliēnus*, *strange*, see 359, N. 2. On *aequālis*, *commūnis*, *cōsuetus*, *contrārius*, *pār*, *proprius*, *similis*, *superstes*, and the like, see 359, N. 1.

Genitive with Verbals.

375. Some Present Participles take the Genitive when they lose their verbal nature; and so occasionally do verbals in *-āx* in poetry and later prose.

(*Epaminōndās*) erat adeo veritatis diligens ut nō icoō quidem mentīretur, *NEP.*, xv. 3, 1; *Epaminondas was so careful (such a lover) of the truth as not to tell lies even in jest.* Omnium cōsensū capāx imperi nīd imperīasset, *TAC.*, *H.*, i. 49; *by general consent capable of empire, had he not become emperor.*

NOTES.—1. The participle is transient; the adjective permanent. The simple test is the substitution of the relative and the verb: *amāns* (participle), *loving (who is loving)*; *amāns* (adjective), *fond*, (substantive), *lover*; *patiēns* (participle), *bearing (who is bearing)*; *patiēns* (adjective), *enduring*, (substantive), *a sufferer*.

2. Ante-classical Latin shows only *amāns*, *cupiēns*, *concupiēns*, *fugitiāns*, *gerēns*, *persequēns*, *sciēns*, *temperāns*. *CICERO* carries the usage very far, and it is characteristic of his style. *CAESAR*, on the other hand, has very few cases (*B. C.*, i. 69, 8).

CICERO also shows the first case of a Gen. after a compared participle. *Sumus nātūrā appetentissimī honestātis*, *C.*, *Tusc.*, ii. 24, 58. These participles can also revert to the verbal constructions.

3. Of verbals with the Gen., *PLAUTUS* shows one example: *mendāx* (*Aen.*, 855); *CICERO* perhaps one: *rapāx* (*Laet.*, i. 4, 50). The usage in later Latin and the poets is confined at most to about one dozen verbals.

III. GENITIVE WITH VERBS.

Genitive with Verbs of Memory.

376. Verbs of Reminding, Remembering, and Forgetting, take the Genitive.

Tū veteris amicitiae commonefecit, [*C.*] *ad Her.*, iv. 24, 33; *he reminded you of your old friendship.* Est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, *C.*, *Tusc.*, iii. 30, 73; *the fact is, it shows a fool to have keen eyes for the faults of others, to forget one's own.* Ipse iubet mortis te meminisse deus, *MART.*, ii. 59; *a god himself bids you remember death.*

REMARKS.—1. Verbs of Reminding take more often the Abl. with *dē* (so regularly in *CICERO*), and the Acc. neut. of a pronoun or Numerical adjective. *TACITUS* alone uses *monēre* with the Gen. (*Ann.*, i. 67, 1).

Ōrō ut Terentiam moneātis dē tēstāmentō, *C.*, *Att.*, xi. 16, 5; *I beg you to put Terentia in mind of the will.* *Discipulōs id unum moneō*, *QUINT.*, ii. 9, 1 (333, 1).

2. Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting also take the Acc., especially of Things:

Hæc tūm meminisse iuvabit, V., A., I. 203 ; *to remember these things one day will give us pleasure*. Qui sunt boni cives, nisi qui patriæ beneficia meminērunt ? C., *Planc.*, 33, 80 ; *who are good citizens except those who remember the benefits conferred by their country ?* Oblivisci nihil solus nisi iniuriis, C., *Lig.*, 12, 35 ; *you are wont to forget nothing except injuries*.

Recordor (literally = *I bring to heart, to mind*) is construed with the Acc. of the Thing, except in three passages from CICERO ; dē is found with Persons.

Et vocem Anchisæ magni voltumque recordor, V., A., VIII. 156 ; *and I recall (call to mind) the voice and countenance of Anchises the Great*.

Memini, *I bear in mind*, *I (am old enough to) remember*, takes the Accusative :

[*Antipatrum*] tū probè meministi, C., *Or.*, III. 50, 194 ; *you remember Antipater very well*.

3. *Venit mihi in mentem*, *it comes into (up to) my mind*, may be construed impersonally with the Gen., or personally with a subject ; the latter by CICERO only when the subject is a neuter pronoun.

Venit mihi Platōnis in mentem, C., *Fin.*, v. 1, 2 ; *Plato rises before my mind's eye*.

Genitive with Verbs of Emotion.

377. *Misereor*, *I pity*, takes the Genitive, and *miseret*, *it moves to pity*, *paenitet*, *it repents*, *piget*, *it irks*, *pudet*, *it makes ashamed*, *taedet* and *pertæsum est*, *it tires*, take the Accusative of the Person Who Feels, and the Genitive of the Exciting Cause.

Miserāmini sociōrum, C., *Verr.*, I. 28, 72 ; *pity your allies !* *Suae quemque fortunæ paenitet*, C., *Fam.*, VI. 1, 1 ; *each man is discontented with his lot*. *Mē nūc solum piget stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudet*, C., *Dom.*, II, 29 ; *I am not only fretted at my folly, but actually ashamed of it*.

REMARKS.—1. *Pudet* is also used with the Gen. of the Person whose Presence excites the shame :

Pudet deūrum hominumque, L., III. 19, 7 ; *it is a shame in the sight of gods and men*.

2. These Impersonals can also have a subject, chiefly a Demonstrative or Relative pronoun : *Nūc tū hæc pudet !* TER., *Ad.*, 754 ; *do not these things put you to the blush ?*

3. Other constructions follow from general rules. So the Inf. (422) and quod (542).

Nūc mē vixisse paenitet, C., *Cat. M.*, 23, 84 (540). *Quintum paenitet quod animum tuum offendit*, Cf. C., *Att.*, XI. 13, 2 ; *Quintus is sorry that he has wounded your feelings*.

NOTES.—1. With the same construction are found *misereō* (early Latin), *misereōs* (poetical), *dispuet* (early Latin), *distadet* (early Latin), *vereor* (mostly in early Latin), and a few others.

2. *Miserāri* and *commiserāri*, to pity, commiserate, take Acc. until very late Latin.

Genitive with Judicial Verbs.

The Genitive with Judicial Verbs belongs to the same category as the Genitive with Verbs of Rating, both being extensions of the Genitive of Quality.

378. Verbs of Accusing, Convicting, Condemning, and Acquitting take the Genitive of the Charge.

(*Miltiades*) *accūsātus est prōditionis*, NEP., I. 7, 5; *Miltiades was accused of treason*. [*Fannius*] *C. Verrem insinulat avaritiæ*, C., *Verr.*, I. 49, 128; *Fannius charges Gaius Verres with avarice*. *Videō nōn tē absolūtum esse improbitātis sed illōs damnātōs esse caedis*, C., *Verr.*, I. 28, 72; *I see not that you are acquitted of dishonor, but that they are convicted of murder*.

REMARKS.—1. Judicial Verbs include a number of expressions and usages. So *capī*, *tenēri*, *dēprehēdi*, *sē adstringere*, *sē adligāre*, *sē obligāre* (ante-classical), and others, mean to be found guilty; *inrepāre*, *inrepi-tāre*, *urgāre*, *dēferre*, *arguere*, etc., mean charge.

So also kindred expressions: *reum facere*, (to make a party) to indict, to bring an action against; *nōmen dēferre dē*, to bring an action against; *sacrilēgii compertum esse*, to be found (guilty) of sacrilege.

2. For the Gen. of the Charge may be substituted *nōmine* or *crimine* with the Gen., or the Abl. with *dē*: *nōmine (crimine) cōnspīratiōnis damnāre*, to find guilty of conspiracy; *accūsāre dē vi*, of violence (Gen. vis rare); *dē venēficiō*, of poisoning; *dē rēbus repetundis*, of extortion. *Pōstulāre* always has *dē* in CICERO. We find sometimes *in* with Abl.; *convictus in crimine*, on the charge; or, *inter*: *inter sicariōs damnātus est*, convicted of homicide (C., *Cluent.*, 7, 21; Cf. *Ph.*, II. 4, 8).

3. Verbs of Condemning and Acquitting take the Abl. as well as the Gen. of the Charge and the Punishment, and always the Abl. of the definite Fine; the indefinite Fine, *quantī*, *dupli*, *quadrupli*, etc., is in the Genitive.

Accūsāre capitis, or *capite*, to bring a capital charge. *Damnāre capitis*, or *capite*, to condemn to death. *Damnāri decem milibus*, to be fined ten thousand.

Multāre, to mulct, is always construed with the Ablative: *Multāre pecūniā*, to mulct in (of) money.

Manlius virtutem filii morte multāvit, QUINT., V. II, 7; *Manlius punished the valor of his son with death*.

4. Destination and Enforced Labor are expressed by *ad* or *in*, but all examples are post-classical: *damnāri ad bēstias*, to be condemned (to be

thrown) *to wild beasts*; *ad (in) metalla, to the mines*; *ad (in) opus publicum, to hard labor*. *Voti damnari, to be bound to fulfil a vow*, is Livian (except NEP., XX. 5, 8, where it has a different sense).

5. Verbs of Accusing may have also the Acc. of the Thing and the Gen. of the Person: *inertiam accusas adolescentium*, C., *Or.*, I. 58, 246.

Genitive with Verbs of Rating and Buying.

379. Verbs of Rating and Buying are construed with the Genitive of the general value or cost, and the Ablative of the particular value or cost. (404.)

Verbs of Rating are: *aestimare, existimare* (rare), *to value*; *putare, to reckon*; *ducere* (rare in CICERO), *to take*; *habere, to hold*; *pendere* (mostly in Comedy), *to weigh*; *facere, to make, put*; *esse, to be* (worth); *feri, to be considered*.

Verbs of Buying are: *emere, to buy*; *vendere, to sell*; *venire, to be for sale*; *stare and constare, to cost, to come to*; *prostare, licere, to be exposed, left (for sale)*; *conducere, to hire*; *locare, to let*.

380. 1. Verbs of Rating take:

Magni, much,	pluris, more,	plurimi, maximi, most,
Parvi, little,	minoris, less,	minimi, least,
Tanti, tantidem, so much,	quantum (and compounds), how much,	 nihili, naught.

Equivalents of *nihili, nothing*, are *flocci, a lock of wool*, *nauci, a trifle*, *assis, a copper*, *pili* (both in CATULLUS, mainly), and the like, and so also *huius, that* (a snap of the finger), all usually with the negative.

Dum nō ob malefacta, peream; parvi existimō, Pl., Capt., 682,; so long as it be not for misdeeds, let me die; little do I care. [Voluptatem] virtus minimi facit, C., Fin., II. 13, 42; virtue makes very little account of the pleasure of the senses. [Iudices] rem publicam flocci nō faciunt, Cf. C., Att., IV. 15, 4; the judges do not care a fig for the State. Nōn habeo nauci Marsum augurem, C., Div., I. 58, 182; I do not value a Marsian augur a baubee.

REMARK.—*Tanti* is often used in the sense of *operae pretium est = it is worth while*.

Est mihi tanti huius invidiae tempestatem subire, C., Cat., II. 7, 15; it is worth while (the cost), in my eyes, to bear this storm of odium.

NOTES.—1. *Aestimō* is found with the Abl. as well as with the Genitive. So *aestimare magnū* and *magni, to value highly*. CICERO prefers the Ablative.

2. Observe the phrases: *boni (aequi bonique) faciō* (a colloquialism), *boni consilio* (an old formula), *I put up with, take in good part. Nōn pensi habere (ducere), to consider not worth the while, is post-Augustan and rare.*

2. Verbs of Buying take *tanti, quanti, plūria, and minōria*. The rest are put in the Ablative.

Vendō meum (frumentum) nōn plūris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minōris, C., Off., III. 12, 51; I sell my corn not dearer than everybody else, perhaps even cheaper. Magis illa iuvant quae plūris emuntur, JUV., XI. 16; things give more pleasure which are bought for more. Emit (Canis hortō) tanti quanti Pythius voluit, C., Off., III. 14, 59; Canius bought the gardens at the price Pythius wanted.

Quanti cōmē? What do you give for your dinner?

Quanti habitās? What is the rent of your lodgings?

But:

Parvō famē cōstat, magnō fastidium, SEN., E.M., 17, 4; hunger costs little, daintiness much.

An instructive shift:

Emit? perī herule: quanti?—Viginti minis, TER., Eun., 984; he bought her? I'm undone. For how much?—Twenty minae.

REMARK.—*Bene emere, to buy cheap; bene vendere, to sell dear; male emere, to buy dear; male vendere, to sell cheap.* So, too, other adverbs: *melius, optimē, paucius, possimē.*

Genitive with Interest and Rēfert.

381. Interest and Rēfert take a Genitive of the Person, seldom of the Thing, concerned.

Interest omnium rēōs facere, C., Fin., II. 22, 72; it is to the interest of all to do right. Rēfert compositionis quae quibus antepōnās, QUINT., IX. 4, 44; it is of importance for the arrangement of words, which you put before which.

Instead of the Genitive of the personal pronouns, the Ablative Singular feminine of the possessives is employed.

Meō interest, meō rēfert, I am concerned.

NOTES.—1. Rēfert is commonly used absolutely, occasionally with *meō, etc.*, seldom with the Gen., in the classical language.

2. Instead of Apposition use the Relative:

Vehementer intererat vestrā, qui patrēs estis, liberōs vestrōs hīc potissimum discere, PLIN., Ep., IV. 13, 4; it were vastly to the interest of you parents, that your children, if possible, were taught at home.

3. The Nom. as a subject is rare, except in PLINY's *Natural History*:

Usque adeō magni rēfert studium atque voluptās, LUCR., IV. 984.

Occasionally the Nom. of a neuter pronoun is found:

Quid (Acc.) tuū id (Nom.) rēfert? TER., Ph., 723; what business is that of yours?

4. Rēfert is the more ancient, and is employed by the poets (interest is excluded from Dactylic poetry by its form) to the end of the classical period. Interest is peculiar to prose, employed exclusively by CAESAR, and preferred by CICERO when a complement is added.

5. No satisfactory explanation has been given of this construction. One view is that *meū rēfert* was originally [*ex*] *meū rē fert* (like *ex meū rē est*), it is to my advantage, and that the *ex* was lost. Interest having much the same force, but being later in development, took the constructions of *rēfert* by false analogy. The Gen. would be but parallel to the possessive.

382. 1. The Degree of Concern is expressed by an Adverb, Adverbial Accusative, or a Genitive of Value.

Id meū minimū rēfert, TER., *Ad.*, 881; *that makes no difference at all to me.* *Theodōri nihīl interest*, C., *Tusc.*, I. 43, 102; *It is no concern of Theodorus.* *Māgnī interest meū finē nōs esse*, C., *Att.*, XIII. 4; *it is of great importance to me that we be together.*

2. The Object of Concern is commonly put in the Infinitive, Accusative and Infinitive, *ut* or *nō* with the Subjunctive, or an Interrogative Sentence.

Quid Milōnis intererat interfici Clōdium? C., *Mil.*, 13.84; *what interest had Milo in Clodius' being killed?* [*Caesar dicere solēbat*] *nōn tam suū quam rei pūblicae interesse utī salvus esset*, SUET., *Iul.*, 86; *Caesar used to say that it was not of so much importance to him(elf) as to the State that his life should be spared.* *Vestrū interest nō imperatōrem pessimi faciant*, TAC., *H.*, I. 30; *it is to your interest that the dregs of creation do not make the emperor.* *Quid rēfert tālēs versūs quā vōce legantur?* JUV., XI. 182; *what matters it what voice such verses are recited with?*

3. The Thing Involved is put in the Accusative with *ad*:

Māgnī ad honōrem nostrum interest quam primum mē ad urbem venire, C., *Fam.*, XVI. 1, 1; *it makes a great difference touching our honor that I should come to the city as soon as possible.*

Occasional Uses.

383. 1. The Genitive is found occasionally with certain Verbs of Fulness: in classical Latin principally *implēre*, *complēre*, *egēre*, *indigēre*.

Pisō multīs oēdiōis implēvit eārū rārū, C., *Verr.* I. 46, 119; *Piso filled many books full of those things.* *Virtūs plurimae commentationis et exercitationis indiget*, (cf. C., *Fin.*, III. 15, 50; *virtue stands in need of much (very much) study and practice.*

NOTES.—1. Classical Latin shows in all cases the Abl. much more frequently than the Gen., except in the case of *indigēre*, where CICERO prefers the Genitive. LIVY likewise prefers the Gen. with *implēre*.

2. Ante-classical and poetic are *explēre* (VERG.), *abundāre* (LUC.), *scatēre* (LUCR.), *saturāre* (PLAUT.), *obsaturāre* (TER.), *carēre* (TER.). *Carēre* and *egēre* have the Acc. occasionally in early Latin.

3. Other Grecisms are *labōrum dōcipitur*, H., O., II. 13, 38 (reading doubtful).

Regnavit populorum, H., O., III. 30, 12. Also **mirari** with Gen. in VERGIL (A., XI. 126). Noteworthy is the occasional use of **crēdere** with Gen. in PLAUTUS; so once **falli**.

2. A Genitive of Separation, after the analogy of the Greek, is found in a few cases in the poets.

Ut mē omnium iam laborum levās, PL., *Rud.* 247; *how you relieve me at last of all my toils and troubles*. **Desine mollium tandem querellarum**, H., O., II. 9, 17; *cease at last from womanish complainings*.

3. The Genitive in Exclamations occurs in a very few instances in the poets. CAT., IX. 5; PROP., IV. (v.) 7, 21; compare PL., *Most.*, 912; LUCAN., II. 45.

On the Genitive after comparatives, see 296, N. 2.

ABLATIVE.

384. The Ablative is the Adverbial, as the Genitive is the Adjective case. It contains three elements :

A. Where? B. Whence? C. Wherewith?

In a literal sense, the Ablative is commonly used with prepositions; in a figurative sense, it is commonly used without prepositions.

A. The Ablative of the Place Where appears in a figurative sense as the Ablative of the Time When.

B. The Ablative of the Place Whence appears as :

1. The Ablative of Origin. 2. The Ablative of Measure.

C. The Ablative of the Thing Wherewith appears in a figurative sense, as :

1. The Ablative of Manner. 2. The Ablative of Quality. 3. The Ablative of Means.

REMARK.—It is impossible to draw the line of demarcation with absolute exactness. So the Ablative of Cause may be derived from any of the three fundamental significations of the case, which is evidently a composite one.

To these we add :

D. The Ablative of Cause. E. The Ablative Absolute.

I. The Literal Meanings of the Ablative.

A. ABLATIVE OF THE PLACE WHERE. X

Abiātivus Locālis.

385. The Ablative answers the question *Where?* and takes as a rule the preposition **in**.

In portū nāvīgō, TER., *And.*, 480; *I am sailing in harbor*. **Pōns in Hiberō prope effectus (erat)**, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 62, 3; *the bridge over the*

Ecce was nearly finished. *Histris in scenâ* [est], *Pl., Poen.*, 20; the actor is on the stage. *Haeret in equo senex*, *Cf. C., Dei.*, 10, 28; the old man sticks to his horse.

REMARKS.—1. Verbs of Placing and kindred significations take the Abl. with *in*, to designate the result of the motion: classical are *pōnere*, to place, and compounds; *locāre*, *collocāre*, to put; *statuere*, *cōstituere*, to set; *cōsiderare*, to settle; *dēfigere*, to plant; *dēmergere*, to plunge; *imprimare*, to press upon; *insculpere*, to engrave (figurative); *inscribere*, to write upon; *incidere*, to carve upon; *inclūdere*, to shut into.

Platō ratiōnem in capite posuit, *iram in pectore locavit*, *C., Tusc.*, 1. 10, 20; Plato has put reason in the head, has placed anger in the breast. (*Lucretia*) *cultum in corde dēfigit*, *L.*, 1. 58, 11; Lucretia plants a knife in (thrusts a knife down into) her heart. *Philosophi in suis libris ipsi quos scribunt de contemnendis gloriis sua nomina inscribunt*, *C., Tusc.*, 1. 15, 34; philosophers write their own names on (the titles of) the very books which they write about contempt of glory. (*Foedus*) *in columna aeneâ incisum*, *C., Balb.*, 23, 53; a treaty cut upon a brazen column.

The same observation applies to *sub*:

Pōne sub currū nimium propinquū solis in terris domibus negatā, *H., O.*, 1. 22, 21; put (me) under the chariot of the all-too neighboring sun, in a land denied to dwellings.

2. Verbs of Hanging and Fastening take *ex*, *ab*, or *dē*.

Cui spēs omnis pendet ex fortunā, huic nihil potest esse certi, *C., Par.*, 11. 17; to him who has all his hopes suspended on fortune, nothing can be certain.

3. *Here and there in* is often rendered by *per*: *C., Fam.*, 1. 7, 6, *per provincias*, here and there in the provinces; *V., A.*, 111. 236.

NOTES.—1. In classical prose the use of the Abl. without *in* is confined to a few words, mostly phraseological. So *terrā*, on land; *marī*, by sea; usually in the phrase *terrā marique* (rarely in the reversed order), on land and sea. *In terrā* is more common otherwise than *terrā*. *Locō* and *locis*, especially when used with adjectives, usually omit *in*. The same is true of *parte* and *partibus*; so regularly *dextrā* (*parte*), *sinistrā*, *laevā*, etc., on the right, on the left. *Livy* uses *regiō* like *locus*. The tendency, however, is observable as early as *Cicero's* time to omit the *in* when an adjective is employed, even in words other than those given above; this tendency becomes more marked in *Livy* and is very strong in later Latin. The poets are free. Regard must always be had to 389.

2. The Acc. with *in* after verbs of Placing is very rare in classical prose. In early Latin it is more common; so with *pōnere*, *impōnere*, *collocāre*. The examples with Acc. in classical Latin are principally with compounds of *pōnere*, as *impōnere* (usually), *repōnere*, *expōnere*. *Collocāre* with *in* and Acc. in *Caes.*, *B. G.*, 1. 18, 7, is not in a local sense. Sometimes the Dat. is found with *impōnere*.

3. With a verb of Rest the motion antecedent to the rest is often emphasized by construing the verb with *in* and the Acc. instead of with *in* and the Abl. This occurs most often with *esse* and *habēre*, and seems to have been colloquial, as it is very rare in classical prose.

Numerō mihi in mentem fuit dis advenientem grātias agere, *Pl., Am.*, 183.

Adesse in senātum iussit, C., Ph., v. 7, 19 (Cf. hūc ades, come hither). Parcere victis in animum habebat, L., XXXIII. 10, 4.

386. Names of Towns in the Singular of the Third Declension, and in the Plural of all Declensions, take the Ablative of Place Where without in.

Ut Rōmæ cōsulēs sic Carthāgine quotannis bini rēgēs creābantur, NEP., XXIII. 7, 4 ; as at Rome (two) consuls, so in Carthage two kings, were created yearly. Talis (Rōmæ Fabricius), quālis Aristidēs Athēnis, fuit, C., Off., III. 22, 87; Fabricius was just such a man at Rome as Aristides was at Athens.

REMARKS.—1. Appositions are put in the Abl. commonly with in; when the appositive has an attribute, the proper name regularly precedes: *Nepōlis, in celeberrimō oppidō, C., Rab. Post., 10, 26; at Naples, a populous town.*

2. *In the neighborhood of, at,* is ad with Acc., especially of military operations: *pugna ad Cannās (better Cannēsis), the battle at Cannae; pons ad Genāvam, CAES., B. G., I. 7; the bridge at Geneva.*

NOTE.—The Abl. in names of Towns of the Second Declension is found once in CAESAR (*B. C., III. 35*, but the reading is questioned); more often in VITRUVIUS and later Latin, but in Greek words only. Apparent exceptions in CAENAR and CICEBO are to be referred to the Abl. of Separation. The poets, however, are free.

387. In citations from Books and in Enumerations, the Ablative of the Place Where is used without in.

Librō tertio, third book; versū decimō, tenth verse; aliō locō, elsewhere.

But in is necessary when a passage in a book and not the whole book is meant: *Agricūlūra laudātur in eō librō qui est dē tuendā rē familiārī, C., Cat. M., 17, 59; agriculture is praised in the work on domestic economy.*

388. In designations of Place, with *tōtus, cūctus, whole; omnis, all; medius, middle*, the Ablative of the Place Where is generally used without in.

Menippus, meō iudiciō, tōtā Asiā disertissimus, C., Br., 91, 315; Menippus, in my judgment, the most eloquent man in all Asia (Minor). Battiadēs semper tōtō cantābitur orbe, Ov., Am., I. 15, 13; Battiaides (Callimachus) will always be sung throughout the world.

REMARK.—In is not excluded when the idea is *throughout*, in which case *per* also may be used. *Negō in Siciliā tōtā (throughout the whole of Sicily) illum argenteum vās fuisse, etc., C., Verr., IV. 1, 1.*

389. In all such designations of Place as may be regarded in the light of Cause, Manner, or Instrument, the Ablative is used without a preposition.

Ut terræ Thermopylæarum angustiae Graeciam, ita mari fretum Euripi claudit, L., XXXI. 23, 12; as the pass of Thermopylae bars Greece by land, so the strith of Euripus by sea. Ariovistus exercitum castris continuit, CAES., B.G., I. 48, 4; Ariovistus kept his army within the camp. Egressus est nōn viâ sed trâmitibus, C., Ph., XIII. 9, 19; he went out not by high roads but by cross-cuts. Nēmō ire quemquam publicâ prohibet viâ, PL., Curc., 35; no man forbiddeth (any one to) travel by the public road. Mâtris cinerēs Rōmam Tiberi subvecti sunt, Cf. Suet., Cal., 15; his mother's ashes were brought up to Rome by the Tiber.

So recipere aliquem tectō, oppidō, portâ, to receive a man into one's house, town, harbor; where, however, the Acc. with in is not excluded: gentēs universae in civitatē sunt receptae, C., Balb., 13, 81.

B. ABLATIVE OF THE PLACE WHENCE.

Ablativus Sēparātivus.

390. 1. The Ablative answers the question Whence? and takes as a rule the prepositions **ex**, *out of*, **dē**, *from*, **ab**, *off*.

(Eum) exturbasti ex aedibus? PL., Trin., 137; did you hustle him out of the house? Arāneâs dēiciam dē pariete, PL., St., 355; I will get the cobwebs down from the wall. Alcibiadem Athēniēnsēs ē civitatē expulerunt, Cf. NEP., VII. 6, 2; the Athenians banished Alcibiades from the state. Deceidit ex Galliâ Rōmam Naevius, C., Quinct., 4. 16; Naevius withdrew from Gaul to Rome. Unde dēiciasti sive ex quō loco, sive ē quō loco (whether OUT OF or FROM which place), eō restitūti, C., Caec., 30, 88.

2. The prepositions are often omitted with Verbs of Abstaining, Removing, Relieving, and Excluding; so regularly with **domō**, *from home*, **rūre**, *from the country*.

With Persons a preposition (chiefly **ab**) must be used.

(Verrēs) omnia domō eius abstulit, C., Verr., II. 34, 83; Verres took everything away from his house. Ego, cum Tullius rūre redierit, mittam eum ad tē, C., Fam., v. 20, 9; when Tullius returns from the country, I will send him to you.

Compare Aliēnō manum abstinēant, CATO, Agr., 5, 1; let them keep their hand(s) from other people's property, with [Alexander] vix ē eō manū abstinuit, C., Tusc., IV. 37, 79; Alexander hardly kept (could hardly keep) his hands from himself (from laying hands on himself).

Compare Lapidibus optimōs virōs forō pollis, C., Har. Res., 18, 39; you drive men of the best classes from the forum with stones, with Istum aemulum ab eō pollitō, TER., Eun., 215; drive that rival from her.

Compare Omnium rerum naturā cognitā liberāmur mortis metu, C., Fin., I. 19, 63; by the knowledge of universal nature we get rid of the

fear of death, with **TE** **ab** **eō** **liberō**, *C., Q.F., III. i. 3, 9; I rid you of him.*

Compare **Amicitia** **nūllō** **locō** **excluditur**, *C., Lael., 6, 22; friendship is shut out from no place*, with **Ab** **illā** **excludor**, **hōc** **concludor**, *Cf. TER., And., 386; I am shut out from HER (and) shut up here (to live with HER).*

NOTES.—1. In classical Latin the preposition is usually employed in local relations, and omitted in metaphorical relations; though there are some exceptions.

2. It is to be noted that in the vast majority of cases the separation is indicated by a verb; hence this Abl. is found commonly with verbs compounded with prepositions. Thus, classical Latin shows but few simple verbs with the Abl., as follows: **movēre**, chiefly in general or technical combinations: **movēre locō**, **senātū**, **tribū** (*CAESAR*, however, has no case); **pellere**, in technical language with **civitātē**, **domō**, **forō**, **patriā**, **possessiōnibus**, **suīs sēdibus**; **cēdere** is found with **patriā**, **vītā**, **memoriā**, **possessiōne**, **Italiā**; **cadere**, technical with **causā**; **solvere** with **lēge** (**lēgibus**), **religiōne**, *etc.*, **somnō**; **levāre** and **liberāre** are found chiefly in metaphorical combinations, and especially in *CICERO*; **arcēre** has peculiarly **ab** with metaphorical, Abl. with local forces. In the case of most of these verbs, the preposition with the Abl. is also found.

3. Of compound verbs with the Abl., *CICERO* shows only **as** **abdicāre** (principally technical), **abesse** (rarely), **abhorrāre** (once); **abire** (in technical uses = **as** **abdicāre**), **abrupere** (once), **absolvere**, **abstinēre** (intrans. without, trans. more often with, preposition), **dēicere** (with **aedilitate**, *etc.*), **dēmovēre** (once), **dēpellere**, **dēsistere**, **dēturbāre**; **dēicere** (rare); **efferre** (rare); **ēgredi**; **ēicere**; **ēlābi** (rare); **ēmittere** (*CAES.*); **ēripere** (rare; usually *Dat.*); **ēvertēre**; **excedere**; **excludere**; **exire** (rare); **expellere**; **exsolvere**; **existere** (rare); **exturbāre**; **intercludere**; **interdicere** (**alicui alicuā rē**; also **alicui alicuique**); **praecipitāre** (*CAES.*); **prohibēre**; **supersedere**.

Early Latin shows a few more verbs with this construction. The poets are free with the Abl., and also later prose writers, beginning with *LIVY*.

4. **Humō**, *from the ground*, begins with *VERGIL*. The preposition **ē** is found occasionally with **domō**; necessarily with a word (adjective or adverb) involving measurement, as; **longinquē**, **longē**, **procul**.

5. Compounds with **di** (**dis**) also take the Dative (in poetry):

Paulum sepulchra distat inertiae celsa virtus, *H., O., IV. 9, 29; little doth hidden worth differ from buried sloth.*

6. The Place Whence gives the Point of View from which. In English a different translation is often given, though not always necessarily: **ē** **tergō**, *in the rear*: **ex parte dextrā**, *on the right side*; **ab oriente**, *on the east*; **ē** **tantō spatīō**, *at such a distance*; **ex fugā**, *on the flight*; **ē** **rē frumentāriā** **labōrāre**, *to be embarrassed in the matter of provisions.*

3. The prepositions are also omitted with kindred Adjectives.

Animus excelsus omni est liber curā, *C., Fin., I. 15, 49; a lofty mind is free from all care.* (**Catō**) **omnibus hūmānis vitis immūnis, semper fortunam in suā potestate habuit**, *VELL., II. 35, 2; Cato, exempt from all human failings, always had fortune in his own power.* **Iugurtha** (**Adherbalem**) **extorrem patriā effecit**, *S., Jug., 14, 11; Jugurtha rendered Adherbal an exile from his country.* **Utrumque** (**trans et vis**) **homine alienissimum**, *C., Off., I. 13, 41.*

NOTES.—1. The preposition is more usual in most cases. *Pūrus* and *immūnis*, with simple Abl., are poetical and post-Augustan. *Expers*, with Abl. instead of with Gen., belongs to early Latin and SALLUST. *Reoēs*, *fresh from*, with Abl., belongs to TACITUS.

2. *Procul*, *far from*, regularly takes the preposition *ab*, except in the poets and later prose.

3. The Abl. of the Supine is early and late, as Cato, *Agr.*, 5; *Vilius primus cubitū surgat, postrēmus cubitum eat*. See 436, n. 4.

391. Names of Towns and Small Islands are put in the Ablative of the Place Whence.

Demarētus fugit Tarquinioē Corinthō, C., *Tusc.*, v. 37, 109; *Demaratus fled to Tarquinii from Corinth*. *Dolābella Delō proficiscitur*, C., *Ferr.*, I. 18, 46; *Dolabella sets out from Delos*.

REMARKS.—1. The prepositions *ab* (ā) and *ex* (ē) are sometimes used for the sake of greater exactness, but rarely in model prose. So regularly *ab* with the Place from which distance is measured:

[*Aesculāpiī templum*] *quinque milibus passuum ab urbe [Epidaurō] distat*, Cf. I., XLV. 28, 3 (403, n. 1).

When the substantives *urbe*, *city*, and *oppidō*, *town*, are employed, the use of the preposition is the rule, as also when not the town, but the neighborhood is intended; also always with *longē*. When the Appositive has an attribute the proper name regularly precedes.

Aulide, ex oppidō Boeōtiāe, from Aulis, a town of Boeotia. *Ex Apolloniā Pontī urbe, from Apollonia, a city of Pontus*. *Ex oppidō Gergoviā*, CAES., *B.G.*, VII. 4, 2; *from the town of Gergovia*.

Early Latin is free in the use of prepositions; and also from LIVY on the usage seems to increase.

2. The Place Whence embraces all the local designations:

Agrigentō ex Aesculāpiī fānō whereas we should say, *from the temple of Aesculapius at Agrigentum*. *Unde domō?* V., A., VIII. 114; *from what home?*

3. Letters are dated *from* rather than *at* a place.

NOTE.—Names of countries are but rarely used in the Ablative. CICERO, SALLUST, and LIVY show no instance, CAESAR only one (*B.C.*, III. 58, 4). Occasional examples are found in early Latin and in old inscriptions; then in later historians, beginning with VELLEIUS. The use of prepositions with towns seems in general to have been a colloquialism, Cf. SUET., *Aug.*, 86. The poets are free in their usage.

C. ABLATIVE OF THE THING WHEREWITH.

Ablātivus Sociātivus.

392. The Ablative of Attendance takes the preposition *cum*, *with*.

Cum febrī domum rediit, C., *Or.*, III. 2, 6; *he returned home with a*

fever. Catilina stetit in comitiis cum telis, Cf. C., Cat., I. 6, 15; Catiline stood in the place of election with a weapon (on him). Cum baculo p[er]agus [senex], MART., IV. 53, 3; an old man with stick and wallet. Nec t[em]cum possum vivere nec sine t[em], MART., XII. 47, 2; I can't live either with you or without you.

REMARKS.—I. In military phrases, the troops with which a march is made are put in the Ablative, with or without *cum*; generally without *cum* when an adjective is used (Ablative of Manner), with *cum* when no adjective is used (Ablative of Attendance). With definite numbers, however, *cum* is regularly employed.

Albani ingenti exercitū in agrum Rōmānum impetum fecere, L., I. 23, 3; the Albans attacked the Roman territory with a huge army. Caesar cum equitibus DCCCC in castra pervēnit, CAES., B.C., I. 41, 1; Caesar arrived in camp with nine hundred cavalry.

2. Not to be confounded with the above is the Instrumental Ablative :

Nāvibus profectus est, C., Fam., xv. 3, 2; he set out by ship.

So also with verbs which denote other military actions :

Hasdrubal mediam aciem Hispānis firmat, L., xxiii. 29, 4; Hannibal strengthens the centre with Spanish troops. Actum nihil est nisi Poenī milite portās frangimus, JUV., x. 155; naught is accomplished unless we break the gates with the Punic soldiery (as if with a battering-ram).

II. The Figurative Meanings of the Ablative.

A. The Place Where is transferred to the Time When.

Ablative of Time. Ablātīvus Temporis.

393. Time When or Within Which is put in the Ablative.

Quā nocte nātus Alexander est, eādē Diānae Ephesiae templum dēlagravit, Cf. C., N.D., II. 27, 69; on the same night on which Alexander was born, the temple of Diana of Ephesus burned to the ground. Sātūrnī stella trīgintā ferē annis cursum suum cōnficit, C., N.D., II. 26, 52; the planet Saturn completes its period in about thirty years.

Many adverbial forms of time are really Locative Ablatives :

So hodiē, to-day; heri(e), yesterday; māne, in the morning.

REMARKS.—I. Time Within Which may be expressed by *per* and the Accusative :

Per eōs ipsos diēs quibus Philippus in Achāiā fuit, Philocles saltum Cithaerōnis transcendit, L., xxxi. 26, 1; during those very days, while Philip was in Achaia, Philocles crossed the range of Cithaeron.

2. Time Within Which may embrace both extremities; so usually with *tōtus*, *all, whole* :

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt at mane serena, V. (POET. LAT. MIN., IV. 155 B); *all night (Jupiter) rains; clear skies come back in the morning.* Cf. CAES., B. G., I. 26, 5.

So with definite numbers; but rarely, until the post-Augustan period:

Scriptum est triginta annis vixisse Panaetium, posteaquam illos libros edidisset, C., Off., III. 2, 8; *it is written that Panaetius lived for thirty years after he had published those books* (not to be confounded with the Abl. of Difference, 408). Apud Pythagoram discipulis quinque annis tacendum erat, SEN., E. M., 52, 10; *in the school of Pythagoras the disciples had to keep silence five years.*

3. When the Notion is Negative, the English Time For Which is the Latin Within Which.

[Röcius] Römam multis annis non venit, C., Rosc. Am., 27, 74; *Röcius has not come to Rome in (for) many years.* Not always, however; compare Sex mensis iam hic nemo habitat, PL., Most., 954; *no one has been living here these six months.*

4. Especially to be noted is the Abl. of Time with *hic, this; ille, that*: Cui viginti his annis supplicatio decreta est? C., Ph., XIV. 4, 11; *to whom during these last twenty years has a supplication been decreed?* [Karthaginem] hoc biennio evertes, C., Rep., VI. 11, 11; *Carthage you will overturn in the next two years.*

Transferred to Oratio Obliqua, *hic* becomes *ille* (660, 3):

Diodorus [respondit] illud argentum se paucis illis diebus misisse Lilybaeum, C., Verr., IV. 18, 89; *Diodorus answered that he had sent that silver plate to Lilybaeum within a few days (a few days before).*

5. The Abl. of Time is regularly accompanied by an attribute in classical Latin, except in the case of a number of common designations, as *aestate, die, hieme, nocte, vespere (vesperi)*. Exceptions are rare, such as *comitiis, luce, pace, militia*, and some names of games.

394. The Ablative with the preposition *in* is used of points within a period of time, or of the character of the time.

Bis in die, *twice a day*; in pueritiis, *in boyhood*; in adolescentiis, *in youth*.

Nullo modo mihi placuit bis in die saturum fieri, C., Tusc., V. 35, 100; *it did not suit me in any way to eat my fill twice a day.* Feci ego istae aetatis in adolescentiis, PL., B., 410; *I did those things too in my youth.*

REMARK.—The use or omission of *in* sometimes changes the meaning. So bellis Persicis, *at the time of the Persian war*; but in bellis, *in war times*; in pace, *in peace times*. Phraseological is *in tempore*, more frequent than *tempore*, *at the right time*. But in illis tempore means *in those circumstances, at that crisis*. At present, for the present, is always in praesentis or in praesenti (rare).

NOTES.—1. Classical Latin confines the use of *in* to designations of Time of Life (though here, when an adjective is employed, *in* is usually omitted) and to the periods of time. Later *in* is used much more extensively. With numerals *in* is the rule. CATO and the poets have sometimes *his diē*, as *diēs = unus diēs*.

2. *Dē*, *from*, is also used in designations of time: principally in the phrase *dē diē, dē nocte*. *Ut iugulent hominem surgunt dē nocte latrōnēs*, H., *Ep.*, I. 2, 32; *to kill a man, highwaymen rise by night*, i. e., *while it is yet night*.

Inter, *between*: *Quae prandia inter continuū perdidit triennium*, PL., *St.*, 213; *what luncheons I have lost during three years together*.

Intrā, *within*: *Subēgit sōlus intrā viginti diēs*, PL., *Curc.*, 448; *he quelled them all alone in less than twenty days*.

On *per*, *through*, see 386, B. 2.

Cum, *with*, is found occasionally in phrases, as *cum primā luce*, *with daybreak*.

B. The Place Whence is transferred :

1. To Origin.
2. To Respect or Specification.

I. Ablative of Origin.

395. Participles which signify Birth take the Ablative of Origin; sometimes with the prepositions *ex* and *dē*.

Amplissimā familiā nātī adulescentēs, CAES., *B.G.*, VII. 37. 1; *young men born of a great house*. *Numae Pompiliī rēgis nepōs, filiū ortus, Ancus Mārcius erat*, L., I. 32, 1; *King Numa Pompilius's grandson, a daughter's issue, was Ancus Marcius*. *Maecōnūs atavis ēdite rēgibus*, H., *O.*, I. 1, 1; *Maecenas, offshoot of great-grand sire kings*. *Dīs genitē et genitūre deōs*, V., *A.*, IX. 639; *begotten of gods, and destined to beget gods!* *Sate sanguine divum!* V., *A.*, VI. 125; *seed of blood divine!* *Ex mē atque ex hōc nātus es*, TER., *Heaut.*, 1030; *you are his son and mine*. *Odārant nātōs dē paelice*, JUV., VI. 627; *they hate the offspring of the concubine*.

Ab, and occasionally *ex*, are employed of remote progenitors :

Plērique Belgae sunt orti ab Germāniā, Cf. CAES., *B.G.*, II. 4, 1; *Belgians are mostly of German descent*. *Oriundī ex Etrūscis*, Cf. L., II. 9, 1; *of Etruscan origin*.

NOTES.—1. The principal participles thus used are *nātus*, *prōgnātus*, *oriundus*; *ortus*, *genitus*, and *satus* begin in prose with LIVY; *ēditus* and *crētus* are poetic; *prōcreātus* is late. CICERO uses *oriundus* but once; it denotes remote origin.

2. With names of Places the preposition is the rule (302, N. 2); but there are a few exceptions in early Latin and in CICERO, and a couple of examples in CAESAR. Later the simple Abl. disappears. The Abl. was the rule with names of Tribes.

Periphanēs Rhodō mercātor, PL., *Aein.*, 499. *Magius Cremōnēs*, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 24, 4. *Q. Verrēs Rōmiliā*, C., *Verr.*, I. 8, 23; *Q. Verres of the Romilian tribe*.

3. With finite verbs denoting Origin, the preposition is regular, except occasionally with *nāsci*.

4. The Ablative of Agent properly belongs here. But for convenience of contrast it is treated under 401.

396. The Ablative of Material takes *ex* in classical Latin.

Ex animō cōstāmus et corpore. Cf. C., *Fin.*, IV. 8, 19; *we consist of mind and body.*

Status ex aurō, ex aere, facta, *a statue made of gold, of bronze.* Often an adjective is used: *aureus, golden; ligneus, wooden.*

NOTES.—1. After CICERO cōstāre is used more often with the Abl.; cōsistere (with the Abl.) is poetical. Continēri, *to be contained in*, i.e., almost “*to consist of*,” takes the Abl. only, but with a different conception.

Medicina tōta cōstat experimentis, QUINT., II. 17, 9; *all medicine is made up of experiments (is empirical).*

2. With fieri the previous state is indicated by dē as well as by ex.

Dē templō carcerem fieri! C., *Ph.*, v. 7, 18; *from a temple to become a jail.*
Fis dē rhōtore cōsul, JUV., VII. 197; *from (having been) rhetorician you will become consul.* **Ex ōrātōre arātor factus,** C., *Ph.*, III. 9, 22 (206, n. 2).

3. Otherwise the simple Ablative of Material is poetic or late:

Māvōs caelātus ferrō, V., *A.*, VIII. 700; *Mars carved of iron.*

Meliōre lutō ānxit, JUV., XIV. 35; *he fashioned it of better clay.*

2. Ablative of Respect.

397. The Ablative of Respect or Specification gives the Point From Which a thing is measured or treated, and is put in answer to the questions From What Point of View? According to What? By What? In Respect of What?

Discriptus populus cēnsū, ōrdinibus, aetātibus, C., *Leg.*, III. 19, 44; *a people drawn off according to income, rank, (and) age.* **Ennius ingeniō māvīmus, arte rudis,** OV., *Tr.*, II. 424; *Ennius in genius great, in art unskilled.* **Animō ignāvus, prociū ōre,** TAC., *H.*, II. 23, 18; *coward of soul, saucy of tongue.*

Noteworthy are the phrases: *crine ruber, red-haired; captus oculis* (literally, *caught in the eyes*), *blind; captus mente, insane; meā sententiā, according to my opinion; iure, by right; lege, by law*, etc.; and the Supines in -a (436).

NOTES.—1. Prepositions are also used, which serve to show the conception:

(Caesaris) adventus ex colōre vestitū cōgnitus, Cf. CAES., *B. G.*, VII. 88, 1; *the arrival of Caesar was known by the color of his clothing.* **Dē gestū intellegō quid respondeā,** C., *Val.*, 15, 38; *I understand by your gesture what answer you are giving.* **Ab animō aeger fui,** PL., *Ep.*, 129; *at heart I was sick.* **Ōtiūm ab animō,** TER., *Ph.*, 340; *easy in mind.*

Similarly *ex lege, according to law; ex pactō, according to agreement; ex (dē) mōre, according to custom; ex animi sententiā, according to (my) heart's desire; ex ūtū, useful.*

2. A special category is formed by words indicating eminence or superiority; so *excellere, antecellere, praestāre, superāre, vincere*; and the adjectives: *insignis, illustris, dignus; excellēns, praecellēns.* Praecellere is found in early and late Latin, while dignāri is poetic and post-Augustan.

Māvīmē populus Rōmānus animi māvīgnitudine excellit, C., *Off.*, I. 18, 61; *the Roman people excel most in loftiness of mind.*

On dignus with Gen., see 374, n. 10.

A curious usage is that of *decōrus* and *decōre*, with Abl., in *PL., M. G.*, 619; *Asin.*, 577.
3. The origin of these constructions is still undetermined. They may be deduced also from the Instrumental side of the Abl., or from the Locative side.

398. The Ablative of Respect is used with the Comparative instead of *quam*, *than*, with the Nominative or Accusative; but in the classical language mainly after a negative, or its equivalent. (*Ablātivus Comparātōnis*.)

Tunica propior palliōst, *PL., Trin.*, 1154; *the shirt is nearer than the cloak*. *Nihil est virtūte amābilis*, *C., Lael.*, 8, 28; *nothing is more attractive than virtue*. *Quid est in homine ratiōne divinius?* (*C., Leg.*, 1. 7. 22; *what is there in man more godlike than reason?*)

So also after adverbs, but not so freely in prose:

Lacrima nihil citius arēscit, *C., Inv.*, 1. 56, 109; *nothing dries more quickly than a tear*. *Nemo est qui tibi sapientius suadere possit tē ipse*, *C., Fam.*, 11. 7, 1; *there is no one who can give you wiser advice than you yourself*. *Pulcrum ornatum turpes mōres pēius caeno collinunt*, *PL., Most.*, 291; *foul behavior doth bedruggle fine apparel worse than mud*.

REMARK.—When the word giving the point of view is a relative, the Abl. must be used. See 296, R. 2.

Phidiae simulacris quibus nihil in illō genere perfectius vidēmus, cōgitāre tamen possumus pulchriōra, *C., Or.*, 2, 8; *the statues of Pheidias, than which we see nothing more perfect in their kind, still leave room for us to imagine those that are more beautiful*.

NOTES.—1. The comparative is also employed with the Abl. of certain abstract substantives and adjectives used as substantives: so *opiniōne*, *spēs*, *expectatiōne*; *aequō*, *iustō*, *solitō*, and the like, all post-Ciceronian except *aequō*, *opiniōne*.

(*Cōsul*) *sērius spēs* (= *quam spēs fuerat*) *Rōmam vēnit*, *L., xxvi.*, 26, 4; *the consul came to Rome later than was hoped*. *Solitō citatior amnis*, *L., xxiii.*, 19, 11; *the river running faster than usual*.

2. *Aequō* and *adaequō* are found once each in *PLAUTUS* with the Abl.; and then not till the time of the elder *PLINY*.

3. For other details, see 296 and 644.

C. ABLATIVE OF THE THING WHEREWITH.

、Ablātivus Sociātivus. Ablative of Attendance.

1. Ablative of Manner.

399. The Ablative of Manner answers the question *How?* and is used with the Preposition *cum* when it has no Adjective; with or without *cum* when it has an Adjective or its equivalent. (*Ablātivus Modī*.)

[*Stellae*] *circulō suis orbēque cōficiunt celeritāte mirābili*, *C., Rep.*, vi. 15, 15; *the stars complete their orbits with wonderful swiftness*. **Vt**

Orō ut attentē bonaque cum veniā verba mea audistis, C., *Rosc. Am.*, 4, 9; *I beg you to hear my words attentively and with kind indulgence.*
Beātē vivere, honestē, id est cum virtūte, vivere, C., *Fin.*, III, 8, 29; *to live happily is to live honestly, that is, virtuously.*

NOTES.—1. The simple Abl. without an attribute is confined to a few substantives, which have acquired adverbial force: early Latin shows *astâ*, *curriculâ*, *dolâ*, *ergâ*, *gratiâ* and *ingratiâ*, *loculâ*, *maritâ*, *numerâ*, *optatâ*, *ordinâ*, *sortitâ*, *volutâtâ*, *vulgâ*. TERRENCE adds: *vi*, *iure*, *iniuriâ*. Classical Latin shows some of these, also *ratione*, *ratione* et *viâ*, *môribus*, *consuetudine*, *silentiâ*, *castâ*, *lêge*, *fraude*, *vitio*, *sacramentô* (beginning with LIVY), and a few others. Sometimes the idea of Specification is prominent, as in *lêge*, *iure* (397); sometimes it is hard to distinguish between the Manner and the Instrument: *vi*, *violently and by violence*; *vi et armis*, *by force of arms*; *pedibus*, *afoot*; *nâvibus*, *by ship*. Notice, also, the use of *per*, *through*, with the Accusative: *per vim*, *by violence*; *per litterâs*, *by letter*.

2. The post-Ciceronian Latin extends the use of the Abl. without an attribute.

3. The phrases **sub condiciōne**, **sub lēge**, *etc.*, begin with **LIVY**.

2. Ablative of Quality.

(Descriptive Ablative.)

400. The Ablative of Quality has no Preposition, and always takes an Adjective or an equivalent.

[Hannibalis] nomen erat magnū apud omnēs glōriā, C., Or., II. 18, 75; *the name of Hannibal was glorious in the esteem of all the world.* (Āgeſilāus) statūrā fuit humili, NEP., XVII. 8, 1; *Agessilaus was (a man) of low stature.* Ista turpiculō puella nāsō, CAT., 41, 8; *that girl of yours with the ugly nose.* Clāvi ferrei digitī pollicis crassitudine, Cf. CAES., B.G., III. 13, 4; *iron nails of the thickness of your thumb.*

REMARKS.—1. External and transient qualities are put by preference in the Ablative; Measure, Number, Time, and Space are put in the Genitive only; parts of the body in the Ablative only. Otherwise there is often no difference.

2. Of unnatural productions *cum* may be used: *agnus cum suillo capite*, L., xxxi. 12, 7; *a lamb with a swine's head*.

3. Ablative of Means.

401. The Means or Instrument is put in the Ablative without a Preposition.

The Agent or Doer is put in the Ablative with the Preposition **ab** (**ā**). The Person Through Whom is put in the Accusative with **per**.

Xerxes certior factus est, { 1. *nūntiō, by a message.*
Xerxes was informed, { 2. *& nūntiō, by a messenger.*
 { 3. *per nūntium, by means of a messenger.*

Qui sunt hominē, & quibus ille sē lapidibus adpetitum, etiam percussus esse dixit? C., *Dom.*, 5, 13; *who are the men by whom he said he had been thrown at with stones, and even hit?* **Vulgō occidēbantur?** Per quōs et & quibus? C., *Rosc. Am.*, 29, 80; *were they cut down openly?* *Through whose instrumentality and by whose agency?* **Nec bene prōmeritis capitur neque tangitur irā,** LUCR., II. 651 (227, N. 4). **Ipsē docet quid agam:** fās est et ab hoste doceri, Ov., *M.*, IV. 428 (219). **Discite sāriri per quem didicistis amāre,** Ov., *Rem. Am.*, 43; *learn to be healed by means of (him by) whom you learned to love.*

REMARKS.—1. When the Instrument is personified and regarded as an Agent, or the Agent is regarded as an Instrument, the constructions are reversed; when an adjective is used, the construction may be doubtful; see 354, N. 1, and 214, N. 2.

So iacent suis tēstibus, C., *Mil.*, 18, 47; *they are cast by their own witnesses;* or, *they are cast, their own men being witnesses.*

2. A quality, when personified, has the construction of the person. **So dēseri & mente, & spē.**

Vōbis animus ab ignāviā atque sēcōrdiā corruptus [est], S., *Jug.*, 31, 2; *you have had your soul(s) debauched by sloth and indifference.*

NOTES.—1. The number of verbs construed with this Abl. is very large and comprises several categories; so verbs of Clothing and Providing, Adorning and Endowing, Training (*erudire* also takes in; others take Acc., see 339), Living and Nourishing, etc.

2. Of special importance are **assuēscō, assuēficiō, assuētus;** (*Catilina*) **scelerum exercitiōne assuēfactus,** C., *Cat.*, II. 5, 9. The Dat. is found first in LIVY in prose. *Ad* with the Acc. is also classical.

3. **Afficere, to treat,** with the Ablative, is a favorite turn; see the Lexicons.

4. Verbs of *sacrificing*, such as **sacrificāre, sacrum facere, divinam rem facere, facere** and **fieri** (mostly poetical), **immolāre, litāre** (poetical), have the Abl. of Means. But **immolāre** usually has Acc. and Dat., and so the others occasionally, except **facere**.

Quinquāgintā capris sacrificāvērunt, L., XLV. 16, 6; *they sacrificed fifty she-goats.*

5. Here belong also verbs like **pluere, sūdāre** (not classic), **stillāre** (not classic), **fluere, mārāre**, and the like: **sanguine pluisse,** L., XXIV. 10, 7. The Acc. is also common.

6. **Nitor, I stay myself,** is construed with the Abl.; occasionally with **in**. **Fidō, confidō, I trust, rely on,** have the Abl.; but with persons the Dat., sometimes also with things. On the other hand, **diffidō, I distrust,** always has the Dat. in classical Latin, but TACITUS shows Abl., and so do other later writers. **Stāre, to abide by,** usually has the Abl., but occasionally **in**; **manēre** has usually **in**; the Abl. is poetical. **Acquiescere, to acquiesce in,** with Abl. is rare. **Frētus, supported,** takes the Abl. regularly; LIVY alone uses the Dative. **Contentus, satisfied with (by),** is used only of one's own possessions (**rēbus, fortūnā, etc.**), and has the Ablative.

Salūs omnium nōn veritate solum sed etiam fāmā nititur, (Y. C., Q. F., I. II. 1, 2; *the welfare of all rests not on truth alone, but also on repute.* **Eius iudiciō stāre nōlim,** C., *Tusc.*, II. 26, 63; *I should not like to abide by his judgment.*

7. A remnant of the old usage is found with **fiō, faciō, and esse**:

Quid fecisti scīpiōne? PL., *Cas.*, 975; *what have you done with the wand?* **Quid**

mē flet? PL., *Most.*, 1166; *what will become of me?* *Quid tē futurumst?* TER., *Ph.*, 137; *what is to become of you?* *Quid hūc homine faciās?* C., *Verr.*, II. 16, 39; *how will you dispose of this man?* *Quid hūc hominē faciās?* C., *Caecin.*, II. 30; *what will you do to this man?* *Quid dē nobīs futurum [est]?* C., *Fam.*, IX. 17, 1; *what is to happen in our case?*

The use of the Dative is rare, and still more rare the use of *dē*.

The construction is colloquial, and never found in CAESAR and TACITUS; it is always in an interrogative sentence, except in CATO and OVID.

4. Ablative of Standard. Ablātīvus Mēnsūrae.

402. The Standard of Measure is put in the Ablative with verbs of Measurement and Judgment.

Benevolentiam nōn ardore amoris sed stabilitate iudicamus, C., *Off.*, I. 15, 47; *good will we are to judge not by ardor but by steadfastness.* *Magnos homines virtute metimur, nōn fortunā*, NEP., XVIII. 1, 1; *we measure great men by worth, not by fortune.* *Sonis homines ut aera tinnitū dignoscimus*, QUINT., XI. 3, 31; *we distinguish men by sound, as coppers by ring.*

REMARKS.—1. It is often hard to distinguish the Measure from the Respect (see 397).

2. *Ex* with the Abl. is frequently found with these verbs; so regularly with *aestimare*, *existimare*, *spectare*, in the sense of *judge*, *value*.

Dicendum erit nōn esse ex fortunā fidem ponderandam, C., *Part. Or.*, 34, 117; *the plea will have to be made that faith is not to be weighed by fortune.* *Sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat*, C., *Rosc. Com.*, 10, 29; *this is the way of the rabble: they value few things by (the standard of) truth, many by (the standard of) opinion.*

403. Measure of Difference is put in the Ablative.

Sol multis partibus maior (est) quam terra universa, C., *N. D.*, II. 36, 92; *the sun is many parts larger than the whole earth.* (Via) *altero tantō longiorem habebat inflexum*, NEP., XVIII. 8, 5; *the road had a bend (that made it) longer by as much again, as long again.* *Quinquies tantō amplius Verrēs, quam licitum est, civitatibus imperavit*, Cf. C., *Verr.*, III. 97, 225; *Verrēs levied on the various cities five times more than was allowed by law.* *Turres decem pedibus quam murus altiores sunt*, CURT., V. 1, 26; *the towers are (by) ten feet higher than the wall.* *Tantō est accūsare quam defendere, quantō facere quam sanare vulnera, facilius*, QUINT., V. 13, 3; *it is as much easier to accuse than to defend, as it is easier to inflict wounds than to heal them.* *Perfer et obdura: multō graviora tulisti*, OV., *Tr.*, V. 11, 7; *endure to the end and be firm: you have borne much more grievous burdens.*

NOTES.—1. This rule applies to verbs involving difference (such as *abesse*, *distare*, *minuere*, *praestare*, *excellere*, etc.), as well as to comparatives, with which must be reckoned *infra*, *supra*, *ultra*.

[*Aesculapii templum*] *quinque mīlibus passuum ab urbe [Epidaurō] distat*, *Cf. L., XLV., 28, 3; the temple of Aesculapius is five miles from the city of Epidaurus.*

2. The Acc. is sometimes employed (see 336); especially with neuter adjectives *multum, tantum, etc.*, but this is not common except with verbs.

3. The Plautine Abl. *nimiō*, with the comparative, is not classical (compare [C.], *Att.*, x. 8 A, 1), but reappears in Livy. *Aliter* with this Abl. is very rare and is not classical. So also the Abl. with the positive, of which a few examples are cited from early Latin, as *Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 205.

4. (a) Especially to be noted is the use of the Abl. of Measure with *ante*, *before*, and *post*, *after*:

Paucis ante diebus, Paucis diebus ante, a few days before.

Paucis post diebus, Paucis diebus post, a few days after, afterward.

Dubus annis postquam Rōma condita est, two years after Rome was founded.

Paulō post Trōiam captam, a little while after the taking of Troy.

The Acc. can also be employed: *post paucos annos, after a few years; ante paucos annos, a few years before*; and the ordinal as well as the cardinal numbers (but only when *quam* follows): *two hundred years after(ward)* may be:

Ducentis annis post or Ducentesimo anno post,

Post ducentos annos or Post ducentimum annum.

(b) *Ante* and *post* do not precede the Abl. in classical Latin except with *aliquantō* (rare) and *paulō*. *Ante* and *post*, with the Acc. followed by *quam*, instead of *antequam* and *postquam* with the Abl., belong preëminently to post-classical Latin; classical examples are rare. *Cicero* never has *ante*.

(c) *Ante hōc sex mēnsēs*, *six months ago* (compare 393, n. 4), more frequently *abhinc sex mēnsēs* (336, n. 3); *abhinc sex mēnsibus*, means *six months before*.

(d) With a relative sentence the Abl. of the relative may be used alone, instead of *ante (post) quam*:

Mors Rōcī quadriduō quō is occisus est, Chrysogonō nūtiātur, *C., Roec. Am.*, 37, 105; *the death of Roecius was announced to Chrysogonus four days after he was killed (in the course of the four days within which he was killed).* See 393.

(e) Hence is *ad*: *ad sex mēnsēs*, *six months hence*.

(f) Do not confuse the Acc. with *ante* and *post* with the Acc. of Duration of Time.

5. Ablative of Price.

404. Definite Price is put in the Ablative.

Eriphyla aurō viri vitam vēdidit, *C., Inv.*, i. 50, 94; *Eriphyle sold her husband's life for gold. Viginti talentis anam orationem Isocratēs vēdidit*, *PLIN., N.H.*, vii. 31, 110; *Isocrates sold one speech for twenty talents. Emit morte immortalitatem*, *QUINT.*, ix. 3, 71; *he purchased deathlessness with death. Argentum accēpi, dōte imperium vēdidi*, *PL., Asin.*, 87; *the cash I took, (and) for a dowry sold my sway.*

NOTES.—1. *Mūtāre*, to exchange, is sometimes Give, sometimes Get; sometimes Sell, sometimes Buy. The latter use is confined to poetry and later prose.

Nēmō nisi victor pāce bellum mūtāvit, *S., C.*, 58, 15; *no one unless victorious (ever) exchanged war for peace. Misera pāx vel bellō bene mūtātur*, *Cf. Tac., Ann.*, iii. 44, 10; *a wretched peace is well exchanged even for war.*

But *cūr valle permūtēm Sabinā divitiās operōsiōrēs?* *H., O.*, iii. 1, 47; *why should I exchange my Sabine vale for riches sure to breed (me) greater trouble?*

2. *Sō vēnālīs, vilis*, cheap; *cārus*, dear. *Nūn, edepol, minis trecentis cārast*, *PL., Pers.*, 668; *she is not dear, 'fore George, at three hundred minae.*

3. For Genitive of Price, see 379.

6. Ablative with Verbs of Plenty and Want.

405. Verbs of Depriving and Filling, of Plenty and Want, take the Ablative.

[Dēmocritus] dicitur oculis sē privāsse, C., *Fin.*, v. 29, 87; *Democritus is said to have deprived himself of his eyes.* Deus bonis omnibus explēvit mundum, Cf. C., *Univ.*, 3, 9; *God has filled the universe with all blessings.* Capua fortissimōrum virōrum multitudine redundat, C., *Pis.*, 11, 25; *Capua is full to overflowing with a multitude of gallant gentlemen.* Nōn caret effectū quod volūere duo, Ov., *Am.*, 11, 3, 16; *what two have resolved on never lacks execution.* Quō māior est in [animis] praestantia, eō māiore indigent diligentia, C., *Tusc.*, 1V. 27, 58.

NOTES.—1. Verbs of Depriving are commonly referred to the Ablative of Separation, rather than to the Instrumental Ablative, and are put here for convenience of contrast. But it must be remembered that in the classic tongues the construction of opposites is identical.

2. Egeō and (more frequently) indigeō also take the Genitive:

Nōn tam artis indigent quam laboris, C., *Or.*, I. 34, 156; *they are not so much in need of skill as of industry.* So implēri, V., *A.*, I. 214.

3. Adjectives of Plenty and Want take the Gen., but some of them follow the analogy of the verb (374, n. 1). So onustus, orbis, have Abl. more often than Gen.; indigus, egenus, and inops have the Gen. more commonly. Plēnus has usually the Gen.; the Abl. in increasing proportion from LUCRETIUS on. Frequens and validus do not take the Gen. until the post-Augustan period. See 374.

Asellus onustus aurō, C., *Att.*, I. 16, 12; *a donkey laden with gold.* Pollicitis dives quilibet esse potest, Ov., *A.A.*, I. 444; *anybody can be rich in promises.* Amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl., *Cat.*, 67; *love is (very) fruitful both in honey and in gall (of acrimony).*

406. Opus and ūsus take the Dative of the Person who Wants and the Ablative of the Thing Wanted; but the Thing Wanted may be the subject, and opus (not ūsus) the predicate.

Novō cōsiliō mihi nunc opus est, Pl., *Ps.*, 601; *a new device is what I'm needing now.* Viginti iam ūsus filiō argenti minis, Pl., *Asin.*, 89; *my son has urgent need of twenty silver minae.* Nihil opus est simulatione et fallaciis, C., *Or.*, 11. 46, 191; *there is no need of making believe, and of cheating tricks.* Nōn opus est verbis sed fistibus, C., *Pis.*, 30, 73; *there is need not of words, but of cudgels.* Emās nōn quod opus est, sed quod necesse est; quod nōn opus est asse cārum est, CATO (SEN., *E.M.*, 94, 27); *buy not what you want, but what is absolutely needful; what you do not want (have no use for) is dear at a penny.*

So with the Perfect Participle Passive.

Quod paratō opus est parā, TER., *And.*, 523; *what must be got ready, get ready.* Vicinō conventōet opus, Pl., *Cas.*, 502; *the neighbor must*

be called on. *Citius quod nōn factū est ūsus sit quam quod factū est opus*, PL., *Am.*, 505.

NOTES.—1. *Opus est* means properly: *there is work to be done with*; *ūsus est*, *there is making use of* (like *ŭtor*); hence the Ablative. Some think that *opus* takes Abl. by analogy with *ūsus*.

2. *Opus est* is common throughout; *ūsus est* is very rarely found after the early period. It belongs especially to comedy.

3. The Gen. with *opus* occurs twice in LIVY; also in PROPERTIUS, QUINTILIAN, and APULCIUS.

4. The neut. Acc. is usually adverbial (333, 1):

Quid (Acc.) *digitōs opus est graphiō lassāre tenendū?* OV., *Am.*, i. 11, 23; *what is the use of tiring the fingers by holding the stylus?*

5. Besides the Pl. Part. pass., we find the Infin. and sometimes *ut*; in this case the Person is usually in the Dat. with *opus* (*ūsus*), but may be in the Acc. with the Inf., or may be omitted.

Opus est tē animō valēre ut corpore possis, C., *Fam.*, xvi. 14, 2; *you must be well in mind in order to be well in body*. *An quocūq; ūsus homini sē ut erudiet?* TER., *Heaut.*, 81; *of what good is it to any man to torture himself?*

The Supine is found occasionally; in CICERO only *scīta* (*Inv.*, i. 20, 28; disputed).

6. In PLAUTUS and LUCRETIUS are occasional examples of *ūsus* as a predicate, with the Thing Wanted as the subject.

7. Ablative with Sundry Verbs.

407. The Deponent Verbs *ŭtor*, *abŭtor*, *fruo*, *fungor*, *potior*, and *vescor*, take the Ablative.

Victōriā ūti nescis, L., xxii. 51, 4; *how to make use of victory you know not*. *Quō usque tandem abŭtere patientiā nostrā*, C., *Cat.*, i. 1, 1; *how long, tell me, will you abuse our patience?* *Lūx quā fruimur ē Deō nobis datur*, Cf. C., *Rosc. Am.*, 45, 131; *the light which we enjoy is given to us by God*. *Funguntur officiō*; *dēfendunt suā*, C., *Cael.*, 9, 21; *they acquit themselves of a duty; they defend their own people*. *Fungar vice cōtis*, H., *A.P.*, 304; *I shall acquit myself of, discharge, the office of a whetstone*. *Tūtius esse arbitrabantur sine ūllō vulnere victōriā potiri*, CAES., *B.G.*, iii. 24, 2; *they thought it safer to make themselves masters of the victory without any wound*. *Numidae lacte vescēbantur*, S., *Iug.*, 89, 7; *the Numidians made their food of milk* (*fed on milk*).

NOTES.—1. These Ablatives are commonly regarded as Ablatives of the Instrument: but *fruo*, *I get fruit*, and *vescor*, *I feed myself from*, and perhaps *fungor*, may take the Abl. as a Whence-case.

2. These verbs seem to have been originally construed with the Acc.; but this case is not found in classical Latin except in the Gerundive construction (427, n. 5).

(a) *ŭtor* with Acc. is very common in PLAUTUS, less so in TERENCE, but only with neuter pronouns. CATO uses also the neuter of substantives. *Abŭtor* is combined only with Acc. in early Latin.

(b) *Fruo* with Acc. is not in PLAUTUS, but occasionally in TERENCE and CATO. *Fruīscor* (rare) is transitive in PLAUTUS and QUADRIGARIUS (sp. GELL.).

(c) *Fungor* with Acc. is the rule in early Latin (TER., *Ad.*, 603, is disputed), then in NEPES, TACITUS, Suetonius, and later.

(d) *Potior* has Gen. at all periods (rare in CICERO; once in CAESAR); the Acc.

occasionally in early and late Latin, in the *b. Afr.*, the *b. Hesp.*, and in SALLUST. Noteworthy is the use of an act. *potire* with Gen. in PL., *Am.*, 178, and a pass. *potitus* with Gen. in several places in PLAUTUS.

(e) *Vesoor* takes the Acc. rarely in early Latin, in the poets, and in later Latin. *Vivere, hälluäri*, take Abl. like *vesol*.

3. *Ütor* is a favorite word, and has a most varied translation :

Üti aliquo amico, to avail one's self of (to enjoy) a man's friendship (to have a friend in him); *üti cönsiliö*, to follow advice; *üti bono patre*, to have the advantage of having a good father; *üti légibus*, to obey the laws. See the Lexicons.

D. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.

408. The Ablative of Cause is used without a preposition, chiefly with Verbs of Emotion. *Ablätivus Causae*.

In culpa sunt qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, C., *Fin.*, I. 10, 38; they are to blame who shirk their duties from effeminacy of temper. Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, H., *Ep.*, I. 16, 52; the good hate to sin from love of virtue. Delicto dolere, correctiöne gaudere (oportet), C., *Lael.*, 24, 90; one ought to be sorry for sin, to be glad of chastisement. Nön dici potest quam flagrem desiderio urbis, C., *Att.*, V. 11, 1; I burn (am afire) beyond expression with longing for Rome.

NOTES.—1. A number of combinations become phraseological, as the verbals: *arbiträtu*, *hortätu*, *impulsu*, *iussu*, *missu*, *rogätu*, etc.; also *cönsiliö*, *auctoritate*, with a Gen. or possessive pronoun: *iussu civium*, at the bidding of the citizens; *meo rogätu*, at my request.

2. The moving cause is often expressed by a participle with the Abl., which usually precedes: *adductus*, led; *ardens*, fired; *commötus*, stirred up; *incitatus*, egged on; *incensus*, inflamed; *impulsus*, driven on; *mötus*, moved, and many others; *amore*, by love; *ira*, by anger; *odiu*, by hate; *metu*, by fear; *spä*, by hope, etc. *Metu perterritus*, sore frightened; *verscundia deterritus*, abashed, etc.

3. Instead of the simple Abl. the prepositions *de* and *ex* (sometimes *in*), with the Abl., ob and *propter* with the Acc., are often used; perhaps occasionally ab.

4. The preventing cause is expressed by *prae*, for (417, 9): *Præ gaudiö ubi sim nascö*, TER., *Heaut.*, 308; I know not where I am for joy.

5. On *causa* and *gratia* with the Gen., see 273.

6. The use of the Abl. for the external cause, as *regale genus nön tam regni quam regis vitis repudiätum est* (C., *Leg.*, III. 7, 15), the kingly form of government was rejected not so much by reason of the faults of the kingly form, as by reason of the faults of the king, is not common in the early and in the classical period, except in certain formulæ; but it becomes very common later.

7. The Ablative of Cause may have its origin in the Instrumental Ablative, in the Ablative of Source, or in the Comitative Ablative.

E. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

409. The so-called Ablative Absolute is an Ablative combined with a participle, and serves to modify the verbal predicate of a sentence. Instead of the participle, a predicative substantive or adjective can be employed.

NOTE.—This Ablative, which may be called the Ablative of Circumstance, springs from the Temporal Use of the Ablative—the Temporal from the Local. Another view regards it as an Ablative of Manner, with a predicate instead of an attribute.

410. The Ablative Absolute may be translated by the English so-called Nominative (originally Dative) Absolute, which is a close equivalent; but for purposes of style, it is often well to analyze the thought, to change Passive into Active, to make use of an abstract substantive.

Xerxes regnante (= cum Xerxes regnaret), *Xerxes reigning. When Xerxes was reigning. In the reign of Xerxes.*

Xerxes victo (= cum Xerxes victus esset), *Xerxes being, having been, defeated. When Xerxes had been defeated. After the defeat of Xerxes.*

Xerxes rege (= cum Xerxes rex esset), *Xerxes [being] king. When Xerxes was king.*

Patre vivo, *WHILE father is, was alive (in father's lifetime).*

Urbe expugnata imperator rediit:

PASSIVE FORM: *The city [being] taken (after the city was taken), the general returned.*

ACTIVE FORM: *Having taken the city (after he had taken the city), the general returned.*

ABSTRACT FORM: *After the taking of the city. After taking the city.*

Maximae virtutis iacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, C., *Fin.*, II. 35, 117; *all the great(est) virtues must necessarily lie prostrate, IF (OR WHEN) the pleasure (of the senses) is mistress. Romani veteres regnari omnes volebant libertatis dulcedine nondum experti, L., I. 17, 3; *the old Romans all wished to have a king over them (BECAUSE they had) not yet tried the sweetness of liberty.**

REMARKS.—1. As the Latin language has no Pf. Part. active, except when the Deponent is thus used, the passive construction is far more common than in English:

Inventa veste posita corpora oleo perfunxerunt, C., *Tusc.*, I. 47, 113; *the youths, (having) laid aside their clothing, anointed their bodies with oil; or, laid aside their clothing, and anointed their bodies with oil.*

2. The Abl. Abs., though often to be rendered by a coördinate sentence, for convenience' sake, always presents a subordinate conception:

(Lysander) suadet Lacedaemoniis ut regia potestate dissoluta ex omnibus dux deligatur ad bellum gerendum, NEP., VI. 3, 5; *Lysander advises the Lacedaemonians that the royal power be done away with, AND a leader be chosen from all, to conduct the war.* Here the one is necessary to the other.

3. As a rule, the Abl. Abs. can stand only when it is not identical

with the subject, object, or dependent case of the verbal predicate. *Manius slew the Gaul and stripped him of his necklace* is to be rendered : *Mānlius caesum Gallum torque spoliāvit.*

This rule is frequently violated at all periods of the language, for the purpose either of emphasis or of stylistic effect. The shifted construction is clearer, more vigorous, more conversational.

Neque illum mē vivō corrumpi sinam, PL., *B.*, 419; *nor will I suffer him to be debauched while I am alive.*

The violation is most frequent when the dependent case is in the Genitive :

Jugurtha frātre meō interfectō rēgnum eius sceleris sui praedam fecit, S., *Jug.*, 14, 11; *Jugurtha killed my brother, and* (= after killing my brother) *made his throne the booty of his crime.*

Notes.—1. The Pf. Part. of Deponents and Semi-deponents as an active in the Abl. Abs. is not found in early Latin, and is not common in classical Latin, where it is always without an object and is confined to verbs of Growth (principally *ortus*, *coortus*, *nātus*), Death, and Motion. It becomes common later, being used with an object from SALLUST ON.

2. The Pf. Part. of Deponents as a passive in the Abl. Abs. is confined in classical Latin to *emeritus*, *pactus*, *partitus*. SALLUST and LIVY, as well as later writers, extend the usage. TACITUS, however, shows but two cases : *adeptus* (*Ann.*, 1. 7, 8) and *austus* (*Ann.*, III. 67, 4).

3. The Fut. Part. act. in the Abl. Abs. is post-Ciceronian, beginning with POLLIO and LIVY.

4. The impersonal use of the Abl. Abs. is found not unfrequently in early Latin and CICERO, rarely in CAESAR and SALLUST. Most of the forms so used have become adverbial in character, as *optātō*, *sortitō*, *intestātō*, *cōsultō*, *auspicatō*, *directō*, *meritō*, etc. The use of a following clause dependent upon the Abl. is begun in CICERO : *adiunctō* ut (*Off.*, II. 12, 42). SALLUST uses *audītō* and *comperītō* with the Infinitive. But LIVY extends this construction very greatly, and introduces the use of neuter adjectives in the same way : *incertō prae tenebris quid aut potarent aut vitarent*, L., XXVIII. 36, 12. It is frequent in TACITUS.

5. The use of adjectives and substantives in the Abl. is not common in early Latin, but is a favorite usage of the classical period and later : *mē auctōre*, C., *Or.*, III. 14, 54.

6. A predicate substantive, with the participle, is rare, but occurs in good prose : *Praetore designatō mortuō filiō*, C., *Tusc.*, III. 28, 70.

LOCATIVE.

411. In the Singular of the First and Second Declensions, names of Towns and Small Islands are put in the Locative of the Place Where.

Pompēius hiemāre Dyrrhachii, Apollōniāe omnibusque oppidīs cōstituerat, CAES., *B.C.*, III. 5, 1; *Pompey had determined to winter at Dyrrhachium, Apollonia, and all the towns.* *Timotheus Lesbī (vixit)*, NEP., XII. 3, 4; *Timotheus lived at Lesbos.* *Rhodi ego nōn fui, sed fui in Bithyniā*, C., *Planc.*, 34, 88; *I was not at Rhodes, but I was in Bithynia.*

REMARKS.—1. A few substantives of the Third Declension also form sporadic Locatives; so *Carthāgini*, in PLAUTUS, CICERO, and later; *Tiburī* in CICERO, LIVY, and later, and a few others. See 386.

2. Other Locative forms are, *domi*, at home (61, R. 2), *humi*, on the ground (first in CICERO), *belli*, and *militiae*, in the combinations *domi militiaeque*, *belli domique*, in peace and in war, at home and in the field; *rūri*, in the country (but *rūre meō*, on my farm).

Parvi sunt foris arma nisi est cōsiliū domi, C., *Off.*, I. 22, 76; of little value are arms abroad unless there is wisdom at home. *Iacere humi*, C., *Cat.*, I. 10, 26; to lie on the ground. *Humi prōsternere*, L., *XIV.* 20, 9; to throw flat on the ground.

Belli is found alone occasionally in TERENCE and CICERO; ENNIUS, VERGIL, and OVID have *terrae*; VERGIL also *campi*.

3. Appositions are put in the Ablative, commonly with *in*, and regularly follow when qualified by an attribute:

Militēs Albæ cōstitērunt in urbe opportūnā, C., *Ph.*, IV. 2, 6; the soldiers halted at Alba, a conveniently situated town. *Archias Antiochiaē nātus est celebri quondam urbe*, C., *Arch.*, 3, 4; Archias was born at Antioch, once a populous city.

When *urbe*, city, *oppidō*, town, or *insulā*, island, precedes, the preposition is always employed:

In urbe Rōmā, in the city (of) Rome. *In oppidō Citiiā*, in the town of Citium. *In insulā Samō*, in the island (of) Samos.

4. *Domī* takes the possessive pronoun in the Genitive:

Domī suae senex est mortuus, C., *N.D.*, III. 32, 81; the old man died at his own house. *Metus ut meae domī cūrētur diligenter*, TER., *Hec.*, 257; you fear that she will not be carefully nursed at my house. Also *aliēnae domū* (61, R. 2), C., *Tusc.*, I. 22, 51; in a strange house; *domī illius*, C., *Div. in Caec.*, 18, 58; in his house.

But in *domō Pericli* (65), NEP., VII. 2, 1; in the house(hold) of Pericles. *In domō castā*, in a pure house. *In domō*, in the house (not, at home).

NOTES.—1. Early Latin shows a number of Locative forms that have disappeared for the most part in the classical period. So *temperi* (*tempori*) replaced by *tempore* in CICERO (LIVY and TACITUS only in *tempore*); *māni*, replaced by *māne*; *vesperi* and *heri*; and rare forms like *diē*, *crāstini*, *proximi*. See 37, 5.

2. On Locative forms of the pronouns, see 91, 3. On *animi*, see 374, x. 7.

PREPOSITIONS.

412. The Prepositions are originally local adverbs, which serve to define more narrowly the local ideas involved in the cases. The analogy of the local adverbs is followed by other adverbs, which are not so much prepositions as prepositional adverbs. Of the Prepositions proper, that is, Prepositions

used in composition (see Note), as well as in the regimen of cases, **cum** (**con**) does not clearly indicate a local relation.

The only cases that involve local ideas are the Accusative and Ablative. The Accusative, as the case of the Direct Object, represents the relation *whither?* the Ablative represents the relations *whence?* and *where?*

REMARKS.—1. In verbs of Motion, the Result of the Motion is often considered as Rest in a place (where). See 385, n. 2.

2. In verbs of Rest, the Rest is sometimes conceived as the Result of Motion (whither). See 385, n. 3.

NOTE.—Prepositions derive their name from the fact that they are prefixed in composition. Many of the Latin Prepositions are not used in composition, and these may be called improper Prepositions. The prefixes **amb-** (**am-** **an-**), **dis** (**di**), **por-** (**port-**, **pol-**), **red-** (**re-**), **sēd-** (**sē-**) and **vē-** are sometimes called inseparable prepositions.

413. *Position of the Preposition.*—The Preposition generally precedes the case.

REMARKS.—1. **Cum** always follows a personal pronoun, and may or may not follow a relative pronoun: **mēcum**, *with me*; **quēcum** or **cum quē**, *with whom*. **Dē** is not uncommonly placed after **quē** and **quā**, rarely after **quibus**. Position after the relative is found here and there also in the case of other Prepositions, but principally in early Latin or the poets, as follows: **ab**, **ad** (also in **CICERO**), **ex**, **in**, **per**, **post** (after **hunc**, **C.**, *Tusc.*, II. 6, 15), and **prō**.

Dissyllabic Prepositions are postponed more often, but **CICERO** restricts this to pronouns, with the following Prepositions: **ante**, **circā**, **contrā**, **inter**, **penes**, **propter**, **sine**, **ultrā**. **CAESAR** postpones **intrā** also.

Tenus, *as far as*, and **versus**, *-ward*, always follow.

2. When the substantive has an attribute the Preposition may come between; **hanc igitur ob causam** (**C.**, *Br.*, 24, 94), *for this reason, therefore*.

3. The Preposition may be separated from its case by an attributive adjective or its equivalent, or other modifier of the case: **post vērō Sullae victōriam**, *but after Sulla's victory*; **ad beatū vivendum**, *for living happily*. But model prose usually avoids separating the Preposition by more than a word or two. The poets have no scruples.

NOTES.—1. A peculiarity of poetry, **LIVY**, and later prose is the post-position of both Preposition and attribute: **metū in māgnō**, **L.**, IX. 37, 11; *in great fear*.

2. Especially to be noted is the position of **per**, *through* (by), in adjurations: **Lydia dic per omnes tē deōs ōrō**, **H.**, O. i. 8, 1; *Lydia, tell, by all the gods, I pray thee*. **Per ego tē deōs ōrō**, **TER.**, *And.*, 834; *I pray thee, by the gods*.

3. Between the Preposition and its case are often inserted the enclitics **que**, **ne**, **ve**; and after **ante**, **post**, and **praeter** the conjunctions **autem**, **enim**, **quidem**, **tamen**, **vērō**, occur, but not frequently. The first word in the combinations **et—et**, **aut—aut**,

simul—simul, vel—vel, sometimes follows the Preposition; *cum et diurno et nocturno metu*, C., *Tusc.*, v. 23, 66.

414. Repetition and Omission of the Preposition.—With different words which stand in the same connection, the Preposition is repeated, when the Preposition is emphatic, or the individual words are to be distinguished; so regularly after **aut—aut, et—et, nec—nec, vel—vel, non modo—sed etiam, sed, nisi, quam**, and in comparative clauses with **ut**. Otherwise it is omitted; so always with **que**.

Et ex urbe et ex agris, C., *Cal.*, II. 10, 21; *both from (the) city and from (the) country*. **De honore aut de dignitate contendimus**, C., *Tusc.*, III. 21, 50; *we are striving about office, or about position*.

REMARKS.—1. When a relative follows in the same construction as its antecedent, the Preposition is usually omitted.

(*Cimōn*) **incidit in eandem invidiam (in) quam pater suus**, NEP., v. 3, 1; *Cimon fell into the same dispute into which his father had fallen*.

2. So in questions: **Ante tempus mori miserum. Quod tandem tempus?** C., *Tusc.*, I. 39, 98; *a hard case 'tis, to die before the time. (Before) what time, pray?*

3. After **quasi, tamquam, sicut**, the Preposition is more often inserted. **Est ex urbe tamquam ex vinclis evolverunt**, Cf. C., *Or.*, II. 6, 22; *they sped from the city to the country as if from a jail*.

4. Two Prepositions are rarely used with the same word. Either the word is repeated, a form of **is** used, or one Prep. turned into an adverb:

Pro Scipione et adversus Scipionem, *for and against Scipio*. **Ante pugnam et post eam**, *before and after the battle*. **Et in corpore et extra** [sunt] *quaedam bona*, C., *Fin.*, II. 21, 68. But **intra extraque munitiones**, CAES., *B.C.*, III. 72, 2.

415. As adverbs without a case are used:

Ad, *about*, with numerals in CAESAR, LIVY, and later; **adversus**, *to meet*, especially in PLAUTUS and TERENCE; **ante** and **post** of Time (408, N. 4); **contra**, *opposite, on the other hand*; **circa**, *round about*, and **circum** (rare); **prae**, *forward*, in PLAUTUS and TERENCE; **prope**, *near*, and **propter** (rare); **iuxta**, *near by* (rare); **intra**, *inside* (post-classical); **extra**, *outside*; **infra**, *below*; **supra**, *above*; **subter**, *beneath*, and **super**, *above*, both rare; **citra**, *on this side*; **ultra**, *beyond*; **cum**, *in the presence of*; **clam**, *secretly*.

I.—Prepositions Construed with the Accusative.

416. The Prepositions construed with the Accusative are:

Ad, *adversus*, *ante*, *apud*, *circa*, *circum*, *circiter*, *cis*, *citra*,

clam, contrā, ergā, extrā, infrā, inter, intrā, iuxtā, ob, penes, per, post (pōne), praeter, prope, propter, secundum, suprā, trāns, ūtrā, ūsque, versus.

1. **Ad.** Of Motion Whither, *to, up to*. Of Direction, *towards* (ad orientem). Of Respect, *for, with regard to* (ad hās res perspicāx); found first in TERENCE. Of Manner, *after, according to* (ad hunc modum); colloquial (in CICERO's speeches only quem ad modum). Of Place, *at* (= apud), colloquial (ad montem, C., *Fam.*, xv. 2, 2) and legal (ad forum, ad tē), rare in CICERO's speeches. Of Time, *at*, refers only to future, and gives either a point (ad vesperum, *at evening*), an interval (ad paucos dies, *a few days hence*), or an approaching time, *towards*. With Numerals, *about*. Of Purpose, *for* (castra hosti ad praedam relinquunt, L., III. 63, 4). Also in phrases. Post-Ciceronian Latin extended the sphere of ad, and colloquially it was often a substitute for the Dative.

2. **Adversus** (-um), [*i.e., turned to*]. *Towards, over against, against*. Rare in early Latin and in CAESAR and SALLUST. In the sense, *over against*, it is found first in LIVY. In the transferred sense, *towards*, it expresses usually hostile disposition, but begins to indicate friendly disposition in CICERO. **Exadversus** (-um) is found occasionally, beginning with CICERO, and is always local.

3. **Ante** [*i.e., over against, facing*]. Of Place Where, *before*. Of Place Whither, *before*; rarely (not in CICERO). Of Time, *before*; the most frequent use. Of Degree, *before*; not in CICERO or CAESAR.

4. **Apud** is used chiefly of Persons. *At the house of* (characteristic locality). *In the presence of* (iudicem). *In the writings of* (Platonem). *In the view of*. Of Place, *at, in* (= in); common in comedy (apud villam); rare elsewhere, especially with proper names, where ad was preferred, except by SALLUST. In phrases like apud sē esse, *to be in one's senses*.

5. **Circō** (circum). *Around*. Circum is exclusively local (except once in VITRUVIUS, where it is temporal). Circō in the local sense is found first in CICERO. In the meaning *about*, of Time or Number, it is found first in HORACE. So, too, in the transferred sense of the sphere of mental action: circō virentis est animus campis, H., O., II. 5, 5.

6. **Ciriter**. Of Place, *about*; once in PLAUTUS. Usually of Time, *about*, especially with numerals; but the prepositional usage is on the whole small.

7. **Cis, citrā**. *This side, short of*. Of Place; cis found first in VARRO, citrā in CICERO. Cis is occasionally temporal in PLAUTUS, SALLUST, OVID. Citrā, of Time, *within, this side of*; found first in OVID. *Without (stopping short of)*; found first in LIVY, then in OVID, and

the post-Augustan prose writers. In C., *Or.*, 18, 50, *citrâ* may be rendered *further back*; *i.e.*, nearer the beginning.

8. *Clam*. *Secretly*. With Acc. in early Latin, in the *b. Hisp.*, and in the Jurists. With Abl. in CAESAR (*B.C.*, 11, 32, 8), and in the *b. Afr.*, 11, 4 (both passages disputed). *Clanculum* with Acc., only in TERENCE.

9. *Contrâ*. *Opposite to, over against, opposed to, against*. It appears as a Preposition first in the classical period, and is used both in local and transferred senses. In the latter case the force is predominantly hostile.

10. *Ergâ*. *Opposite, towards*. Of Place; very rarely, in early and late Latin. Usually in the transferred sense of friendly relations. The hostile sense is occasional in comedy, NEPOS, and later writers. *Ergâ* is used always of Persons or personified Things until the time of TACITUS.

11. *Extrâ*. *Without, outside of, beside*. It is used of local and transferred relations; rarely in the sense of *sine* (TAC., *H.*, 1, 49); occasionally in sense of *praeter*, *except*.

12. *Infrâ*. *Beneath, lower down*. Of Space; more frequently in classical Latin, of Rank or Grade; Temporal but once (C., *Br.*, 10, 40). It occurs but rarely in later Latin, and is cited only once from early Latin (TER., *Eun.*, 489).

13. *Inter*. *Between*. Of Place Where, rarely of Place Whither. Colloquial were phrases like *inter viam (viâs)*, *on the road*, *inter nôs*, *between ourselves*. *Inter pauca*, *predominently*, is post-classical. Of Time, *during*; at all periods, but in CICERO principally in the *Letters*.

14. *Intrâ*. *Within*. Of Local and Temporal (not in CICERO) relations. The usage in transferred relations is post-classical, and mainly poetical.

15. *Iuxtâ* [*i.e.*, *adjoining*]. *Hard by, near, next to*. It appears as a Preposition first in VARRO, then in CAESAR, but not in CICERO. It is used locally until LIVY, who employs it also in transferred senses of Time, Order, *etc.*

16. *Ob* [*i.e.*, *over against, opposite to*]. *Right before*. Of Place occasionally at all periods (not in CAESAR, LIVY, CURTIUS, TACITUS). Of Cause, *for*; found in early Latin (not with personal pronouns in PLAUTUS), in classical and post-classical Latin in increasing proportion. CAESAR uses it only in formulæ with *rem (rês)* and *causam*. CICERO and CAESAR do not use *ob id* or *ob ea*, which, found in early Latin, reappear in SALLUST. *Ob* has almost completely supplanted *propter* in TACITUS. With the substantive and participle (*ob defensum Capitôlium*) *ob* is found first in LIVY.

17. *Penes*. *With = in the hands of*; of Persons. Applied to

Things, it is found in poetry first in HORACE ; in prose first in TACITUS. It is found wholly with *esse* until later Latin.

18. *Per*. Of Space, *through* ; of Time, *during* ; of Cause, *owing to* ; of Instrument, *by* (both persons and things) ; of Manner, *by, in*. It is used phraseologically in oaths, *by* ; also with persons (sometimes things), as *per me licet, as far as I am concerned you may*. *Per* = *ab* of Agent is found only in late Latin.

19. *Pōne*. *Behind*, only in Local relations ; it is most frequent in PLAUTUS, occurs but once in CICERO, never in CAESAR or HORACE, and is rare in general.

20. *Post*. Of Place, *behind* ; rare, but in good usage. Of Time, *after*. Of Rank, *subordinate to* ; in SALLUST, poets, and late prose.

21. *Praeter*. Of Place, *in front of, on before, past*. In a transferred sense, *except* ; *contrary to* (*opinionem* and the like). Of Rank, *beyond* (*praeter omnes* is cited only from PLAUTUS and HORACE ; usually *praeter ceteros*).

22. *Prope*. Of Place, *near* ; found first in the classical period. It sometimes has the constructions of adjectives of Nearness. Of Time, *near* ; very rare and post-classical, as LIVY, SUTTONIUS. *Propius* is found first in CAESAR as a preposition.

23. *Propter*. Of Place, *near*. Of Cause, *on account of* ; very common in early and classical Latin, but avoided by many authors, notably TACITUS. With substantive and participle it appears first in VARRO ; then is common in LIVY, and later.

24. *Secundum* [*i.e., following*]. Of Place, *along* (*litus*), *close behind* ; very rare (C., *Fam.*, IV. 12, 1). Of Time, *immediately after* ; in early Latin and CICERO, common in LIVY, but never in CAESAR, SALLUST, TACITUS. Of Series, *next to* ; in PLAUTUS and CICERO. Of Reference, *according to* ; at all periods. *Secus* is ante-classical and rare.

25. *Supra*. Of Place, *above, beyond* ; so CICERO almost exclusively. Of Time, *beyond* ; very rare. Of Grade, *above*. Of Authority, *in charge of* ; VITRUVIUS and later.

26. *Trans*. *On the other side, beyond, across* ; only in Local relations.

27. *Ultra*. Of Space and Measure, *on that side, beyond*. Of Time ; only in late Latin. The early form *ils* is very rare and in formulae, as, *Als Tiberim et ils Tiberim*. In late Latin *ultra* supplants *praeter* almost wholly.

28. *Usque*, *up to*, is found once in TERENCE, several times in CICERO, and occasionally later, with the Acc. of the name of a town. With other names of localities it appears first in LIVY.

29. *Versus*, *-ward*. As a preposition it first appears in the classical period and is found usually with names of Towns, and small Islands ; with other words it is regularly combined with the prepositions *ad* (not in CICERO) or *in*.

II. Prepositions Construed with the Ablative.

417. Prepositions construed with the Ablative are **ā** (**ab**, **abs**), **absque**, **cōram**, **cum**, **dē**, **ē** (**ex**), **prae**, **prō**, **sine**, **tenus**; rarely **fine**, **palam**, **procul**, **simul**.

1. **Ā** (**ab**, **abs**). Of Place Whence, *from*, especially of the point of departure; so in phrases, **ā tergō**, **ā capite**, etc. Of Cause, *from* (**irā**); beginning with **LIVY**. Of Agent, *by*. Of Remote Origin, *from*. Of Time, *from*. Of Reference, *according to*, *after*. Of Specification, *in* (**doleō ab oculis**); often with compound verbs.

NOTE.—The form before vowels and **h** is always **ab**; before consonants usually **ā**, though **ab** is not uncommon before consonants other than the labials **b**, **f**, **p**, **v**, and is frequent before **l**, **n**, **r**, **s**, and **i** (**j**); **abs** is found only before **tē** and in the combination **absque**. **CICERO** uses **abs tē** in his early writings, but prefers **ā tē** in his later ones.

2. **Absque** [*i.e.*, *off*]. *Without*. Peculiar to early Latin, where it is used in conditional sentences only. Occasionally in later Latin, as, **absque sententiā** (**QUINT.**, VII. 2, 44), for **praeter sententiam**.

3. **Cōram**. *Face to face with*, *in the presence of*; it is used with Persons only, and is found first in **CICERO**, and then in later writers, but in general it is rare until the time of **TACITUS**, who uses it very often in the *Annals* and always postpones.

4. **Cum**. *With*; of Accompaniment in the widest sense. With Abl. of Manner regularly when there is no attributive; often when there is one. Sometimes it is used of mutual action: **ūrāre cum**, *plead with* (**PLAUTUS**), etc.

5. **Dē**. Of Place, *down from*, and then *from*; especially with compounds of **dē** and **ex**. Of Source, *from*; with verbs of Receiving (actual and mental). Of Origin; but mainly in poetry and later prose. Of Object, *concerning*. Of Time; in phrases **dē nocte**, **dē diē** (**diem dē diē**, *day after day*). Of the Whole *from* which a part is taken. Of Reference, *according to* (**dē sententiā**). Of Material; poetical and late.

6. **Ē** (**ex**). Of Place, *out of*, *from*. Often in phraseological usages, as **ex parte**, *partly*; **ex asse**, and the like. With verbs of Receiving, *from*. Of Time, *from*; **ex tempore** is phraseological. Of Origin, *from*. Of Reference, *according to*. Of Manner; in many phrases, as **ex aequō**, **ex ōrdine**. **Ē** is used before consonants only, **ex** before both vowels and consonants.

7. **Fine** (or **fini**). *Up to*; found in **PLAUTUS** and **CATO**, then not until very late Latin. With the Gen. it occurs in **b. Afr.** and in **SALLUST**, **Fr.**; then not until **OVID** and very late Latin.

8. **Palam**, in the sense of **cōram**, *in the presence of*, is found first in **HORACE** and **LIVY**, and is rare.

9. **Præ.** Of Place, *in front of*; with verbs of Motion only, in classical Latin. In early Latin in the phrase *præ manū, at hand*. Of the Preventive Cause, *for*; with negatives only, in and after the classical period; in early Latin, also in positive sentences. Of Comparison, *in comparison with*; occasionally at all periods.

10. **Prō.** Of Place, *before*; not in early Latin, but found first in the classical period, where it is confined to certain combinations, as *prō rōstris, castris, aede, vāllē, etc.*, and means *before and on*. *In behalf of*; not cited for early Latin. *Instead of*; very common at all periods. *In proportion to*; at all periods. **Quam prō**; found first in LIVY.

11. **Procul,** *far from*, is poetical, and begins in prose with LIVY. In classical Latin prose always with *ab*.

12. **Simul,** in the sense of *cum*, belongs to poetry and TACITUS (*Ann.*, III. 64).

13. **Sine,** *without*, is opposed to *cum*.

14. **Tenus,** *to the extent of*. Of Space (actual and transferred), *as far as*. It is found occasionally with the Gen., but almost wholly with Pl., and perhaps but once in CICERO (*Arat.*, 83); otherwise it belongs to poetry, making its first appearance in prose in CICERO (*Dei.*, 13, 86) and LIVY. It occurs with the Acc. in late Latin. **Tenus** is always postponed.

III. Prepositions Construed with the Accusative and Ablative.

418. Prepositions construed with the Accusative and Ablative are *in, sub, subter, super*.

1. **In** (the forms *endo, indu*, are early and rare). (a) With Accusative: Of Place, *into, into the midst of*. Of Disposition and Direction, *towards*. Of Time, *into (multam noctem), for (diem, multos annos, postea)*. Of Purpose or Destination, *for*; mostly post-classical. Of Manner, *in, after*. Phraseologically with neuter adjectives: *in dēterius, for the worse*; but mainly post-classical. With Distributives, *to, among*.

(b) With Ablative: Of Place, *in, on*. Of Time, *within*. Of Reference, *in the case of, in regard to, in the matter of*. Of Condition, *in (armis)*. In many phrases, especially with neuter adjectives, *in incertis, dubiis, integris, ambiguis, etc.*

2. **Sub.** (a) With Accusative: Of Place *Whither, under*. Of Time *Approaching, about (noctem, vespertim)*; just Past, *immediately after*. Of Condition, *under (sub potestatem redigi)*.

(b) With Ablative: Of Place *Where, under*; also in phrases, *sub armis, etc.* Of Time *When, about*; rare, and first in CAESAR. Of Position, *under (rēge, iudice, etc.)*. Of Condition, *under (eā conditione)*; first in LIVY.

3. **Subter.** (a) With Accusative ; rare, and locally equal to **sub**.

(b) With the Ablative ; more rare and almost wholly poetical (CATULLUS and VERGIL). Cf. C., *Tusc.*, v. 1, 4, which may be Acc. **Subtus** occurs only in VITR., iv. 2, 5, and then with the Accusative.

4. **Super.** (a) With Accusative but once before the classical time : Of Place, *over, above*. Of Time, *during* ; found first in PLINY, *Epp.* Metaphorically of Degree, *beyond (super modum)* ; post-classical.

(b) With the Ablative : Of Space, *above*. Of Time, *during* (not until the Augustan poets). Metaphorically = *præter* ; very rare : = *dē*, *concerning* ; colloquial ; hence in PLAUTUS, CATO, CICERO's *Letters (ad Att.)*, SALLUST, HORACE, LIVY ; but uncommon.

INFINITIVE.

The Infinitive as a Substantive.

419. The Infinitive is the substantive form of the verb.

NOTE.—The Infinitive differs from a verbal substantive in that it retains the adverbial attribute, the designations of voice and time, and the regimen of the verb :

Amāre, to love ; **valdē amāre**, to love hugely ; **amāri**, to be loved ; **amāvisse**, to have loved ; **amāre aliquem**, to love a man ; **nocēre alicui**, to hurt a man.

But the great claim of the Infinitive to be considered a verb lies in the involution of predicate and subject. Like the finite verb, the Infinitive involves predicate and subject ; but the subj. is indefinite and the predication is dependent.

420. The Infinitive, when it stands alone, involves an indefinite Accusative Subject, and the Predicate of that Subject is, of course, in the Accusative Case.

Rēgem esse, to be king. **Bonum esse**, to be good. Compare **quid stultius quam aliquem eō sibi placēre quod ipse nōn fecit**, SEN., *E.M.*, 74, 17 ; *what is more foolish than for a man to (that a man should) pride himself on what he has not done himself*.

So in the paradigm of the verb :

Amātūrum esse, to be about to love.

NOTE.—On the Nom. with the Inf. by Attraction, see 538.

In consequence of this double nature, the Infinitive may be used as a substantive or as a verb.

421. The Infinitive, as a substantive, is used regularly in two cases only—Nominative and Accusative. In the other cases its place is supplied by the Gerund and the Ablative Supine.

NOTES.—1. Traces of the original Dat. (or Loc.) nature of the Infinitive are still apparent in many constructions, which are, however, mostly poetical :

(a) With verbs of Motion in early Latin and the later poets, when *ut*, *ad* with Gerundive or Sup. is to be expected.

Abiit aedem visere Minervae, PL., *B.*, 900; *she went away to visit the temple of Minerva*. *Semper in Oceanum mittit mē quaerere gemmās*, PROR., II. (III.) 16 (8), 17; *she is always sending me to the Ocean to look for (in quest of) pearls*.

(b) With verbs of Giving, Rendering, and the like, in early Latin and the poets, where the Acc. of the Gerundive is to be expected. Classical is the use of *hibere* only, in this way. (The old form *hiber* points to the effacement of the final sense of this Inf.)

Iovi hibere ministrāre, *Cf. C.*, *Tusc.*, I. 26. *Quem virum aut hērōe lyrā vel sc̄ri tibi sūmās celebrāre*, *CLIO*! H., *O.*, I. 12. 1. Different, of course, are cases like *dī tibi posse tuās tribuant dēfendere semper*, *OV.*, *Tr.*, III. 5, 21, where *posse dēfendere* is felt as *potestātem dēfendendi*.

(c) With many adjectives where the Sup. in *ū*, or some construction of Purpose, is to be expected.

In early Latin the adjectives are *parātus*, *cōnsuetus*, *dēfessus*. But this usage is widely extended by the Augustan poets VERGIL and HORACE, and later.

It is confined principally, however, to adjectives of *capability*, *ability*, *necessity*, etc., and adjectives like *facilis* (with act. as well as pass. Inf., first in PROR.), *difficilis*, and the like: *Rōma capi facilis*, LUCAN, II. 656. Note the strange usage *dissentire manifestus*, TAC., *Ann.*, II. 57, 4, and occasionally elsewhere.

2. The Inf. may take an adj. attribute, but in classical prose this is limited to *ipsum*, *hōc ipsum*, and *tōtum hōc*:

Vivere ipsum turpe est nobis, *living itself is a disgrace to us*. *Quibusdam tōtum hōc displicet philosophari* (280, 1, a).

The Infinitive as a Subject.

422. The Infinitive, as a Subject, is treated as a neuter substantive.

Incidere multō est quam inpetrāre facilius, PL., *Poen.*, 974; *beginning is much easier (work) than winning*. *Miserum est dēturbārī fortūnis omnibus*, C., *Quinct.*, 31, 95; *it is wretched to find one's self turned rudely out of all one's fortunes*. *Nōn tam turpe fuit vinci quam contendisse de-orum est*, *OV.*, *M.*, IX. 6 (280, 2, a).

NOTES.—1. The use of the Inf. as a subj. grew out of its use as an obj., but the original Dat. (Loc.) sense was lost to the consciousness just as the prepositional sense of our own *to* is lost when our Inf. becomes a subj.; as in, *to err is human*, *to forgive divine*. No Roman felt *turpe fuit vinci*, as, *there was disgrace in being beaten*; *bonum est legere* was to him another *bona est lectiō* (see PRISCIAN, 408, 27).

2. The substantives used as predicates are not common in early Latin. *Lubidō est* is confined to PLAUTUS. *Stultitia est*, *cōnsilium est*, and *tempus est* are universal. CICERO introduces the not uncommon *mōs est*, and many others with *est*, as: *cōnsuetūdō* (-inis), *vitium*, *idē*, *fās*, *nefās*, *facinus*, *sc̄tum*, *caput*, *rēs* (CAESAR), *opus*, *mūnus*, *officium*, *onus*, *sapientia*, and a few others. Still more are found later. Many of these also take *ut*; so *officium* always in comedy (except TER., *And.*, 331).

3. Neuter adjectives are used as predicates in great variety. Ciceronian are *certius* (quam), *cōsentāneum*, *falsum*, *incrēdibile*, *integrum*, *glōriōsum*, *māius* (quam), *mīrum*, *novum*, *optimum*, *rēctum*, *singulāre*, *tritum*, *vērissimile*, *vērūm*. Most of them, however, but once. Some of these also take *ut*, but not often in good prose.

4. In early Latin many impersonal verbs are used as predicates. Classical Latin retains most of them, but drops *condecet*, *dispuet*, *subolet*, and adds some, such as *paenitet*, *dēdeet*, *displacet*, *prōdeet*, *obest*, *attinet*. Others come in later. Some, such as *oportet*, also take *ut* or the simple Subjv. Noteworthy is *est*, *it is possible*, found first in VARRO and LUCR., then not till VERG. and HOR., and never common.

5. Certain abstract phrases, whose meanings are akin to the words already mentioned, take the Inf. as a subject. So especially predicate Genitives, as *cōsuetūdinis* and *mōris*; or combinations like *quid negotiī, nihil negotiī est*; predicate Datives such as *cordi est*, *cūras est*, both unclassical; or phrases, as *operae pretium*, in *animō esse*, in *mentem venire*, of which the last two were introduced by CICERO.

The Infinitive as an Object.

423. 1. The Infinitive is used as the Object of Verbs of Creation, commonly known as Auxiliary Verbs.

These Verbs *help* the Infinitive into existence.

2. Such verbs denote Will, Power, Duty, Habit, Inclination, Resolve, Continuance, End, and the like, with their opposites.

Emori cupiō, TER., *Heaut.*, 971; *I want to die*. [*Cato*] *esse quam vidēri bonus mālebat*, S., *C.*, 54, 5; *Cato preferred being (good) to seeming good*. *Sed precor ut possim tūtius esse miser*, OV., *Tr.*, v. 2, 78; *but I pray that I may be more safely wretched*. *Vincere sola*, HANNIBAL; *victōriā tūi necis*, L., XXII. 51; *how to win victory, you know, Hannibal; how to make use of victory, you know not*. *Qui mori didicit, servire dēdidicit*, SEN., *E.M.*, 26, 10; *he who has learned to die has unlearned to be a slave*. *Maledictis dēterrere nō scribat parat*, TER., *Ph.*, 3; *he is preparing (trying) to frighten (him) from writing, by abuse*. *Qui mentiri solet, pēierare cōsuevit*, C., *Rosc. Com.*, 16, 46; *he who is wont to lie is accustomed to swear falsely*. *Vulnera quae fecit debuit ipse pati*, OV., *Am.*, II. 3, 4; *the wounds he gave he should himself have suffered*. *Vereor laudare praesentem*, C., *N.D.*, I. 21, 58; *I feel a delicacy about praising a man to his face*. *Rēligiōnum animū nōdis exsolvere pergō*, LUCR., I. 932; *I go on to loose the spirit from the bonds of superstitious creeds*. *Tuū quod nūl rēfert, percontāri dēcinās*, TER., *Hec.*, 810; *cease to inquire what is not to your advantage*.

So *habeō*, *I have* (it in my power).

Tantum habeo polliceri mē tibi cūmūktis satisfactūrum, C., *Fam.*, I. 5A, 3; *so much I can promise, that I will give you abundant satisfaction*.

NOTES.—1. The original force of the Inf. is, in most of these constructions, hard to determine, and was certainly not felt by the Romans themselves. In many cases the Inf. seems to have been used because the governing word or phrase was felt to be more or less equivalent to a Verb of Creation.

2. The principal verbs, construed thus with the Inf., are as follows:

WILL: *velle*, *mālle*, *nōlle*, *cupere*, *optāre* (rare, except in passive), *potere*, *pōstulāre*, *avēre*, *audēre*, *dēsiderāre* (first in CIC.), *praestegere*, *gestire*, *ardēre*,

metuere (ante-class.), verēri, timēre, formidāre (ante-class.), reformidāre, horrēre, horrēscere, hortārī and compounds, monāre and compounds, suādēre (first in Cic.), persuādēre, iubēre, imperāre, praecipere, cōgere, permittēre (once in Cic., then later), concedēre (first in Cic.), cūrāre (not in CAES., SALL., LIVY), vetāre, recūsāre (first in Cic.), mittere, omittēre, intermittēre, cunctārī, cōsāre, morārī, dubitāre, gravārī, prohibēre, impedire, dēterrāre.

Power : posse, quire, nequire, sustinēre (first in Cic.), valēre (first in Cic.), pollēre (first in Cic.), habēre (rare, except in Cic.), scire, nescire.

Duty : debēre, necesse habēre.

Habit : assuescere, assuescere (first in Cic.), cōsuescere, solēre.

Inclination : cōnārī (only with Inf.), studēre, contendere, intendere (CAES.), laborāre (always with neg. in Cic.), mōlīrī (rare), aggredi, ingredi, adorīrī, nīrī (first in CAES.), enīrī (ante-class. and post-class.), quaerere (first in Cic.), temptāre (first in HIRTIUS).

Resolve : cōgitāre, meditārī, meminī (mostly poet.), parāre, statuere (first in Cic.), cōstituere (first in TULL.), discernere (not class. in pass.), iudicāre (first in Cic.), destināre (first in CAES.), certum est, deliberātum est, prōpositum est (first in Cic.).

Continuance : stāre (first in Cic.), instāre, perstāre (once in Cic., then late), perseverāre (first in Cic.), properāre (only word used in early Latin), festināre (first in Cic.), mātūrāre (first in Cic.).

Beginning and End : coepl, incipere (first in Cic.), exordīrī, pergere, desinere.

Poets are free in using the Inf. after other verbs.

3. Notice that coepl, *I have begun*, and desinō, *I cease*, are used in Pf. pass. with passive Infinitives, in early Latin, CICERO, CAESAR, always; later the construction varies, and TACITUS does not observe the rule.

Bellō Athēniēnsēs undique premi sunt coepl, NEP., XIII. 3, 1; *the Athenians began to feel the pressure of war on (from) all sides*. Veterēs orationēs legi sunt desitae, C., Br., 32, 123; *the old speeches have ceased to be read*.

When the passives are really reflexives or neuter, the active forms may be used.

4. Verbs of Will and Desire take ut as well as the Infinitive. So regularly optō, *I choose*, in classical prose.

5. Verbs which denote Hope, Promise, and Threat are treated as verbs of Saying and Thinking (530), but also occasionally as in English :

Sperant sē maximum fructum esse captūrō, C., Lael., 21, 79; *they hope that they will derive great advantage*. Subruptūrum pallam prōmisit tibi, PL., Aen., 930; *he promised to steal the mantle from you*.

6. Docet, *I teach*, iubet, *I bid*, vetō, *I forbid*, sinō, *I let*, take the Inf. as a Second Accusative (530) :

(Dionysius) nō collum tōnsōrī committeret tendere filiis suis docuit, C., Tusc., v. 20, 58; *Dionysius, to keep from trusting his neck to a barber, taught his daughters to shave (taught them shaving)*. Ipse iubet mortis se meminisse deus, MART., II. 59 (876). Vitae summa brevis spem nō vetat inchoare longam, H., O., I. 4, 15; *Life's brief eum forbids us open (a) long (account with) hope*. Non sinō Mēdēs equitare inultōs, H., O., I. 2, 51; *nor let the Median ride and ride unpunished*.

The Infinitive as a Predicate.

424. The Infinitive, as a verbal substantive, may be used as a Predicate after the copula *esse*, *to be*, and the like.

Doctō hominī et eruditō vivere est cōgitāre, C., Tusc., v. 38, 111; *to a learned and cultivated man to live is to think*.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

425. The other cases of the Infinitive are supplied by the Gerund. With Prepositions, the Gerund, and not the Infinitive, is employed.

N. *Legere difficile est*, reading (to read) is hard to do.

G. *Ars legendi*, the art of reading.

Puer studiosus est legendi, the boy is zealous of reading.

D. *Puer operam dat legendō*, the boy devotes himself to reading.

A. *Puer cupit legere*, the boy is desirous to read.

Puer propensus est ad legendum, the boy has a bent toward reading.

Ab. *Puer discit legendō*, the boy learns by reading.

NOTE.—Of course the Inf. may be quoted as an abstract notion, a form of the verb : *Multum interest inter "dare" et "accipere,"* SEN., *Ben.*, 5, 10; there is a vast difference between "Give" and "Receive."

426. As a verbal form, the Gerund, like the Infinitive, takes the same case as the verb.

Hominēs ad deōs nullā rē propius accedunt, quam salutē hominibus dandō, C., *Lig.*, 12, 38; men draw nearer to the gods by nothing so much as by bringing deliverance to their fellow-men.

NOTES.—1. The Gerund is the substantive of the Gerundive (351, n. 1). The most plausible theory connects the forms in -ndu- with those in -nt- (Pr. Part. active) as being verbal nouns originally without any distinction of voice. The signification of necessity comes mainly from the use as a predicate, i.e., through the characteristic idea. Thus, *he who is being loved*, implies *he who is of a character to be loved* (*qui amētur*), and then *he who should be loved*.

The Gerundive is passive: the Gerund, like other verbal nouns (363), is theoretically active or passive, according to the point of view. Practically, however, the passive signification of the Gerund is rare.

Ingurtha ad imperandum (= *ut ei imperārētur*, perhaps an old military formula) *Tisidium vocābatur*, (*cf.* S., *Jug.*, 62, 8).

2. Gerundive and Pr. Part. passive are often translated alike; but in the one case the action is progressive or prospective, in the other it is completed.

Caesare interficiendō Brūtus et Cassius patriae libertātem restituere cōnāti sunt; by the murder of Caesar (by murdering Caesar), Brutus and Cassius endeavored to restore their country's freedom to her. *Caesare interfectō, Brūtus et Cassius patriae libertātem nōn restituerunt*; by murdering Caesar, Brutus and Cassius did not restore their country's freedom to her.

427. *Gerundive for Gerund.*—Instead of the Gerund, with an Accusative Object, the object is generally put in the case of the Gerund, with the Gerundive as an Attribute.

G. *Placandi Deī*, of appeasing God.

D. *Placandō Deō*, for appeasing God.

Ab. *Placandō Deō*, by appeasing God.

In model prose this construction is invariably employed with Prepositions.

Ad placandis Deis, for *appeasing the gods* (C., *Cat.*, III. 8, 20).

In placandis Diis, in *appeasing the gods*.

NOTES.—1. It is impossible to make a distinction between the Gerund and the Gerundive form. They are often used side by side, where there can be no difference (L., XXI. 5, 5; XXV. 40, 6; XXVIII. 37, 1; XXXI. 26, 6). The preference for the Gerundive is of a piece with the use of the Pt. Part. pass. in preference to an Abstract Substantive (260, R. 2).

2. The impersonal Gerundive is found with an Acc. obj. once in PLAUTUS (*agitantumst vigilias*, *Trin.*, 869), and occasionally elsewhere in early Latin (principally VARRO); very rarely in CICERO and for special reasons (*Cat. M.*, 2, 6); here and there later (not in CAESAR, HORACE, OVID, and, perhaps, LIVY).

Asternis quoniam poenis in morte timendumst, LUCR., I. III; *since we must fear eternal punishments in death*.

3. Neuter adjectives and pronouns are not attracted: *aliquid faciendi ratio*, C., *Inv.*, I. 25, 36; *method of doing something*. *Cupiditas plura habendi*, *greed for having more*. But when the neuter adjective has become a substantive (204, R. 2), the Gerundive form may be used: *cupiditas veri videndi*, C., *Fin.*, II. 14, 46; *the desire of seeing the truth*.

4. The Gerundive with personal construction can be formed only from Transitive Verbs, like other passives (217). Hence the impersonal form must be used for all verbs that do not take the Acc., but with such verbs prepositions are rarely found.

Ad non parendum senatui, L., XLII. 9; *for not obeying the senate*.

5. But the Gerundives from *utor*, *frutor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor* (407) have the personal construction, but usually only in the oblique cases (C., *Fin.*, I. 1, 3, is an exception), as a remnant of their original usage. The poets and later prose writers use still more forms in the same way, as *laetandus*, *dolendus*, *medendus*, *paenitendus*, etc. CICERO also shows single instances of *gloriantus*, *disserendus*, *respondendus*.

6. The use of the Nom. of the Gerundive follows the ordinary rules of the Nominative.

Genitive of the Gerund and Gerundive.

428. The Genitive of the Gerund and Gerundive is used chiefly after substantives and adjectives which require a complement:

Sapientia ars vivendi putanda est, C., *Fin.*, I. 13, 42; *philosophy is to be considered the art of living*. Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas, JUV., VIII. 84; *and on account of life, to lose the reasons for living*. Rancore garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, OV., *M.*, v. 678; *and hoarse chattiness, and a monstrous love of talking*. Triste est nomen ipsum carenti, C., *Tusc.*, I. 36, 87; *dismal is the mere word "care"* (*go without*). Non est placandi spes mihi nulla Dei, OV., *Tr.*, v. 8, 22; *I am not without hope of appeasing God*. Ignorant cupidi maledicendi plus invidiam quam convicium posse, QUINT., VI. 2, 16; *those who are eager to abuse know not that envy has more power than billingsgate*. (Titus) equitandi peritissimus fuit, SUET., *Tit.*, 3; *Titus was exceedingly skilful in riding*. Neuter sui protegendis corporis memor (erat), L., II. 6, 9; *neither*

thought of shielding his own body. *Qui his mōs obsidendi viās et virōs aliēnōs appellandi?* L., XXXIV. 2, 9; *what sort of way is this of blocking up the streets and calling upon other women's husbands?* *Summa ali-dendi occasiō est mihi nunc senēs*, TER., Ph., 885; *I have a tip-top chance to fool the old chaps now.*

REMARKS.—1. As *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, are, in their origin, neuter singulars, from *meum, my being, tuum, thy being, suum, one's being, etc.*, the Gerundive is put in the same form: *cōservandi sui*, of preserving themselves; *vestri adhortandi*, of exhorting you; and no regard is had to number or gender.

Cōpia placandi sit modo parva tui, Ov., Her., 20, 74; *let (me) only have a slight chance of trying to appease you* (feminine).

2. The Gen. of the Gerund and Gerundive is used very commonly with *causā*, less often with *gratiā*, and rarely with (antiquated) *ergō*, on account of, to express Design: *Dissimulandi causā in senātum vēnit*, S., C., 31, 52; *he came into the senate for the purpose of dissimulation.*

The Gen. alone in this final sense is found once in TERENCE, several times in SALLUST, occasionally later, especially in TACITUS.

(Lepidus arma) cōpit libertātis subvertundae, S., Phil. Fr., 10; *Lepidus took up arms as a matter of (for the purpose of) subverting freedom.*

More commonly *ad*, rarely *ob*. See 432.

Esse with this Gen. may be translated by *serve to*; this is occasional in CICERO; see 366, 429, 1.

Omnia discrimina tālia concordiae minuendae [sunt], L., XXXIV. 54, 5; *all such distinctions are matters of (belong to) the diminishing of concord (serve to diminish concord).* Compare CAES., B. G., v. 8, 6: [*nāvēs*] *quās sui quisque commodi fecerat*, *ships which each one had (had) made (as a matter) of personal convenience.*

NOTES.—1. In early Latin, in CICERO (early works, *Philippics* and philosophical writings), then in later authors, we find occasionally a Gen. Sing. of the Gerund, followed by a substantive in the Plural. Here it is better to conceive the second Gen. as objectively dependent upon the Gerund form.

Agitur utrum Antōniō facultās dētur agrōrum suis latrōnibus condōnandi, C., Ph., v. 3, 6; *the question is whether Antony shall receive the power of giving away (of) lands to his pet highwaymen.*

2. *Fās est, nefās est, iūs est, fātum est, cōpia est, ratiō est, cōsiliū est, cōsiliū capere, cōsiliū infre*, and a few others, have often the Inf. where the Gerund might be expected. Sometimes there is a difference in meaning; thus *tempus*, with Gerund, *the proper time (season)*, with Inf., *high time*.

The poets and later prose writers extend this usage of the Infinitive.

3. Another peculiarity of the poets is the construction of the adj. or subst. like the cognate verb with the Inf., instead of with the Gen. of the Gerund. (At) *secūra quies et nescia fallere* (= *quae nesciat fallere*) *vita*, V., G., II. 467; *quiet without a care, and a life that knoweth not how to disappoint (ignorant of disappointment).*

Later prose is more careful in this matter.

4. The Gen. of Gerund, depending upon a verb, is rare and Tacitean (*Ann.*, II. 43). TACITUS also uses the appositional Gerund with a substantival neuter (*Ann.*, XIII. 26).

5. Some substantives, like *auctor*, *dux*, may have a Dat. instead of a Gen.; Liv., I. 53: *mē Albāni gerendō bellō ducem creāvere*.

Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive.

429. The Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used chiefly after words that denote Fitness and Function.

1. The usage is rare in classical Latin, and begins with a few verbs and phrases: *esse* (= *parem esse*), *to be equal to*; *præesse* and *præficere*, *to be (put) in charge of*; *studere* and *operam addere*, *laborem impertire*, *to give one's attention to*; then it is used with a few substantives and adjectives to give the object for which, and with names of Boards.

Solvendō civitatē nōn erant, Cf. C., *Fam.*, III. 8, 2; *the communities were not equal to (ready for) payment. (were not solvent)*. [*Sapiēs*] *virū suis nōvit, scit sē esse onerī ferendō*, SEN., *E.M.*, 71, 26; *the wise man is acquainted with his own strength; he knows that he is (equal) to bearing the burden*.

So comitia decemvirīs creandīs (C., *Leg. Agr.*, 2, 8); *triumvir colōniis deducendīs* (S., *Iug.*, 42); *reliqua tempora dāmetendīs fructibus accommodata sunt*, C., *Cat. M.*, 19, 70.

2. Classical Latin requires *ad* with the Acc., but from Livy on the use of this Dat. spreads, and it is found regularly after words which imply Capacity and Adaptation. It is found also technically with verbs of Decreeing and Appointing, to give the Purpose.

Aqua nitrosa utilis est bibendō, Cf. PLIN., *N.H.*, XXXI. 32, 59; *alkaline water is good for drinking (to drink)*. *Lignum aridum materia est idonea succendīs ignibus*, Cf. SEN., *N.Q.*, II. 22, 1; *dry wood is a fit substance for striking fire (drawing out sparks)*. *Referundae ego habeo linguam natam gratiae*, PL., *Pers.*, 428; *I have a tongue that's born for showing thankfulness*.

NOTES.—1. In early Latin the use of this Dat. is very restricted, it being found principally after *studere*; *operam dare*, or *stimare* (both revived by Livy); *finem* (or *modum*) *facere*; and a few adjectival forms. Of the latter, Cicero uses only *accommodatus*, Caesar only *pār*.

2. Rare and unclassical is the Acc. in dependence upon a Dat. of the Gerund.

Epidicum operam quaerendō dabō, PL., *Ep.*, 605.

Accusative of the Gerundive.

430. The Gerundive is used in the Accusative of the Object to be Effected, after such verbs as Giving and Taking, Sending and Leaving, Letting, Contracting, and Undertaking. (Factitive Predicate.)

Diviti hominī id aurum servandum dedit, PL., *B.*, 338; *he gave that*

gold to a rich man to keep. *Conon mūrōs reficiendōs cūrat*, NEP., IX. 4, 5; *Conon has the walls rebuilt*. *Patriam diripiendam reliquimus*, C., *Fam.*, XVI. 12, 1; *we have left our country to be plundered*. [*Carvilius*] *aedem faciendam locavit*, L., X. 46, 14; *Carvilius let the (contract of) building the temple*.

Of course, the passive form has the Nominative:

Filius Philippi Dēmētrius ad patrem redūcendus lēgātis datus est, L., XXXVI. 35, 18; *the son of Philip, Demetrius, was given to the envoys to be taken back to his father*.

NOTES.—1. Early Latin shows with this construction *dare*, *condūcere*, *locāre*, *rogāre*, *petere*, *habēre*, *prōpīnāre*. Classical Latin gives up *rogāre*, *petere*, *prōpīnāre*, but adds others, as *trādere*, *obiciere*, *concedere*, *committere*, *cūrāre*, *relinquere*, *prōpōnere*. LIVY introduces *suscipere*. The use of *ad* in place of the simple Acc. is not common.

[*Caesar*] *oppidum ad diripiendum militibus concessit*, CAES., B. C., III. 80, 6. But *ad* is necessary in *nēmīni sē ad docendum dabit*, C., *Br.*, 89, 306; *he would yield to no one for teaching*, i.e., *would accept no one as a pupil*.

2. *Habēs dicendum* and the like for *habēs dicere*, or, *habēs quod dicam*, belongs to later Latin (TAC., *Dial.*, 37; *Ann.* IV. 40, etc.).

Ablative of the Gerund and Gerundive.

431. The Ablative of the Gerund or Gerundive is used as the Ablative of Means and Cause, seldom as the Ablative of Manner or Circumstance.

Unus homō nobīs cunctandō restituit rem, ENNIUS (C., *Cat. M.*, 4, 10); *one man by lingering raised our cause again*. *Hominis mēns discendō alitur et cogitandō*, C., *Off.*, I. 30, 105; *the human mind is nourished by learning and thinking*. *Plausum meō nūmine recitandō dederunt*, Cf. C., *Att.*, IV. 1, 6; *they clapped when my name was read*. *Exercendō cottidīs milite hostem opperiēbatur*, L., XXXIII. 3, 5; *drilling the soldiers daily he waited for the enemy*.

NOTES.—1. The Abl. with adjectives is post-Ciceronian: *digna stirps suscipiendō* (instead of *quae susciperet*) *patris imperiō*, TAC., *Ann.* XIII. 14. So too with verbs: *continuandō abetitur magistratū*, L., IX. 34, 2.

2. The Abl. after a comparative is cited only from C., *Off.*, I. 15, 47.

3. In post-Augustan Latin, and occasionally earlier, we find the Abl. of the Gerund paralleled by the Pr. participle: *Bocchus, seu reputandō* (= *reputāns*) . . . *seu admonitus*, etc., S., *Jug.*, 103, 2.

Prepositions with the Gerund and Gerundive.

432. The Accusative of the Gerund and Gerundive follows the preposition *ad*, seldom *ante*, *circā*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, and *propter*. See 427.

Nulla res tantum ad dicendum prōdicit quantum scriptiō, C., *Br.* 24, 92;

nothing is as profitable for speaking as writing. Atticus philosophorum praeceptis ad vitam agendam non ad ostentationem utitur, *Cf.* NEP., XXV. 17, 8; *Atticus made use of the precepts of philosophers for the conduct of life, not for display. Inter spoliandum corpus hostis exspiravit, Cf.* L., II. 20, 9; *while in the act of stripping the body of the enemy he gave up the ghost.*

REMARK.—Ad is very common; noteworthy is its use with verbs of Hindering (*pulsus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, CAES., B.G., VII. 26, 2*); with substantives to give the End (*for*); with adjectives of Capacity and Adaptation (*aptus, facilis, etc.*). See 429, 2.

NOTES.—1. Ante is very rare (L., *Prag.*, 6; V., *G.*, III. 206). Ciro's and ergo are post-Augustan and very rare. In gives the End For Which, and is classical but not common. Inter is temporal, *during, while*, and is found rarely in early, more often in later, but not in classical prose. Ob is used first by CICERO (not by CAESAR), and is rare. Propter occurs first in VALERIUS MAXIMUS; super first in TACITUS.

2. On the Infinitive after a Preposition, see 425.

433. The Ablative of the Gerund and Gerundive takes the prepositions ab, de, ex, often in, but seldom pro. Post-classic and rare are cum and super.

Prohibenda maxime est ira in puniendō, C., *Off.*, I. 25, 89; *especially to be forbidden is anger in punishing. [Brutus] in liberandā patriā (= dum liberat) est interfectus, C., Cat. M., 20, 75; Brutus was slain in the effort to free his country. Philosophi in iis libris ipsis quos scribunt de contemnendā gloriā sua nomina inscribunt, C., Tusc., I. 15, 84 (385, R. 1). Ex discendō capiunt voluptatem, Cf. C., *Fin.*, v. 18, 48; they receive pleasure from learning.*

NOTES.—1. In with Abl. is sometimes almost equivalent to a Pr. participle: In circumseundō exercitū animadvertit, *d. Afr.*, 8a.

2. Sine is used once in VARRO, *L.L.*, 6, 75, and in DONATUS (*Ter., And.*, 391).

3. Even when the word and not the action is meant, the Gerund is the rule: Discrepat & timendō cōfidere, C., *Tusc.*, III. 7, 14; the Inf. in VARRO, *L.L.*, 6, 50.

SUPINE.

434. The Supine is a verbal substantive, which appears only in the Accusative and Ablative cases.

The Accusative Supine.

435. The Accusative Supine (Supine in -um) is used chiefly after verbs of Motion, to express Design.

Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 30, 1; *the commissioners of Gaul came to congratulate Caesar. Spectatum*

veniunt; veniunt spectentur ut ipsae, *OV., A. A., i. 99; they come to see the show; they come to be themselves a show.* (*Galli gallinæol*) cum adleant cubitum, *PLIN., N. H., x. 24, 46; cocks go to roost at sunset.* Stultitia est vāstūm dūcere invītās canēs, *PL., St., 139; 'tis foolishness to take unwilling dogs a-hunting.*

NOTES.—1. *IRE* and *VENIRE* are the most common verbs with the Supine, and they form many phraseological usages, as: *ire coctum, cubitum, dormitum, pāstum, supplicatum, sessum, salūtatum, etc.* Similarly *dare* is found in phrases with *nūptum, vñum, pœsum.*

2. The Supine is very common in early Latin, less so in *CICERO*, comparatively rare in *CAESAR*, frequent again in *SALLUST* and *LIVY*. Later Latin, and especially the poets, show but few examples, as the final Inf. takes its place.

3. The Acc. Supine may take an object, but the construction is not very common: (*Hannibal*) patriam dēfēsum (more usual, *ad dēfēndendam patriam*) revocātus (est), *NEP., xxiii. 6, 1; Hannibal was recalled to defend his country.*

4. The Fut. Inf. passive is actually made up of the passive Inf. of *ire*, *to go*, *iri* (*that a movement is made*, from *itur*; 206, s), and the Supine:

Rumor venit datum iri gladiatōrēs, *TER., Hec., 39; the rumor comes that gladiators (gladiatorial shows) are going to be given.*

The consciousness of this is lost, as is shown by the Nom. (528).

Reus damnātum iri vidēbatur, *QUINT., IX. 2, 88; the accused seemed to be about to be condemned.*

The Ablative Supine.

436. The Ablative Supine (Supine in *-ū*) is used chiefly with Adjectives, as the Ablative of the Point of View From Which (397). It never takes an object.

Mirabile dictū, wonderful (in the telling) to tell, vīdū, to behold.

Id dictū quam rē facilius est, *L., xxxi. 38, 4; that is easier in the saying than in the fact (easier said than done).*

NOTES.—1. *CICERO* and *LIVY* are the most extensive users of this Supine; *CAESAR* has but two forms: *factū* and *nātū*; *SALLUST* but three; *CICERO* uses twenty-four. In early Latin and in the poets the usage is uncommon; in later Latin it grows. Altogether there are over one hundred Supines, but only about twenty-five Supines occur in Abl. alone; the most common are *dictū, to tell, factū, to do, auditū, to hear, vīdū, to see, memorātū, relatū, tractātū*; then, less often, *cognitū, to know, inventū, intellectū, scitū, aspectū.*

2. The adjectives generally denote Ease or Difficulty, Pleasure or Displeasure, Right or Wrong (*fās* and *nefās*). These adjectives are commonly used with Dative, and a plausible theory views the Supine in *ū* as an original Dative (*ui*).

3. *Ad*, with the Gerundive, is often used instead: *Cibus facillimus ad concoquendum*, *C., Fin., II. 20, 64; food (that is) very easy to digest.*

The Infinitive, *facilis concoqui*, is poetical. Common is *facile concoquitur*.

Other equivalents are active Infin., a verbal substantive, a Pf. Part. pass. (with *opus*), or a relative clause (with *dignus*).

4. The use of the Abl. Supine with verbs is very rare.

(*Vilius*) primus cubitū surgat, postrēmus cubitum eat, *CATO, Agr., 5, 5; the steward must be the first to get out of bed, the last to go to bed.* Obscūatū redeō, *PL. Men., 277; I come back from marketing* (imitated by *STATIUS*).

PARTICIPLE.

437. The Participle may be used as a substantive, but even then generally retains something of its predicative nature.

Nihil est magnum somniant, C., Div., II. 68, 141 ; nothing is great to a dreamer (to a man, when he is dreaming). Rēgia, crēde mihi, rēs est succurrere lēpīs, Ov., Pont., II. 9, 11 ; it is a kingly thing, believe me, (to run to catch those who have slipped,) to succor the fallen.

REMARK.—The Attribute of the Participle, employed as a substantive, is generally in the adverbial form : *rēctā facta, right actions ; facet dictum, a witty remark.*

NOTES.—1. This use as a substantive is rare in classical prose, but more common in the poets and in post-classical prose. In the Pr. Part., principally *sapiēns, adulāscēns, amāns* ; in the Pf. more often, but usually in the Plural ; *docti, the learned, victi, the conquered*. The first examples of Fut. Part. used as substantives are *nūntiātūrī* (CURT., VII. 4, 38), *peccātūrīs* (TAC., Agr., 19).

2. The use of an attributive or predicative Pf. Part. with a substantive is a growth in Latin. Early Latin shows very few cases, and those mostly with *opus* and *fusus*. CATO has *post dimissum bellum*, and this innovation is extended by VARRO, with *propter*. CICERO is cautious, employing the prepositions *ante, dē, in, post, prāter*, but SALLUST goes much farther, as the strange sentence *inter hæc parāta atque dēcrēta* (664, R. s.) indicates. LIVY and TACITUS are, however, characterized by these prepositional uses more than any other authors. The use of a Part. in the Nom. in this way is found first in LIVY.

438. The Participle, as an adjective, often modifies its verbal nature, so as to be characteristic, or descriptive.

(*Epaminōndās*) erat temporibus sapienter utēns, NEP., XV. 3, 1 ; *Epaminondas was a man who made (to make) wise use of opportunities (= is qui utitur)*. Senectūs est operōsa et semper agēns aliquid et mōliēns, Cf. C., Cat. M., 8, 26 ; *old age is busy, and always doing something and working.*

REMARK.—Especial attention is called to the parallelism of the participle or adjective with the relative and Subjunctive:

Rēs parva dictū, sed quæ studiis in magnum certamen excoēsierit, L. XXXIV. 1 ; a small thing to mention, but one which, by the excitement of the parties, terminated in a great contest. Mānera nōn ad deliciās muliebres quæsitā nec quibus nova nūpta cōmātur, TAC., Germ., 18.

NOTE.—The Fut. Part. active is rarely used adjectively in classical Latin except the forms *futūrus, ventūrus*. The predicate use after verbs of Motion to express Purpose is found first in CICERO (Ferr., I. 21, 56), though very rarely, but becomes increasingly common from LIVY's time. LIVY is the first to use the Fut. Part. as an adjective clause, a usage which also becomes common later.

(*Maroboduus*) misit lēgātōs ad Tiberium crātūrīs auxilia, TAC., Ann., II. 46 ; *Marbod sent commissioners to Tiberius, to beg for reinforcements. Servilius adest*

dē tē sententiam lātūrus (perhaps due to *est*), C., *Terr.*, I. 21, 56. *Rem ausus pīdē fīmāe habitūram* (*that was likely to have*) *quam fidēl*, L., II. 10, 11. (*Dictātor*) *ad hostem dūcīt, nullū loqū, nisi quantum necessitās cōgeret, fortūnāe sē commissūrus* (*with the intention of submitting*), L., XXII. 12, 2.

ADVERB.

439. 1. The Predicate may be qualified by an Adverb.

2. Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and sometimes substantives, when they express or imply verbal or adjective relations.

Male vivit, he lives ill; bene est, it is well; fers omnes, almost all; nimis saepe, too often; admodum adolescēns, a mere youth; lātē rex (V., A., I. 21), *wide-ruling; bis cōsul, twice consul; duo simul bella, two simultaneous wars.*

NOTES.—1. The form of the Adverb does not admit of any further inflection, and therefore the Adverb requires no rules of Syntax except as to its position.

2. With other adverbs and with adjectives, adverbs of *degree* only are allowable, to which must be reckoned *bene*, *egregiē*, and (later) *insigniter*. Poetical are such expressions as *turpiter* *ster*, *splendidi* *mendāx* (H., *A.P.*, 3; O., III. 11, 35). *Male* as a negative is found with *sānus* only in CICERO (*Att.*, IX. 15, 5); other combinations are poetical, or post-classical.

3. The translation for *very* varies at different periods; *multum* is common in PLAUTUS and in HORACE's *Satires* and *Epistles*, rare elsewhere; *valdē* is introduced by CICERO, but did not survive him, to any extent. *Sānē* is also frequent in CICERO, especially in the *Letters ad Atticum*. CORNIFICIUS affected *vehementer*, and so do colloquial authors, as VITRUVIUS; *fortiter* comes in later; *bene* is occasional in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, more common in CICERO; *oppidē* is characteristic of early Latin, and LIVY and the Archaists; *admodum* is Ciceronian, but *adfatim* comes later and is rare. *Abundē* is rare before the time of SALLUST. *Nimium* (*nimiō*) belongs to early Latin, as do *impensē* and *impendiō*. *Satis* is common in the classical period, and also *nimis*, but mainly with negatives.

4. The Adverb as an attribute of substantives is rare. CICERO shows *tum*, *saepe*, *quasi*, *tamquam*. LIVY uses more.

440. *Position of the Adverb*.—Adverbs are commonly put next to their verb, and before it when it ends the sentence, and immediately before their adjective or adverb.

Iniustē facit, he acts unjustly. Admodum pulcher, handsome to a degree, very handsome. Valdē diligenter, very carefully.

REMARK.—Exceptions occur chiefly in rhetorical passages, in which great stress is laid on the adverb, or in poetry:

[Iram] *bene Ennius initium dixit insāniae*, C., *Tusc.*, IV. 23, 52; *well did Ennius call anger the beginning of madness. Vixit dum vixit bene TER., Hec.*, 461; *he lived while he lived (and lived) well.*

One class of Adverbs demands special notice—the Negatives.

Negative Adverbs.

441. There are two original negatives in Latin, *nē* and *haud* (*haut*, *hau*). From *nē* is derived *nōn* [*nē-oinom* (*ūnum*), *no-whit*, *not*]. *Nē* is used chiefly in compounds, or with the Imperative and Optative Subjunctive. The old use appears in *nē—quidem*. *Nōn* is used with the Indicative and Potential Subjunctive; *haud* negatives the single word, and is used mainly with adjectives and adverbs.

442. *Nōn* (the absolute *not*) is the regular Negative of the Indicative and of the Potential Subjunctive.

Quem amat, amat; quem nōn amat, nōn amat, PETR., 37; *whom she likes, she likes; whom she does not like, she does not like.*

Nōn ausim, I should not venture.

REMARKS.—1. *Nōn*, as the emphatic, specific negative, may negative anything. (See 270, R. 1.)

2. *Nōn* is the rule in antitheses: *Nōn est vivere sed valere vita*, MART., VI. 70, 15; *not living, but being well, is life.*

NOTES.—1. *Nōn* in combination with adjectives and adverbs, and rarely with substantives and verbs, takes the place of negative *in-* or *ne-*. *Nōn arbitrābātur quod efficeret aliquid posse esse nōn corpus* (*ἀεὶμαρτος*), C., *Ac.*, I. 11, 39; *Cat. M.*, I. 4, 47.

2. Other negative expressions are *neutiquam*, *by no means*; *nihil*, *nothing* ("Adam, with such counsel *nothing* swayed"). On *nullus*, see 317, s. n. 2.

3. *Nec* = *nōn* is found in early Latin, here and there in VERG., LIVY, and TACITUS. In classical Latin it is retained in a few compounds, as: *necopināns*, *negōtium*, and in legal phraseology.

443. *Haud* is the negative of the single word, and in model prose is not common, being used chiefly with adjectives and adverbs: *haud quisquam*, *not any*; *haud magna*, *not great*; *haud male*, *not badly*.

NOTES.—1. *Hau* is found only before consonants, and belongs to early Latin and VERGIL. *Haut* (early) and *haud* are found indiscriminately before vowels.

2. *Haud* is very rarely or never found in Conditional, Concessive, Interrogative, Relative, and Infinitive sentences.

3. CAESAR uses *haud* but once, and then in the phrase *haud scdō an* (457, s). CICERO says also *haud dubitō*, *haud ignōrō*, *haud errāverō*, and a few others; and combines it also with adjectives and adverbs, but not when they are compounded with negative particles, i.e., he does not say *haud difficilis*, and the like.

4. *Haud* with verbs is very common in early Latin, and then again in LIVY and TACITUS. In antitheses it is not uncommon in comedy, but usually in the second member: *inceptiōst amēntium haud amantium*, TER., *And.* s: 8; *the undertaking is one of lunatics, not lovers.*

5. A strengthened expression is *haud quāquam*.

444. 1. **Nē** is the Negative of the Imperative and of the Optative Subjunctive.

Tū nē cōde malis, V., *A.*, vi. 95 ; *yield not thou to misfortunes*. **Nē trānsieris Hiberum**, L., *xxi.* 44, 6 ; *do not cross the Ebro*. **Nē vivam**, *si sciō*, C., *Att.*, iv. 16, 8 ; *may I cease to live (strike me dead), if I know*.

NOTES.—1. On the negative with the Imperative, see 270, n.

2. **Nē** as a general negative particle, = **nōn**, is found very rarely in early Latin, mostly with forms of *velle* (**nē parant**, PL., *Most.*, 124, is disputed). Classical Latin retains this only in **nē—quidem**, in compound **nēquāquam**, and in a shortened form in **nefās**, **negō**, **neque**, etc.

2. **Nē** is continued by **nēve** or **neu**. See 260.

Nē illam vëndās neu mē perdās hominem amantem, PL., *Ps.*, 322 ; *don't sell her, and don't ruin me, a fellow in love*.

445. *Subdivision of the Negative.*—A general negative may be subdivided by **neque—neque**, as well as by **aut—aut**, or strengthened by **nē—quidem**, *not even*.

Nihil umquam neque insolēns neque glōriōsum ex ore [Timoleontis] prōcessit, NEP., *xx.* 4, 2 ; *nothing insolent or boastful ever came out of the mouth of Timoleon*. **Cōsciōrum nēmō aut latuit aut fugit**, L., *xxiv.* 5, 14 ; *of the accomplices no one either hid or fled*. **Numquam [Scipiōnem] nē minimā quidem rē offendi**, C., *Lael.*, 27, 103 ; *I never wounded Scipio's feelings, no, not even in the slightest matter*.

(“I will give no thousand crowns neither.”—SHAKESPEARE.)

NOTE.—In the same way **negō**, *I say no*, is continued by **neque—neque** (**nec—nec**) : **Negant nec virtūtēs nec vitia crēscere**, C., *Fin.*, iii. 15, 48 ; *they deny that either virtues or vices increase (that there are any degrees in)*.

446. *Negative Combinations.*—In English, we say either *no one ever*, or, *never any one* ; *nothing ever*, or, *never anything* ; in Latin, the former turn is invariably used : **nēmō umquam**, *no one ever*.

Verrēs nihil umquam fecit sine aliquō quaestū, C., *Verr.*, v. 5, 11 ; *Verrēs never did anything without some profit or other*.

NOTES.—1. *No one yet* is **nōndum quisquam** ; *no more, no longer*, is **iam nōn**.

2. The resolution of a negative **nōn** *ullus* for **nūllus**, **nōn umquam** for **numquam**, **nōn sciō** for **nesciō**, is poetical, except for purposes of emphasis, or when the first part of the resolved negative is combined with a coordinating conjunction (480) : **Nōn ulla tibi facta est iniūria**, Cf. C., *Div. in Caec.*, 18, 60.

3. **Nēmō** often equals **nē quis** : **Nēmō dē nōbis ānus excellat**, C., *Tusc.*, v. 36, 105.

447. Negō (*I say no, I deny*) is commonly used instead of *dicō nōn, I say—not*.

Assem sēs datūrum negat, C., *Quinct.*, 5, 19; *he says that he will not give a copper. Vel ai vel negā*, ACCIUS, 125 (R.); *say yes or say no!*

REMARK.—The positive (*aiō, I say*) is sometimes to be supplied for a subsequent clause, as C., *Fin.*, i. 18, 61. The same thing happens with the other negatives, as *volō* from *nūlō*, *iubeō* from *vetō*, *sciō* from *nesciō*, *quēō* from *nequēō*, *quisquam* from *nēmō*, *ut* from *nā*.

POSITION OF THE NEGATIVE.

448. The Negative naturally belongs to the Predicate, and usually stands immediately before it, but may be placed before any emphatic word or combination of words.

Potes nōn reverti, SEN., *E.M.*, 49, 10; *possibly you may not return. (Nōn potes reverti, you cannot possibly return.) Saepe viri fallunt; tenerae nōn saepe puellae*, OV., *A.A.*, III. 31; *often do men deceive; soft-hearted maidens not often. Nōn omnis astūa, Lyde, iudō convenit*, PL., *B.*, 129; *not every age, (good) Lydus (Playfair), sorts with play. Nōn ego ventōse plēbis suffrāgia vēnor*, H., *Ep.*, i. 19, 87; *I do not hunt the voices of the windy commons, no, not I.*

NOTES.—1. As the Copula *esse, to be, is*, strictly speaking, a predicate, the Negative generally precedes it, contrary to the English idiom, except in contrasts. The difference in position can often be brought out only by stress of voice: *fēlix nōn erat, he wasn't happy; nōn fēlix erat, he was NOT happy, he was FAR FROM happy.*

2. *Nō—quidem* straddles the emphatic word or emphatic group (445); but very rarely does the group consist of more than two words.

3. A negative with an Inf. is often transferred to the governing verb: *nōn putant iudgandum (esse) viris*, C., *Tusc.*, III. 28, 70; *on negō*, see 447.

449. Two negatives in the same sentence destroy one another, and make an affirmative, but see 445:

Nōn negō, I do not deny (I admit).

REMARKS.—1. *Nōn possum nōn, I cannot but (I must):*

Qui mortem in malis pōnit nōn potest eam nōn timēre, C., *Fin.*, III. 8, 29; *he who classes death among misfortunes cannot but (must) fear it.*

2. The double Negative is often stronger than the opposite Positive; this is a common form of the figure *Litotēs, understatement* (700).

Nōn indoctus, highly educated; nōn sum nescius, I am well aware.

Nōn indecōrō pulvere sordidi, H., *O.*, II. 1, 22; *swart (soiled) with (no dis)honorable dust. Nōn ignāra mali miseria succurrere dicō*, V., *A.*, i. 630; *not unacquainted (= but too well acquainted) with misfortune, I learn to succor the wretched.*

3. It follows from R. 2 that *nec nōn* is not simply equivalent to *et*, and; *nec* belongs to the sentence, *nōn* to the particular word:

Nec hōc [Zēnō] nōn vidit, C., *Fin.*, IV. 22, 60; *nor did Zeno fail to see this*. *At neque nōn (dī) dīligunt nōs*, C., *Div.*, II. 49, 102; *but neither (is it true that) the gods do not love us, etc.*

In the classical Latin this form of connection is used to connect clauses but not single words, and the words are regularly separated. *VARRO*, the poets, and later prose use *necnōn* like *et*, and connect with it also single ideas.

4. Of especial importance is the position of the Negative in the following combinations;

<i>Indefinite Affirmative.</i>		<i>General Affirmative.</i>	
<i>nōnnihīl</i> ,	<i>somewhat</i> ;	<i>nihil nōn</i> ,	<i>everything</i> ;
<i>nōnnēmō</i> ,	<i>some one, some</i> ;	<i>nēmō nōn</i> ,	<i>everybody</i> ;
<i>nōnnīllī</i> ,	<i>some people</i> ;	<i>nīllī nōn</i> ,	<i>all</i> ;
<i>nōnnumquam</i> ,	<i>sometimes</i> ;	<i>numquam nōn</i> ,	<i>always</i> ;
<i>nōnnūsq̄am</i> ,	<i>somewhere</i> ;	<i>nūsq̄am nōn</i> ,	<i>everywhere</i> .

In ip̄a cūriā nōnnēmō hostis est, C., *Mur.*, 39, 84; *in the senate-house itself there are enemies (nēmō nōn hostis est, everybody is an enemy)*. *Nōn est pl̄candī sp̄s mihi nūlla Deī*, Ov., *Tr.*, V. 8, 22 (428); *I have some hope of appeasing God (nūlla sp̄s nōn est, I have every hope)*. *Nēmō nōn didicisse m̄vult quam discere*, QUINT., III. 1, 6; *everybody prefers having learned to learning*.

INCOMPLETE SENTENCE.

Interrogative Sentences.

450. An interrogative sentence is necessarily incomplete. The answer is the complement.

451. A question may relate:

(a) To the existence or the non-existence of the Predicate: Predicate Question.

Vivitne pater? *Is my father alive?*

(b) To some undetermined essential part of the sentence, such as Subject, Object, Adjective, Adverbial modifier: Nominal Question.

Quis est? *Who is it?* *Quid ais?* *What do you say?* *Qui hīc mōs?* *What sort of way is this?* *Cūr nōn discōdis?* *Why do you not depart?*
For a list of Interrogative Pronouns see 104.

REMARKS.—1. The second class requires no rules except as to mood (462).

2. The form of the question is often used to imply a negative opin-

tion on the part of the speaker: *Quid interest inter peritūrum et mendacem?* C., *Rosc. Com.*, 16, 46; *what is the difference between a perjured man and a liar?* All questions of this kind are called *Rhetorical*.

452. 1. Interrogative sentences are divided into *simple* and *compound* (disjunctive). *Am I?* (simple); *Am I, or am I not?* (disjunctive).

NOTE.—Strictly speaking, only the simple interrogative sentence belongs to this section; but for the sake of completeness, the whole subject will be treated here.

2. Interrogative sentences are further divided into *direct* and *indirect*, or *independent* and *dependent*. *Am I?* (direct); *He asks whether I am* (indirect).

DIRECT SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

453. Direct simple questions sometimes have no interrogative sign. Such questions are chiefly passionate in their character, and serve to express Astonishment, Blame, Disgust.

Infelix est Fabricius quod rūs suum fodit? SEN., *Dial.*, 1. 3, 6; *Fabricius is unhappy because he digs his own field?* (Impossible!) *Hæus, inquit, linguam vis meam præcludere?* PHAEDR., 1. 23, 5; *Ho! ho! quoth he, you wish to shut my mouth, you do?* (You shall not.) *Tuom parasitum nōn nōvisti?* PL., *Men.*, 505; *you don't know your own parasite?* (Strange!) *Hunc tū vitæ splendorem maculis adspergis istis?* C., *Planc.*, 12, 80; *you bespatter this splendid life with such blots as those?*

NOTES.—1. Questions of this kind are characteristic of the Comic Poets. In CICERO they are found especially in expressions of doubt, with *posse*, and with an emphatic personal pronoun.

2. Such a question may have the force of a command. So in the phrase *etiam tū tacet?* *won't you keep quiet?* common in comedy (PL., *Trin.*, 314).

3. Noteworthy is the occasional usage of the question in place of a condition. *Amat? sapit,* PL., *Am.*, 996; *is he in love? he is sensible.* *Tristis es? indignor quod sum tibi causa doloris,* OV., *Tr.*, IV. 3, 33 (542). See 593, 4.

4. When several questions follow in immediate succession, only the first generally takes the Interrogative Pronoun, or *-ne*. Repeated questioning is passionate.

5. On *ut* in the exclamatory question, see 558.

454. *Interrogative Particles.*—*-Ne* (enclitic) is always appended to the emphatic word, and generally serves to denote a question, without indicating the expectation of the speaker.

Omnisne pecūnia dissoluta est? C., *Verr.*, III. 77, 180; *is ALL the money paid out?* (*Estne omnis pecūnia dissoluta?* *is all the money paid out?*)

REMARKS.—1. As the emphatic word usually begins the sentence,

so *-ne* is usually appended to the first word in the sentence. But exceptions are not uncommon.

2. *-Ne* is originally a negative. Questioning a negative leans to the affirmative; and *-ne* is not always strictly impartial.

NOTES.—1. *-Ne* sometimes cuts off a preceding *-s* (in which case it may shorten a preceding long vowel), and often drops its own *s*. *Viden? Scitis? Tūn? You? Satin? For certain?* Also *scīn, ain, vīn, itan, etc.* This occurs especially in early Latin.

2. This *-ne* is not to be confounded with the asseverative *-ne*, which is found occasionally in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, CATULLUS, HORACE (*Ō sārī studiōrum, quīne putātis, etc.*, H., S., I. 10, 21, a much discussed passage), and later appended to personal, demonstrative, and relative pronouns.

3. In poetry *-ne* is sometimes appended to interrogative words, to heighten the effect: *utrumne* (H., S., II. 3, 251), *quōne* (H., S., II. 3, 295).

4. *-Ne* is often added to personal pronouns in indignant questions: *tūne ināne quicquam putās esse?* C., Ac., II. 40, 125.

5. In early Latin *-ne* seems to be used sometimes with a force similar to that later exercised by *nōne*; but in most of the examples the expectation of an affirmative answer seems to be due rather to the context than to *ne*; see, however, R.'s.

455. *Nōne* expects the answer *Yes*.

Nōne meministi? C., *Fin.*, II. 3, 10; *do you not remember?* *Nōne is generosissimus qui optimus?* QUINT., V. 11, 4; *is he not the truest gentleman who is the best man?*

So the other negatives with *-ne*: *nāmōne, nīhilne*, and the like.

NOTE.—*Nōne* is denied for PLAUTUS, but wrongly, though it occurs but rarely, and regularly before a vowel. It is also rare in TERENCE. In classical Latin it is frequent, but is never found in CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, and SENECA RHETOR.

456. *Num* expects the answer *No*.

Numquis est hic alius praeter mē atque tē? *Nēmō est*, PL., *Tr.*, 69; *is anybody here besides you and me?* *No.* *Num tibi cum faucēs arēt sitis, aurea quaeris pōcula?* H., S., I. 2, 114; *when thirst burns your throat for you, do you ask for golden cups?* [No.]

NOTE.—*Numne* is found very rarely, perhaps only in C., *N.D.*, I. 31, 68, and *Laē.*, II. 36. *Numnam* belongs to early Latin. In many cases in early Latin, *num* seems to introduce a simple question for information, without expecting a negative answer.

457. 1. *An* (or) belongs to the second part of a disjunctive question.

Sometimes, however, the first part of the disjunctive question is suppressed, or, rather, involved. The second alternative with *an* serves to urge the acceptance of the positive or negative proposition involved in the preceding statement. This abrupt form of question (*or, then*) is of frequent use in Remonstrance, Expostulation, Surprise, and Irony.

Nōn manum abstinēs? An tibi iam māvīs cerebrum dispergam hic? TER., *Ad.*, 781; *are you not going to keep your hands off? Or would*

you rather have me scatter your brains over the place now ? (Vir cōstōdit absēns, my husband keeps guard, though absent. Is it not so ?) An necesse longis rēgibus esse manū ? Ov., *Her.*, 16, 168 ; or *perhaps you do not know (you do not know, then) that kings have long hands (arms).*

NOTE.—1. This usage is found in early Latin, but is a characteristic of CICERO especially.

2. *An* is strengthened by *ne*. This is found frequently in early Latin, more rarely later. CICERO uses *anne* only in disjunctive questions, and HORACE, TIBULLUS, PROPERTIUS not at all.

3. In early Latin very frequently, less often in the poets ; occasionally in prose, beginning with LIVY, *an* is used as a simple interrogative ; so *nesciō an* = *nesciō num*. There seems to be good reason for believing that *an* was originally a simple interrogative particle, but became identified later with disjunctive questions.

2. Especially to be noted, in connection with *an*, are the phrases, *nesciō an* (first in CICERO, and not common), *hand sciō an* (this is the usual phrase : *hand sciam an* is rare), *I do not know but ; dubitō an, I doubt, I doubt but = I am inclined to think ; incertum an* (once in CICERO), and rarely *dubitārim* and *dubium an*, which give a modest affirmation ; very rarely a negation. Negative particles, added to these expressions, give a mild negation.

Hand sciō an ita sit, C., Tusc., II. 17, 41 ; *I do not know but it is so. Hand sciō an nulla (senectūs) beātior esse possit, C., Cat. M.*, 16. 56 ; *I do not know but it is impossible for any old age to be happier. Dubitō an [Thrasylbulum] primum omnium pōnam, NEP.*, VIII. 1, 1 ; *I doubt but I should (= I am inclined to think I should) put Thrasylbulus first of all.*

NOTE.—In early Latin these phrases are still dubitative. The affirmative force comes in first in CICERO, and seems to have been equivalent to *fūritan*, *perhaps*, with the Potential Subjunctive : *Fūritan et Priamī fuerint quae fāta requirās, V., A.*, II. 506 ; *perhaps you may ask what was the fate of Priam, too.*

DIRECT DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS.

458. Direct Disjunctive Questions have the following forms :

First Clause.

utrum, whether,

-ne,

Second and Subsequent Clauses.

an (anne), or

an,

an (anne).

Utrum necesse quam altē ascenderis, an prō nihilō id putās ? C., Fam., x. 26, 8 ; *are you not aware how high you have mounted, or do you count that as nothing ? Vōne Lūcium Domitium an vōe Domitius dēseruit ? CAES., B.C.*, II. 32, 8 ; *have you deserted Lucius Domitius, or has Domitius deserted you ? Eloquar an alieam ? V., A.*, III. 39 ; *shall I speak, or hold my peace ? Utrum hōc tū parum commeministi, an ego nōn satis intellēxi, an mūtāsti sententiam ? C., Att.*, IX. 2 ; *do you not remember this, or did I misunderstand you, or have you changed your view ?*

NOTES.—1. **Utrumne**—**an** is found once in CICERO (*Inv.*, i. 31, 51), not in CAESAR or LIVY, occasionally elsewhere (*H.*, *Epod.*, i. 7); **utrum**—**ne**—**an** is more common. **Ne**—**an**, which is common in prose, is not found in CAT., TER., PROP., HOR., LUCAN.

2. **Ne** in the second member, with omitted particle in first member, occurs only in *H.*, *Ep.*, i. 11, 8 (disputed), in the direct question, except in the combination **neque** (459).

3. **Ne**—**ne** is very rare; *V.*, *A.*, ii. 738; xi. 126.

4. **Aut** (*or*), in questions, is not to be confounded with **an**. **Aut** gives another part of a simple question, or another form of it (*or*, in other words). **An** excludes, **aut** extends.

(*Voluptas*) *meliorēne efficit aut laudabiliorē virum?* C., *Parad.*, i. 3, 15; *does pleasure make a better or more praiseworthy man?* (Answer: neither.) *Tū virum mē aut hominem dēputās adeō esse?* TER., *Hec.*, 524; *do you hold me to be your husband or even a man?*

459. In direct questions, *or not* is **annōn**, rarely **neque**; in indirect, **necne**, rarely **annōn**.

Imo est quem quærō, annōn? TER., *Ph.*, 852; *is that the man I am looking for, or not?* *Sitque memor nostrī necne, referte mihi*, OV., *Tr.*, iv. 3, 10 (204, N. 7).

NOTES.—1. **Neque** is found in direct questions in CICERO, *Tusc.*, iii. 18, 41 (*sunt haec tua verba neque?*), *Flacc.*, 25, 59; and also LUCAN., iii. 713. **Annōn** in indirect questions occurs in CICERO, *Inv.*, i. 50, 96; ii. 20, 60; *Caes.*, xi. 53; *Balb.*, 8, 22, etc.

2. **Utrum** is sometimes used with the suppression of the second clause for *whether or no?* but not in early Latin. So C., *Flacc.*, 19, 45, etc.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

460. Indirect questions have the same particles as the direct, with the following modifications.

1. Simple Questions.

(a) **Num** loses its negative force, and becomes simply *whether*. It decays in later Latin.

Speculārī (iussērunt) num sollicitatī animī sociōrum essent, L., XLII. 19, 8; *they ordered them to spy out whether the allies had been tampered with.*

(b) **Si**, *if*, is used for *whether*, chiefly after verbs and sentences implying trial. Compare **Ō si** (261).

Temptata res est si primō impetū capi Ardea posset, L., i. 57, 2; *an attempt was made* (in case, in hopes that, to see) *if Ardea could be taken by a dash* (coup-de-main). *Ibō, visam si domi est* (467, N.), TER., *Heaut.*, 170; *I will go (to) see if he is at home.*

NOTES.—1. **An** is sometimes used for **num** and **ne**, but never in model prose.

Cōsuluit deinde (Alexander) an tōtius orbis imperium fātis sibi dēstīnārētur, CURT., iv. 7, 26; *Alexander then asked the oracle whether the empire of the whole world was destined for him by the fates.*

2. **Nūne** is cited only from CICERO and only after *quærere* (*Ph.*, xii. 7, 15).

2. Disjunctive Questions.

In addition to the forms for Direct Questions (458), a form with *-ne* in the second clause only is found in the Indirect Question, but is never common; see 458, N. 2.

Tarquinius Priscus Tarquinii regis filius nepotens fuerit parum liquet, L., I. 46, 4; *whether Tarquin was the son or grandson of king Tarquin the Elder does not appear.*

NOTES.—1. The form *-ne* is not found in CAESAR or SALLUST.

2. The form *ne-ne* is poetical, except once in CAESAR (*B. G.*, VII. 141, 8).

3. *Utrum-ne-an* is rare but classical. *Utrumne-an* begins with HORACE, is not found in LIVY, VELL., VAL. M., and both PLINY. In TACITUS only in the *Dialogus*.

SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT DISJUNCTIVE QUESTIONS.

461. Direct.

Is the last syllable short or long? Cf. C., Or., 64, 217.

Postrēma syllaba utrum brevis est an longa?
brevisne est an longa?

Indirect.

In a verse it makes no difference whether the last syllable be short or long:

In versū nihil refert	{	<i>utrum postrēma syllaba brevis sit an longa.</i>
		<i>postrēma syllaba brevisne sit an longa.</i>
		<i>postrēma syllaba brevis an longa sit (CICERO).</i>
		<i>postrēma syllaba brevis sit longane.</i>

MOODS IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

1. In Direct Questions.

462. The Mood of the question is the Mood of the expected or anticipated answer.

463. Indicative questions expect an Indicative answer, when the question is *genuine*.

A. *Quis homo est?* B. *Ego sum, TER., And., 965; who is that? It is I.*

A. *Vivitis (pater)?* B. *Vivom liquimus, PL., Capt., 282; is his father living? We left him alive.*

464. Indicative questions anticipate an Indicative answer in the negative when the question is *rhetorical*.

Quis non paupertatem extimescit? C., *Tusc.*, v. 31, 89; *who does not dread poverty?*

REMARK.—*Nūne* and *nūn* in the direct question are often rhetorical (see PL., *Am.*, 539; C., *Div.*, I. 14, 24). With *nūne* a negative answer is anticipated to a negative, hence the affirmative character. Compare further, 451, B. 2.

465. Subjunctive questions which expect Imperative answers are put chiefly in the First Person, when the question is *deliberative*.

A. *Abeam?* B. *Abi*, PL., *Merc.*, 749; *shall I go away?* *Go*.

A. *Quid nūc faciam?* B. *Tū suspenditū*, PL., *Ps.*, 1229; *what shall I do now?* *Hang yourself*.

REMARK.—So in the representative of the First Person in dependent discourse (265).

466. Subjunctive questions anticipate a potential answer in the negative, when the question is *rhetorical*.

Quis hūc crēdat? *who would believe this?* [No one would believe this.] *Quid faceret aliud?* *what else was he to do?* [Nothing.]

Quis tulerit Gracchōs dē seditiōne querētēs? JUV., II. 24 (259).

REMARK.—On the Exclamatory Question see 534, 558.

2. In Indirect Questions.

467. The Dependent Interrogative is always in the Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive may represent the Indicative.

[*Considerābimus*] *quid fēcerit* (Indic. *fēcit*), *quid faciat* (Indic. *facit*), *quid factūrus sit* (Indic. *faciet* or *factūrus est*), Cf. C., *Inv.*, I. 25, 36; *we will consider what he has done, what he is doing, what he is going to do (will do)*. (*Epaminōndās*) *quaesivit salvasne esset clipeus*, C., *Fin.*, II. 30, 97; *Epaminondas asked whether his shield was safe*. (*Salvasne est?*)

The Subjunctive may be original. See 265.

Ipsē docet quid agam; fās est et ab hoste docēri, OV., *M.*, IV. 428 (219); (*Quid agam, what I am to do; not what I am doing*). *Quaerō & tū cūr C. Cornēlium nōn dēfenderem*, C., *Vat.*, 2, 5; *I inquire of you why I was not to defend C. Cornelius*. (*Cūr nōn dēfenderem? why was I not to defend?*)

REMARKS.—I. *Nesciō quis*, *nesciō quid*, *nesciō quī*, *nesciō quod*, *I know not who, what, which*, may be used exactly as indefinite pronouns, and then have no effect on the construction. This usage is found at all periods.

Nesciō quid māius nāscitur Īliade, PROP., II. (III.) 32 (34), 66; *something, I know not what, is coming to the birth, greater than the Iliad*.

2. The Relative has the same form as the Interrogative *quis* ? except in the Nom. Sing. ; hence the importance of distinguishing between them in dependent sentences. The interrogative depends on the leading verb, the relative belongs to the antecedent. (611, R. 2.)

Interrogative : *dic quid rogem*, tell me what it is I am asking.

Relative : *dic quod rogō*, TER., *And.*, 764 ; tell me that which I am asking (the answer to my question).

The relative is not unfrequently used where we should expect the interrogative, especially when the facts of the case are to be emphasized :

Dicam quod sentiō, C., *Or.*, I. 44, 195 ; I will tell you my real opinion.

Incorporated relatives are not to be confounded with interrogatives :

Patefaciō vōbis quā istī penitus abstrusis insidiis (= insidiis quā) se potuisse arbitrantur, C., *Agr.*, II. 18, 49 ; I am exposing to your view the schemes which those people fancy they have laid in profound secrecy.

NOTE.—In the early Latin of Comedy the leading verb is very frequently disconnected from the interrogative, which consequently appears as an independent sentence with the Indicative. This is most common after *dic*, *respondē*, *loquere*, and kindred Imperatives ; *vidē* (PLAUTUS also *circumspice*, *respice*) ; *tū rogō*, *interrogō*, *quaerō*, and similar phrases ; *audire*, *vidēre*, etc., *sciri* ; relative words, *ut*, *quōmodō*, etc., where the modal and not interrogative force is prominent. Classical prose has given up all these usages. A few cases in CICERO are contested or differently explained. In poetry and later prose the examples are found only here and there.

Dic, quid est ? PL., *Men.*, 397 ; tell me, what is it ? (*Dic quid sit*, tell me what it is.) *Quin tū quid verbū dic : quid est quod mē velis ?* TER., *And.*, 45 ; won't you tell me in one word : What is it you want of me ? *Dic mihi quid feci nisi nōn sapienter amāvī*, OV., *Her.*, II. 27 ; tell me what have I done, aros that I have loved unwisely.

So also, *nesciō quōmodō*, I know not how = strangely ; and *mirum quantum*, it (is) marvellous how much = wonderfully, are used as adverbs :

Mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam, L., II. 1, 11 ; it served wonderfully to promote harmony. *Nesciō quō pacto vel magis hominē iuvat gloria lēta quam magna*, PLIN., *Ep.*, IV. 22, 7 ; somehow or other, people are even more charmed to have a widespread reputation than a grand one.

Early Latin shows also *perquam*, *admodum quam*, *nimis quam*, *incrēdibile quantum* ; CICERO *mirum (mirē) quam*, *nimum quantum*, *sane quam*, *valde quam* ; CAESAR none of these ; SALLUST *immēse quantum* ; LIVY adds *oppidō quantum* ; PLINY *MAI. immēsum, infinitum quantum* ; FLORUS *plūrimum quantum*. The position excludes a conscious ellipsis of the Subjunctive.

PECULIARITIES OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

468. The subject of the dependent clause is often treated as the object of the leading clause by Anticipation (*Prolēpsis*).

Nōtī Marcellum quam tardus sit, CAELIUS (C., *Fam.*, VIII. 10, 3) ; you know Marcellus, what a slow creature he is.

NOTE.—This usage is very common in Comedy, and belongs to conversational style in general.

469. Contrary to our idiom, the interrogative is often used in participial clauses. In English, the participle and verb change places, and a Causal sentence becomes Final or Consecutive.

Quam utilitatem potentes scire cupimus illa quae occulta nobis sunt? C., *Fin.*, III. II, 37; *what advantage do we seek when we desire to know those things which are hidden from us?* [Solon Pisistratō tyrannō] quaerenti quā tandem res frētus sibi tam audaciter resisteret, respondisse dicitur senectute, C., *Cal. M.*, 20, 72; *Solon, to Pisistratus the usurper, asking him (= when Pisistratus the usurper asked him) on what thing relying (= on what he relied that) he resisted him so boldly, is said to have answered "old age."*

NOTE.—The Abl. Abs. with the interrogative is rare. C., *Verr.*, III. 30, 185.

470. Final sentences (sentences of Design) are used in questions more freely than in English.

Seesum it praetor. Quid ut iudicetur? C., *N.D.*, III. 30, 74; *the judge is going to take his seat. What is to be adjudged?* (*To adjudge what?*)

REMARK.—The Latin language goes further than the English in combining interrogative words in the same clause; thus two interrogatives are not uncommon:

Consider quis quem fraudasse dicatur, C., *Rosc. Com.*, 7, 21.

Yes and No.

471. (a) *Yes* is represented :

1. By *sănē*, (literally) *soundly*, *sănē quidem*, *yes indeed*, *etiam*, *even* (so), *vērō* (rarely *verum*), *of a truth*, *ita*, *so*, *omninō*, *by all means*, *certē*, *surely*, *certō*, *for certain*, *admodum*, *to a degree*, *etc.*

Aut etiam aut nōn respondere [potest], C., *Ac.*, II. 32, 104; *he can answer either yes or no.*

2. By *censeō*, *I think so*; *scilicet*, *to be sure.*

Quid si etiam occentem hymenaeum? *Censeō*, Pl., *Cas.*, 806; *what if I should also sing a marriage-song?* *I think you had better.*

3. By repeating the emphatic word either with or without the confirmatory particles, *vērō* (principally with pronouns), *sănē*, *prorsus*, *etc.*

Estisne? *Sumus*, *are you?* *We are.* *Dāne?* *Dō sănē*, C., *Leg.*, I. 7, 21; *do you grant?* *I do indeed.*

(b) *No* is represented :

1. By *nōn*, *nōn vērō*, *nōn ita*, *minimē*, *by no means*, *nihil*, *nothing*, *minimē vērō*, *nihil sănē*, *nihil minus.*

2. By repeating the emphatic word with the negative :

Nūn irāta es ? Nūn sum irāta, PL., Cas., 1007 ; you are not angry ? I am not.

(c) **YEA** or **NAY**.—*Immō* conveys a correction, and either removes a doubt or heightens a previous statement: *yes indeed, nay rather.*

Requid placeant (aedis) mē rogās ? Immō perplaceant, PL., Most., 907 ; do I like the house, you ask me ? Yes indeed, very much. Causa igitur nūn bona est ? Immō optima, C., Att., IX. 7, 4 ; the cause, then, is a bad one ? Nay, it is an excellent one.

REMARK.—*Yes, for, and no, for,* are often expressed simply by *nam* and *enim*: *Tum Antōnius: Heri enim, inquit, hōc mihī prōposueram, C., Or., II. 10, 40 ; then quoth Antony: Yes, for I had proposed this to myself yesterday.*

SYNTAX OF THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

472. 1. A compound sentence is one in which the necessary parts of the sentence occur more than once ; one which consists of two or more clauses.

2. **Coördination (Parataxis)** is that arrangement of the sentence according to which the different clauses are merely placed side by side.

3. **Subordination (Hypotaxis)** is that arrangement of the sentence according to which one clause depends on the other.

He became poor and we became rich ; the second clause is a coördinate sentence.

He became poor that we might be rich ; the second clause is a subordinate sentence.

4. The sentence which is modified is called the Principal Clause, that which modifies is called the Subordinate Clause. "*He became poor*" is the Principal Clause, "*that we might be rich*" is the Subordinate Clause.

REMARK.—Logical dependence and grammatical dependence are not to be confounded. In the conditional sentence, *vivam si vivet, let me live if she lives*, my living depends on her living ; yet "*vivam*" is the principal, "*si vivet*" the subordinate clause. It is the dependence of the introductory particle that determines the grammatical relation.

COÖRDINATION.

473. Coördinate sentences are divided into various classes, according to the particles by which the separate clauses are bound together.

REMARK.—Coordinate sentences often dispense with conjunctions (*Asyndeton*). Then the connection must determine the character.

Copulative Sentences.

474. The following particles are called Copulative Conjunctions: *et*, *-que*, *atque* (*āc*), *etiam*, *quoque*.

NOTE.—The Copulative Conjunctions are often omitted, in climax, in enumerations, in contrasts, in standing formulae, particularly in dating by the consuls of a year, if the *praenōmina* are added; and finally, in summing up previous enumerations by such words as *alii*, *ceteri*, *cuncti*, *multi*, *omnes*, *reliqui*.

475. *Et* is simply *and*, the most common and general particle of connection, and combines likes and unlikes.

Pānem et aquam nātūra dēsiderat, SEN., *E. M.*, 25, 4; *bread and water* (is what) *nature calls for*. *Probitās laudātur et alget*, JUV., l. 74; *honesty is bepraised and—freezes*.

NOTES.—1. We find sometimes two clauses connected by *et* where we should expect *et tamen*. This usage is characteristic of TACITUS, but is found all through the language. *Fieri potest, ut rectē quis sentiat et id, quod sentit, politē eloqui nōn possit*, C., *Tusc.*, l. 3, 6.

2. *Et* sometimes introduces a conclusion to a condition expressed in the Imperative, but only once in early Latin, never in classical prose. *Dio quibus in terris; et eris mihi magnus Apollo*, V., *Ec.*, III. 104.

3. *Et*, instead of a temporal conjunction, begins with CAESAR (*Q. B. G.*, I. 37, 1) and SALLUST (*Jug.*, 97, 4); it is never common.

4. On *neque* *ullus* for *et nullus* and the like, see 480. On *et* after words indicating Likeness, see 643. On *et* for *etiam*, see 473, n. 2.

476. *-Que* (enclitic) unites things that belong closely to one another. The second member serves to *complete* or *extend* the first.

Senātus populusque Rōmānus, C., *Planc.*, 37, 90; *the Senate and people of Rome*. *Ibi mortuus sepultusque Alexander*, L., XXXVI. 20, 5; *there Alexander died and was buried*. [501] *oriens et occidens diem noctemque cōficit*, C., *N. D.*, II. 40, 102; *the sun by its rising and setting makes day and night*.

NOTES.—1. *Que* was very common in early Latin, especially in legal phraseology, where it was always retained.

2. *Que-que-que* is ante-classical and poetic.

3. *Que* is always added to the first word in the clause it introduces, in PLAUTUS, as well as in classical prose; but the Augustan poets are free in their position, for metrical reasons. As regards prepositions, *que* is never appended to *ob* and *sub*, rarely to *in* and *ad*, but frequently to other monosyllabic prepositions; it is always appended to dissyllabic prepositions in *-in*, and often to other dissyllabic prepositions.

4. On *que* for *quoque* see 479, n. 2.

5. Combinations:

(a) *et-et*;

(b) *que-et*; rare in early Latin, never in CICERO, CAESAR; begins with SALLUST.

SALLUST and TACITUS always add the *que* to the pronoun, LIVY and later prose writers to the substantive.

(c) *et-que*; rare, and beginning with ENNIUS.

(d) *que-que* begins with PLAUTUS, ENNIUS. CICERO has it but once (*noctesque diesque*, *Fin.*, I. 16, 51); it enters prose with SALLUST, and poets are fond of it.

Et dominō satis et nimium furique lupōque, *TIB.*, IV. 1, 187; *enough for owner, and too much for thief and wolf.*

477. *Atque* (compounded of *ad* and *-que*) adds a more important to a less important member. But the second member often owes its importance to the necessity of having the complement (*-que*).

Ac (a shorter form, which does not stand before a vowel or *h*) is fainter than *atque*, and almost equivalent to *et*.

Intrā moenia atque in sinū urbis sunt hostēs, *S., C.*, 52, 85; *within the walls, ay, and in the heart of the city, are the enemies.* A. *Servos? Ego?* B. *Atque meus*, *PL., Cas.*, 735; *a slave? I? And mine to boot.*

NOTES.—1. The confirmative force of *atque*, as in the second example, is found especially in PLAUTUS, occasionally later.

2. *Atque* adds a climax, and then is often strengthened by *scastor*, *profectō*, *verō*, etc., *PL., B.*, 86; *C., Tusc.*, I. 20, 46.

3. In comedy, *atque* has sometimes demonstrative force: *atque eorum*, *PL., St.*, 577.

4. Occasionally in CICERO, then in the Augustan poets, LIVY and later prose writers, notably TACITUS, *atque* or *ac* is often used to connect the parts of a clause in which *et* or *que* (sometimes both) has been already employed:

Et potentes sequitur invidia et humiles abiectisque contemptus et turpes ac nocentes odium, *QUINT.*, IV. 1, 14; *the powerful are followed by envy; the low and grovelling, by contempt; the base and hurtful, by hatred.*

5. *Atque-atque* is found occasionally in CATO, CATULLUS, CICERO, and VERGIL. *Que-atque* begins in poetry with VERGIL, in prose with LIVY, and is very rare.

6. *Atque*, introducing a principal clause after a temporal conjunction, belongs exclusively to PLAUTUS: *Dum circumspicō mē, atque ego lembum cōspicor*, *B.*, 279. Also *Ep.*, 217.

7. *Atque* is used before consonants, as well as *ac*, to connect single notions: when sentences or clauses are to be connected, *ac* only is allowable; either *atque* or *ac* with expressions of Likeness.—STAMM.

8. On *atque*, after words indicating Likeness, see 643. *Atque* follows a comparative only after a negative in early and classical Latin. HORACE is first to use it after a positive.

9. Phraseological is *alius atque alius*, *one or another*, found first in LIVY, and rare.

478. *Etiam*, *even (now), yet, still*, exaggerates (heightens), and generally precedes the word to which it belongs.

Nōbis res familiaris etiam ad necessaria deest, *Cf. S., C.*, 20, 11; *we lack means even for the necessities of life.* *Ad Apul Claudī senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset*, *C., Cat. M.*, 6, 16 (553, 4).

NOTES.—1. *Etiam* as a temporal adverb refers to the Past or Present, and means *still*; it is sometimes strengthened by *tum* (*tunc*) or *num* (*nunc*). But beginning with

LIVY, *adhuc*, which properly refers only to the Present, is extended to the Past and used like *etiam* (tum).

Nōn satis mē pernoctā etiam quālis sim, TER., *And.*, 503; *you still do not know well enough* (= little know) *what manner of person I am*. *Cum iste* (i.e., Polemarchus) *etiam cubāret, in cubiculum intrōductus est*, C., *Terr.*, III. 23, 56; *while the defendant (Polemarchus) was still in bed, he was introduced into the bedroom*.

2. Instead of *etiam*, *et* is occasional in PLAUTUS, in a change of person. CICERO uses it also after an adversative conjunction, as *verum et*; also after *nam* and *simul*; more often when a pronoun follows, as *et ille, et ipse*. CAESAR never uses it so, SALLUST rarely, but it becomes common from LIVY on.

3. Phraseological is *etiam atque etiam*, *time and again*. On *etiam* for *yes*, see 471, 1.

479. *Quoque*, so *also*, complements (compare *que*) and always follows the words to which it belongs.

Cum patri (Timothei) populus statuum posuisset, filiō quoque dedit, Cf. NEP., XIII. 2, 3; *the people, having erected a statue in honor of the father of Timotheus, gave one to the son also (likewise)*.

REMARK.—The difference between *etiam* and *quoque* is not to be insisted on too rigidly:

Grande et cōspicuum nostrō quoque tempore mōnstrum, JUV., IV. 115; *a huge and conspicuous prodigy, even in our day*.

NOTES.—1. In ante-classical and post-classical Latin the double forms *etiam*—*quoque*, *etiam quoque*, are sometimes found, and in classical Latin also *quoque etiam* occasionally: *nunc vērō mē quoque etiam causā rogō*, C., *Or.*, I. 35, 164.

2. *Que* in the sense of *quoque* is rare (compare *māque*, CAT., *cit.* 3; *me too*), and is found chiefly in the post-Augustan *hodiūque*, *to-day also*.

480. *Copulation by means of the Negative*.—Instead of *et* and the negative, *neque* (*nec*) and the positive is the rule in Latin.

Opiniōibus vulgī rapimur in errōrem nec vērā cernimus, C., *Leg.*, II. 17, 48; *by the prejudices of the rabble we are hurried into error, and do not distinguish the truth*. (*Caesar*) *properans noctem diē cōmiserat neque iter intermiserat*, CAES., *B.C.*, III. 13, 2; *Caesar in his haste had joined night with day and had not broken his march*.

REMARKS.—1. *Et—nōn*, *and—not*, is used when the negation is confined to a single word, or is otherwise emphatic; but *neque* is found occasionally here, even in CICERO (*Off.*, III. 10, 41).

Et militāvi nōn sine glōriā, H., *O.*, III. 26, 2; *and I have been a soldier not without glory*.

On *nec nōn*, the opposite of *et nōn*, see 449, R. 3.

2. In combination with the negative we have the following

Paradigms: *And no one*, *neque quisquam*, *nor any one*.
And no, *neque illius*, *nor any*.
And nothing, *neque quidquam*, *nor anything*.
And never, *neque umquam*, *nor ever*.

Neque amet quemquam nec ametur ab illis, JUV., XII. 130; *may he love no one, and be loved by none*.

3. *Nec* is often nearly equivalent to *nec tamen*, and yet not :

Extra invidiam nec extra gloriam erat, TAC., *Agr.*, 8, 8; *he was beyond the reach of envy, and yet not beyond the reach of glory*. Cf. TER., *Eun.*, 249; C., *Tusc.*, II., 25, 60.

NOTES.—1. *Neque* = *nō quidem*, is ante-classical and post-classical: *nec nunc, cum mē vocat ultro, accedam?* H., *S.*, II. 3, 282 (the only case in HORACE).

2. CAESAR, LUCRETIVUS, VERGIL, and PROPERTIUS use *neque* regularly before vowels.

3. Combinations :

(a) *neque-neque*; *nec-nec*; *neque-nec*; *nec-neque*. Sometimes the first *neque* has the force of *and neither*; but this is limited in prose to CAESAR, SALLUST, and LIVY; in poetry to CATULLUS and PROPERTIUS.

(b) *neque-et*; *neque-que*; *neque-que*. Of these *neque-et* is rare in early Latin, but more common in CICERO and later; *neque-que* is rare, and found first in CICERO; *neque-atque (ne)* is very rare, and begins in TACITUS.

(c) *et-neque* is found first in CICERO, who is fond of it, but it fades out after him.

4. *Neque* is usually used for *nōn*, when followed by the strengthening words *enim*, *tamen*, *verū*, etc.

481. 1. *Insertion and Omission of Copulatives*.—When *multus*, *much*, *many*, is followed by another attribute, the two are often combined by copulative particles: *many renowned deeds*, *multa et praeclara facinora*; *many good qualities*, *multae bonaeque artes*.

2. Several subjects or objects, standing in the same relations, either take *et* throughout or omit it throughout. The omission of it is common in emphatic enumeration.

Phrygēs et Pisidae et Cilicēs, C., *Div.*, I. 41, 92; or, *Phrygēs, Pisidae, Cilicēs, Phrygians, Pisidians, and Cilicians*.

NOTE.—*Et* before the third member of a series is rare, but occurs here and there at all periods; in CICERO it usually draws especial attention to the last member. *Atque (ne)* is used thus a little more frequently (*mōrēs instituta atque vita*, C., *Fam.*, xv. 4, 14), and *que* is not uncommon: *aegritudinē, trās libidinēque*, C., *Tusc.*, I. 33, 60.

3. *Et* is further omitted in *climaxes*, in *antitheses*, in *phrases*, and in *formulae*.

Viri nōn [est] debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, C., *Fin.*, II. 29, 95; *it is unmanly to allow one's self to be disabled (unnerved) by grief, to be broken-spirited, to succumb*. *Difficilis facilis, iucundus acerbus, et idem*, MART., XII. 47, 1 (310).

Patres Conscripti, *Fathers* (and) *Conscript* (Senators).

Iuppiter Optimus Maximus, *Father Jove, supremely good* (and) *great*.

Other Particles Employed.

482. Other particles are sometimes employed instead of the copulative in the same general sense.

1. Temporal : *tum—tum, then—then; aliis—aliis, at one time—at another; iam—iam, nunc—nunc, modo—modo, now—now; simul—simul, at the same time.*

Tum Graecō—*tum* Latinō, partly in Greek, partly in Latin. Horatius Cocles nunc singulōs provocabat, nunc increpabat omnes, Cf. L., II. 10, 8; Horatius Cocles now challenged them singly, now taunted them all. *Modo hūc, modo illūc*, C., Att., XIII. 25, 3; now hither, now thither (hither and thither). *Simul spernēbant, simul metuēbant*, they despised and feared at the same time (they at once despised and feared).

NOTES.—1. Of these *tum—tum* is not ante-classical, *nunc—nunc* is found first in LUCR., and is introduced into prose by LIVY; *simul—simul* is found first in CAESAR, but not in CICERO; *iam—iam* begins with VERGIL and LIVY. *Aliquandō—ali-quandō, quandōque—quandōque*, are post-Augustan; *interdum—interdum* is rare, but occurs in CICERO.

2. The combinations vary in many ways. Ciceronian are *tum—aliis; aliis—plūrumque; interdum—aliis; modo—tum; modo—vicissim*; most of them found but once. Some fifteen other combinations are post-Ciceronian.

3. On *cum—tum*, see 588.

2. Local : In CICERO only *aliō—aliō; hinc—illinc*. Others are : *hio—illio* (first in VERGIL); *hinc—hinc* (VERGIL, LIVY); *hinc—inde* (TACITUS); *illinc—hinc* (LIVY); *inde—hinc* (TACITUS); *alibi—alibi* (LIVY); *aliunde—aliunde* (PLINY).

3. Modal : *aliter—aliter; quā—quā*, rare, and lacking in many authors (e.g., CAESAR, SALLUST). In CICERO only four times, and confined to the *Letters*; *pariter—pariter* is poetical and post-classical; *aequē—aequē* is found once in HORACE and once in TACITUS.

4. Comparative : *ut—ita, as—so* :

Dolābellam ut Tarsēnsēs ita Lāodicēni—ūtrō accessērunt, C., Fam., XII. 13, 4; as the people of Tarsus so the people of Laodicea (= both the people of Tarsus and those of Laodicea) sent for Dolabella of their own accord.

Often, however, the actions compared are adversative; and *ut* may be loosely translated *although, while*.

Haec omnia ut invitis ita nōn adversantibus patriciis transācta, L., III. 55, 15; all this was done, the patricians, though unwilling, yet not opposing (= against the wishes, but without any opposition on the part of the patricians).

NOTES.—There are also many other similar combinations, as : *quemadmodum—sic; ut—sic; tamquam—sic*, etc. The adversative use of *ut—ita* is rare in the classical period, but extends later.

5. Adversative: *nōn modo, nōn solum, nōn tantum, not only; sed, sed etiam, sed—quoque, verum etiam, but even, but also:*

Urbes maritimae nōn solum multis periculis oppositae [sunt] sed etiam caecae, C., Rep., II. 3, 5: cities on the seaboard are liable not only to many dangers, but even (also) to hidden (ones). [Nōn] doceri tantum sed etiam dissecari volunt, QUINT., IV. 1, 57; they wish not merely to be taught, but to be tickled to boot.

In the negative form, *nōn modo nōn, not only not; sed nō—quidem, but not even; sed vix, but hardly.*

Ego nōn modo tibi nōn irascor, sed nō reprehendō quidem factum tuum, C., Sull., 18, 50; I not only am not angry with you, but I do not even find fault with your action.

REMARKS.—1. Instead of *nōn modo (solum) nōn—sed nō—quidem*, the latter *nōn* is generally omitted, when the two negative clauses have a verb in common, the negative of the first clause being supplied by the second; otherwise both negatives are expressed.

Pisone cōsule senātui nōn solum iuvare rem publicam sed nō lūgere quidem licebat, Cf. C., Pis. 10, 23; when Piso was consul, it was not only not left free for the senate (= the senate was not only not free) to help the commonwealth, but not even to mourn (for her).

2. *Nedum, not (to speak of) yet, much less*, is also used, either with or without a verb in the Subjunctive; it is found first and only once in TERENCE, never in CAESAR and SALLUST, in CICERO only after negative sentences; from LIVY on it is used after affirmative clauses as well.

Satrapa numquam sufferre eius sūptūs queat, nedum tū possis, TER., Heaut., 454; a nabob could never stand that girl's expenditures, much less could you.

NOTES.—1. *Nōn tantum* is never found in early Latin, CAESAR and SALLUST, rarely in CICERO. *Sed—quoque* is found first in CICERO; so, too, *sed* simply, but rarely. LIVY is especially free in his use of *sed*. *Verum*, in the second member, is not ante-classical nor Tacitean. *Nōn* alone in the first member is rare, but Ciceronian, it is usually followed by *sed* only; occasionally by *sed etiam*. *Sed* is sometimes omitted from LIVY on. (*Cf. L., XXVIII. 39, 11; Tac., Ann., III. 19, 2, etc.*)

2. *Sed et*, for *sed etiam*, belongs to post-Augustan Latin.

Adversative Sentences.

483. The Adversative particles are: *autem, sed, verum, verō, at, atqui, tamen, cōterum*. Of these only *sed* and *tamen* are really adversative.

NOTE.—The Adversative particles are often omitted: as when an affirmative is followed by a negative, or the reverse, or in other contrasts.

484. *Autem* (post-positive) is the weakest form of *but*, and

indicates a *difference* from the foregoing, a *contrast* rather than a *contradiction*. It serves as a particle of *transition* and *explanation* (= *moreover, furthermore, now*), and of *resumption* (= *to come back*), and is often used in syllogisms.

Modo accedens, tum autem recedens, C., *N.D.*, II. 40, 102; *now approaching, then again receding*. *Rumoribus mecum pugna, ego autem a te rationes requiro*, C., *N.D.*, III. 5, 13; *you fight me with rumors, whereas I ask of you reasons*. *Quod est bonum, omne laudabile est; quod autem laudabile est, omne est honestum; bonum igitur quod est, honestum est*, C., *Fin.*, III. 8, 27; *everything that is good is praiseworthy; but everything that is praiseworthy is virtuous; therefore, what is good is virtuous*.

REMARK.—*Autem* commonly follows the first word in the sentence or clause; but when an unemphatic *est* or *sunt* occupies the second place, it is put in the third. So *igitur* and *enim*.

NOTES.—1. Noteworthy is the use of *autem* in lively questions. CICERO employs it in this way, also to correct his own previous questions (*Epanorthosis*).

Egon debauchatus sum autem an tu in me? TER., *Ad.*, 185. *Num quis tæstis Postumium appollavit? Tæstis autem? non accusator?* C., *Rab. Post.*, 5, 10.

2. *Autem* is a favorite word with CICERO, especially in his philosophical and moral works, but not with the Historians, least of all with TACITUS, who uses it only nine times in all.

485. *Sed* (*set*) is used partly in a stronger sense, to denote *contradiction*, partly in a weaker sense, to *introduce a new thought*, or to *revive an old one*.

Nōn est vivere sed valere vita, MART., VI. 70, 15 (442, R. 2). *Domitius nullā quidem arte sed Latinū tamen dicebat*, C., *Br.*, 77, 267; *Domitius spoke with no art it is true, but for all that, in good Latin*.

NOTES.—1. The use of *sed* to carry on a narrative is characteristic of the historians, though found also in CICERO. *Sed in eā cōfirmitiōne fuit Q. Cūrius*, S., *C.*, 23, 1.

2. *Sed* is repeated by anaphora (682), occasionally in CICERO (*Ferr.*, III. 72, 169), more often later.

3. *Sed* may be strengthened by *tamen*; by *verū, enimverū, enim*; by *autem*, but only in connection with *quid*, and then only in comedy and in VERGIL. Sometimes it is equal to *sed tamen*, as in V., *A.*, IV. 660.

486. *Verum*, *it is true, true*, always takes the first place in a sentence, and is practically equivalent to *sed* in its stronger sense.

Si certum est facere, faciam; verum nō post cōferis culpam in me, TER., *Eun.*, 388; *if you are determined to do it, I will arrange it; but you must not afterward lay the blame on me*.

NOTE.—*Vĕrum* gradually gives place to *sed* in *Cicero*. It is used occasionally to return to the subject (*vĕrum hæc quidem hâtenus*, *C., Tus.*, III. 34, 84), and in yielding a point (*vĕrum est*, *C., Fin.*, II. 23, 75), where *sed* is the usual word.

487. *Vĕrô*, *of a truth*, is generally put in the second place, asserts with conviction, and is used to heighten the statement.

[*Platōnem*] *Diōn adeō admirātus est ut sē tōtū ei trāderet. Neque vĕrō minus Platō dīlectātus est Diōne*, *NEP.*, X. 2, 8; *Dion admired Plato to such a degree that he gave himself wholly up to him; and indeed Plato was no less delighted with Dion.*

NOTES.—1. *Vĕrō* is properly an affirmative adverb, and such is its only use in *PLAUTUS*. In *TERENCE* it has also acquired adversative force, which it preserves throughout the language in greater or less degree; so in the historians it is hardly more than *autem*.

2. The combination *vĕrum vĕrō* is ante-classical; on combinations with *enim*, see 498, n. 6.

3. *Vĕrō* is also, but not so commonly, used in transitions; especially in the formulae *age vĕrō*, *iam vĕrō*.

488. *At* (another form of *ad* = *in addition to*) introduces *startling transitions, lively objections, remonstrances, questions, wishes*, often by way of quotation.

"*Philoctēta, St! brevis dolor.*" *At iam decimum annum in spēsuncâ inest*, *C., Fin.*, II. 29, 94; "*Philoctetes, still! the pain is short.*" *But he has been lying in his cave going on ten years.* "*At multis malis affectus?*" *Quis negat?* *C., Fin.*, v. 30, 92; "*but he has suffered much?*" *Who denies it?* *At vidēte hominis intolerābilem audāciam!* *C., Dom.*, 44, 115; *well, but see the fellow's insufferable audacity!* *At vobis male sit!* *CAT.*, III. 13; *and ill luck to you!*

NOTES.—1. *At* is the archaic form of *ad*, and is found occasionally in *Cicero*, *de Leg.* and *ad Att.*, but more often in the poets and the later archaists.

2. *At* is used in anaphora, and also, especially in the poets, in continuing the narrative. Noteworthy is its use after conditional sentences (in *Cicero* only after negatives, never in *SALLUST*), where it is frequently strengthened by *certē*, *tamen*, *saltem*: *si minus supplicio adflic, at cūstōdiri oportēbat*, *C., Verr.*, v. 27, 69.

489. *Atqui* (*but at any rate, but for all that*) is still stronger than *at*, and is used chiefly in argument.

Vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, *H., S.*, I. 9, 52; *scarce credible. But for all that, 'tis so.*

NOTES.—1. *Atquin* is occasional in early Latin, and even in *Cicero*.

2. *At* seems sometimes to be used for *atqui*. *C., Tus.*, III. 9, 19.

490. *Tamen* (literally, *even thus*), *nevertheless*, is often combined with *at*, *vĕrum*, *sed*.

It is commonly prepositive, unless a particular word is to be made emphatic.

Nātūram expellēs furcā, tamen ūsque recurret, H., *Ep.*, I. 10, 24 ; *you may drive out Dame Nature with a pitchfork, for all that she will ever be returning.* *Domitius nullū quidem arte sed Latīnū tamen dīcēbat*, C., *Br.*, II. 77, 267 (485).

REMARK.—*Nihilominus* (*nothing the less*), nevertheless, is used like *tamen*, by which it is occasionally strengthened.

491. *Ceterum, for the rest*, is used by the Historians as an adversative particle.

Duo imperātōrēs, ipī parē cēterum opībūs disparībūs, S., *Jug.*, 52, 1 ; *two commanders, equal in personal qualities, but of unequal resources.*

NOTE.—*Ceterum* is found once in TERENCE (*Eun.*, 452), once in CICERO (*Q.F.*, II. 12, 1), otherwise not before SALLUST.

Disjunctive Sentences:

492. The Disjunctive particles are *aut*, *vel*, *-ve*, *sive* (*seu*).

NOTE.—The Disjunctive particles are but rarely omitted, and then mainly in contrasted opposites like *pauper dives*, *plūs minus*, and the like.

493. 1. *Aut, or*, denotes absolute exclusion or substitution.

Vinceris aut vincis, PROP., II. 8, 8 ; *you are conquered or conquering.*

2. *Aut* is often corrective = *or at least, at most, rather* (*aut saltem, aut potius*).

Cūcti aut magna pars fidem mutāvissent, S., *Jug.*, 56, 5 ; *all, or at least a great part, would have changed their allegiance.* *Duo aut summum trīs iuvenēs*, L., XXXIII. 5, 8 ; *two, or at most three, youths.*

3. *Aut—aut, either—or.*

Quaedam terrae partēs aut frigore rigent aut aruntur calore, Cf. C., *Tusc.*, I. 28, 68 ; *some parts of the earth are either frozen with cold or burnt with heat.* *Aut dic aut accipe calcem*, JUV., III. 295 ; *either speak or take a kick.*

NOTES.—1. The use of *aut* to carry on a preceding negative is found first in CICERO, but becomes more common later : *nēmō tribūnō aut plēbēi timēbat*, L., III. 16, 4.

2. *Aut* is sometimes equivalent to *partly—partly* in TACITUS :

Hausta aut obruta Campāniae ora, H., I. 2.

3. On *aut* in interrogative sentences, see 458, n. 4.

494. 1. *Vel* (literally, *you may choose*) gives a choice, often with *etiam, even, potius, rather*.

Ego vel Clavius, JUV., I. 80; *I, or, if you choose, Clavius*. **Per mē vel stertās licet, nōn modo quiescās**, C., *Ac.*, II. 29, 98; *for all I care, you may (even) snore, if you choose, not merely take your rest (sleep)*. **Satis vel etiam nimium multa**, C., *Fam.*, IV. 14, 3; *enough, or even too much*. **Epictetus homō minimē malus vel potius vir optimus**, C., *Tusc.*, II. 19, 44; *Epictetus (was) a person by no means bad, or, rather, a man of excellent character*.

2. **Vel**—*vel, either—or (whether—or)*.

[**Miltiades dixit**] **ponte rescissō rēgem vel hostium ferrō vel inopiā paucis diebus interitūrum**, NEP., I. 3, 4; *Miltiades said that if the bridge were cut the king would perish in a few days, whether by the sword of the enemy, or for want of provisions*.

NOTES.—1. **Vel**, for example, is rare in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, but common in CICERO, especially in the *Letters*.

2. **Vel** in the sense of *aut* is rare in the classical period (C., *Rep.*, II. 28, 50), but is more common later, beginning with OVID. See TAC., *Ann.*, I. 59.

3. **Vel—vel** is found in PLAUTUS occasionally in the sense *as well as*, but in classical Latin is rigidly distinguished from *et—et*.

4. **Aut** is not uncommonly subdivided by **vel—vel**: *aut canere vel vōce vel fidibus*, C., *Dis.*, II. 59, 122.

495. **-Ve** (enclitic) is a weaker form of **vel**, and in CICERO is used principally with numerals, in the sense *at most*, or with words from the same stem or of similar formation.

Bis terve, C., *Fam.*, II. 1, 1; *twice or at most thrice (bis terque, twice and indeed as much as thrice, if not more)*.

Cūr timeam dubitemve locum defendere? JUV., I. 103; *why should I fear or hesitate to maintain my position?* **Aliquid faciendī nōn faciendive ratiō**, C., *Inv.*, II. 9, 81; *the method of doing something or not doing it*.

NOTES.—1. In early Latin **ve** is more often copulative than adversative.

2. **Ve—ve** is poetical only.

496. 1. **Sive (seu)**, *if you choose*, gives a choice between two designations of the same object.

Urbem matrī seu novercae relinquit, L., I. 3, 3; *he leaves the city to his mother or (if it seems more likely) to his step-mother*.

2. **Sive—sive (seu—seu)**, *whether—or (indifference)*.

Sive medicum adhibueris sive nōn adhibueris nōn convalescās, C., *Fat.*, 12, 29; *whether you employ a physician, or do not employ (one), you will not get well*. **Seu visa est oculis cerua fidēlibus seu rūpīt teretēs Marsus aper plagā**, H., *O.*, I. 1, 27; *whether a doe hath appeared to the faithful hounds, or a Marsian boar hath burst the tightly-twisted toils*.

NOTES.—1. Single **sive** (= *or*) is not found in PLAUTUS or TERENCE (cf. *Ant.*, 190), but it occurs in LUCRETII, LUCILIUS, and is common in CICERO. CAESAR and SAL-

LUST, however, do not use it, and it is rare in the Poets. In the sense of **sive-sive** it is found occasionally in poetry; but in prose only three times in TACITUS.

2. **Sive-sive** is not found in TERENCE, but from CICERO on becomes common.

3. No distinction seems possible between **sive** and **seu**.

497. **An** is used in the sense of *or not* uncommonly in CICERO, especially in the *Letters*; occasionally in LIVY, and frequently in TACITUS. Elsewhere it is rare. See 457.

Tiberius cecidit an manibus [Haterii] impeditus procciderat, TAC., *Ann.*, I. 13, 7; *Tiberius had fallen forward, either by chance or tripped by Haterius' hands.*

Causal and Illative Sentences.

498. A. The Causal particles are **nam**, **enim**, **namque**, and **etenim**, *for*.

Nam is put at the beginning of a sentence; **enim** is post-positive (484, B.): **namque** and **etenim** are commonly put in the first place.

Sensus mirificos conlocati sunt; nam oculi tamquam speculatores altissimum locum obtinent, C., *N.D.*, II. 56, 140; *the senses are admirably situated; for the eyes, like watchmen, occupy the highest post. Pisces ova relinquunt, facile enim illa aqua sustentur*, C., *N.D.*, II. 51, 129; *fish leave their eggs, for they are easily kept alive by the water.* [Themistocles] muris Atheniensium restituit suo periculo; namque Lacedaemonii prohibere conati sunt, NEP., II. 6, 2; *Themistocles restored the walls of Athens with risk to himself; for the Lacedaemonians endeavored to prevent it.*

NOTES. -1. The Augustan poets postpone both **nam** and **namque** according to the requirements of the metre, and in prose, beginning with LIVY, **namque** is found sometimes in the second place, but more often in LIVY than later.

In early Latin **enim** is often first in the sentence; **etenim** is postponed in prose only in the elder PLINY and APULEIUS; in the poets, not uncommonly, so in ARFANIUS, TIBULLUS, PROPERTIUS, and HORACE.

2. These particles are originally asseverative, and are often used not only to furnish a reason, but also to give an explanation or illustration (*as for instance*). **Quid enim agas?** *what, for instance, can you do?* This is especially true of **enim**, but is also common enough with **nam** (N. 3), and a broad difference between **nam** and **enim** (which is of common origin with **nam**) cannot be proved. **Etenim** is often used to carry on the argument, and gives an additional ground.

3. The asseverative force of **nam** is retained in conversational style occasionally, even in CICERO (*Verr.*, I. 51, 133). **Enim** is almost wholly asseverative in PLAUTUS and TERENCE. **Namque** is very rare in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, and is found before vowels only. In classical Latin it is also rare, and found usually before vowels. With LIVY it comes into general use before vowels and consonants equally. **Etenim** is found but once in PLAUTUS (*Am.*, 26, an interpolation) and four times in TERENCE; in post-classical Latin also it is not common, but it is very frequent in classical Latin, especially in CICERO.

4. Noteworthy is the use of **nam**, in passing over a matter: **nam quid ego de actione ipsa plura dicam?** (C., *O.*, I. 5, 18), which is especially common in CICERO.

5. **Nam** shows an affinity for interrogative particles. Here it sometimes precedes in

the early language (TER., *Ph.*, 932), but becomes firmly attached in the classical period in the forms *quisnam*, *ubinam*, *etc.*, which, however, sometimes suffer transposition and transposition in poetry (V., *G.*, 4, 448).

6. In *atenim* (first in CICERO), *nempe enim* (ante-classical and post-classical), *sed enim* (rare), *verumenim*, *enimvērū*, *vērū enimvērū*, as in *etenim*, the *enim* gives a ground or an illustration of the leading particle, but translation by an ellipsis would be too heavy, and *enim* is best left untranslated :

A. *Audi quid dicam.* B. *At enim taedet iam audire eadem millēna*, TER., *Ph.*, 487 ; A. *Hear what I say.* B. *But (I won't, for) I am tired of hearing the same things a thousand times already.*

7. *Enim* is used pleonastically after *quia* in early Latin, and then again in PETRONIUS and GELLIUS ; also after *ut* and *nō* in early Latin.

8. *Quippe* is originally interrogative. From this the causal force develops, which is not uncommon in CICERO. In SALLUST, and especially in LIVY and later writers, *quippe* is equal to *enim*.

499. B. Illative particles are *itaque*, *igitur*, *ergō* ; *eō*, *hinc*, *inde*, *idē*, *idcirco*, *quōcirca*, *propterea*, *quāpropter*, *proin*, *proinde*.

500. *Itaque* (literally, *and so*), *therefore*, is put at the beginning of the sentence by the best writers, and is used of *facts* that follow from the preceding statement.

Nēmō ausus est Phōciōnem liber sepelire ; itaque & servis sepultus est, Cf. NEP., *XIX.*, 4, 4 ; *no free man dared to bury Phocion, and so he was buried by slaves.*

REMARK.—*Itaque* in early and classical Latin has first place in a sentence. It is first postponed by LUCRETIUS, then by CORNIFICIUS and HORACE, and more often later.

501. *Igitur*, *therefore*, is used of *opinions* which have their natural ground in the preceding statement ; in CICERO it is usually post-positive, in SALLUST never.

Mihī nōn satisfaciť. Sed quot hominēs tot sententię ; falli igitur possumus, C., *Fin.*, I. 5, 15 ; *ME it does not satisfy. But many men many minds. I may therefore be mistaken.*

NOTE.—In historical writers *igitur* is sometimes used like *itaque*. Occasionally also (not in classical Latin), it seems to have the force of *enim* (PL., *Most.*, 1102, 1103, 1104).

502. *Ergō* denotes *necessary consequence*, and is used especially in arguments, with somewhat more emphasis than *igitur*.

Negat hæc filiam mē suam esse ; nōn ergō hæc mātēr mea est, PL., *Ep.*, 590 ; *she says that I am not her daughter, therefore she is not my mother.*

NOTES.—1. In the Poets *ergō* sometimes introduces a strong conclusion in advance of the premise (H., *O.*, I. 24, 5). In the classical period, however, its predominant use is to introduce the logical conclusion.

2. *Ergo* usually comes first, but its position is apt to vary in accordance with the stress laid upon it.

3. *Itaque ergo* is found in *TERENCE* and *LIVY*; *ergo igitur* in *PLAUTUS*.

503. Other Coördinating Conjunctions: *hinc, hence*, is found not unfrequently: *hinc illae lacrimae*, *TER.*, *And.*, 126. *Inde, thence, therefore*, is rare, and first in *CICERO*, but more common in later Latin. *Eō, therefore*, is found in early Latin, rarely in *CICERO* (*Fam.*, vi. 20, 1), not in *CAESAR* or *SALLUST*; again in *LIVY* and later; so *ideō, on that account*, but *atque ideō* is found once in *CAESAR*. *Idcirco, on that account*, is rare, but from the earliest times. *Quōcirco, on which account*, is found first in the classical period; *quōpropter* is found here and there in early Latin, but more commonly in the classical time, rarely later; *propterea, on that account*, is rare, and belongs to early Latin. *Proinde, accordingly*, are employed in *exhortations, appeals*, and the like.

Quod praeceptum nōce tē ipsum, quia māius erat quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco assignātum est deō, C., Fin., v. 16, 44; *this precept (know thyself), because it was too great to seem to be of man, was, on that account, attributed to a god. Proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, C., Cat.*, ii. 5, 11; *let them then either depart or be quiet.*

SUBORDINATION.

504. Subordinate sentences are only extended forms of the simple sentence, and are divided into *Adjective* and *Substantive* sentences, according as they represent *adjective* and *substantive* relations.

This arrangement is a matter of convenience merely, and no attempt is made to represent the development of the subordinate sentence from the coördinate.

505. Adjective sentences express an attribute of the subject in an expanded form.

Uxor quae bona est, PL., Merc., 812 (624) = *uxor bona*.

506. Substantive sentences are introduced by particles, which correspond in their origin and use to the Oblique Cases, Accusative and Ablative.

These two cases furnish the mass of adverbial relations, and hence we make a subdivision for this class, and the distribution of the subordinate sentence appears as follows:

507. A. Substantive sentences.

I. Object sentences.

II. Adverbial sentences :

1. Of Cause. (Causal.)
2. Of Design and Tendency. (Final and Consecutive.)
3. Of Time. (Temporal.)
4. Of Condition and Concession. (Conditional and Concessive.)

B. Adjective sentences. (Relative.)

Moods in Subordinate Sentences.

508. 1. Final and Consecutive Clauses always take the Subjunctive. Others vary according to their conception. Especially important are the changes produced by *Ōrātiō Obliqua*.

2. *Ōrātiō Obliqua*, or *Indirect Discourse*, is opposed to *Ōrātiō Rēcta*, or *Direct Discourse*, and gives the main drift of a speech and not the exact words. *Ōrātiō Obliqua*, proper, depends on some Verb of Saying or Thinking expressed or implied, the Principal Declarative Clauses being put in the Infinitive, the Dependent in the Subjunctive.

Sōcratēs dicere solēbat :

Ō. R. *Omnēs in eō quod sciunt satis sunt eloquentēs.*

Socrates used to say : "All men ARE eloquent enough in what they UNDERSTAND."

Ō. O. *Omnēs in eō quod sciunt satis esse eloquentēs, C., Or., I. 14, 63.*

Socrates used to say that all men WERE eloquent enough in what they UNDERSTOOD.

3. The oblique relation may be confined to a dependent clause and not extend to the whole sentence. This may be called *Partial Obliquity*.

Ō. R. *Nova nūpta dicit : Fleō quod ire necesse est.*

The bride says : I weep because I must needs go.

Ō. O. *Nova nūpta dicit eō flere quod ire necesse sit.*

The bride says that she weeps because she must needs go.

Ō. R. *Nova nūpta flet quod ire necesse est, (Cf. CAT., LXI. 81.*

The bride weeps because she must go.

Ō. O. *Nova nūpta flet quod ire necesse sit.*

The bride is weeping because "she must go" (quoth she).

4. Akin to \bar{O} . \bar{O} . is the so-called Attraction of Mood, by which clauses originally Indicative are put in the Subjunctive because they depend on Infinitives or Subjunctives. (663.)

Nōn dubitō quin nova nūpta fleat quod ire necesse sit. I do not doubt that the bride is weeping because she must go.

REMARK.—The full discussion of \bar{O} . \bar{O} . must, of course, be reserved for a later period. See 648.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

509. 1. In those dependent sentences which require the Subjunctive, the choice of the tenses of the dependent clause is determined largely by the time of the leading or principal clause, so that Principal Tenses are ordinarily followed by Principal Tenses; Historical, by Historical.

NOTE.—As the subordinate sentence arose out of the coördinate, hypotaxis out of parataxis, the tenses of the Subjv. had originally an independent value, and the association was simply the natural association of time. But in some classes of sentences a certain mechanical levelling has taken place, as in the Final sentence; and in others, as in the Interrogative sentence, the range of the Subjv. is restricted by the necessity of clearness, just as the range of the Inf. is restricted by the necessity of clearness (530); so that a conventional Sequence of Tenses has to be recognized. To substitute for every dependent tense a corresponding independent tense, and so do away with the whole doctrine of Sequence, is impossible. At the same time it must be observed that the mechanical rule is often violated by a return to the primitive condition of parataxis, and that

2. This rule is subject to the following modifications:

1. Tense means time, not merely tense-form, so that

(a) The Historical Present may be conceived according to its sense (Past) or according to its tense (Present). (229.)

(b) In the Pure Perfect may be felt the past inception or origin (Past), or the present completion (Present). (235, 1.)

2. The effect of a past action may be continued into the present or the future of the writer (513).

3. The leading clause may itself consist of a principal and dependent clause, and so give rise to a conflict of tenses with varying Sequence (511, R. 2).

4. An original Subjunctive (467) of the past (265) resists levelling, especially in the Indirect Question.

510.

All forms that relate to the Present and Future (so especially <u>Principal Tenses</u>)	are followed by	the Present Subjunctive (for continued action); the Perfect Subjunctive (for completed action).
All forms that relate to the Past (so especially <u>Historical Tenses</u>)	are followed by	the Imperfect Subjunctive (for continued action); the Pluperfect Subjunctive (for completed action). <i>Perfect</i>

REMARK.—The action which is completed with regard to the leading verb may be in itself a continued action. So in English: *I do not know what he has been doing, I did not know what he had been doing.* The Latin is unable to make this distinction, and accordingly the Imperfect Indicative (*I was doing*) is represented in this dependent form by the Perfect and Pluperfect, when the action is completed as to the leading verb.

511.

PR. (PURE OR HIST.),	<i>oġnũsoġ, I am finding out,</i>	<i>quid faciũs, what you are doing;</i>
FUT.,	<i>oġnũscam, I shall (try to) find out,</i>	<i>quid faceris, what you have done,</i>
PURE PF.,	<i>oġnũvi, I have found out (I know),</i>	<i>quid faceris, what you have been doing (what you did),</i>
FUT. PF.,	<i>oġnũverũ, I shall have found out (shall know),</i>	<i>quid faceris, what you were doing (before).</i>
HIST. PR.,	<i>oġnũsoġ, I am (was) finding out,</i>	<i>quid faceris, what you were doing;</i>
IMPF.,	<i>oġnũsoġbam, I was finding out,</i>	<i>quid faceris, what you had done, what you had been doing,</i>
HIST. PF.,	<i>oġnũvi, I found out,</i>	<i>quid faceris, what you were doing (before).</i>
PLUPF.,	<i>oġnũveram, I had found out (I knew),</i>	

When the Subjunctive is original, we have :

<i>oġnũsoġ, etc., I am finding out,</i>	<i>quid faciũs, what you are to do.</i>
<i>oġnũvi, etc., I knew,</i>	<i>quid faceris, what you were to do.</i>
	<i>quid faceris, what you were to do.</i>

Principal Tenses.

Nihil refert postrũma syllaba brevis an longa sit, Cf. C., Or., 64, 217 (461). Ubi (Caesarem) erant (historical) ut sibi parcat, CAES., B.G., VI. 9.

7 (546, 1). *Nāmō adeō ferus est ut nōn mītēscere possit*, H., *Ep.*, I. 1, 39 (552). *Nec mea qui digitis lūmina condāt erit*, Ov., *Her.*, 10, 120 (631, 2). *Rūsticus expectat dum dēfluat amnis*, Il., *Ep.*, I. 2, 42 (572). *Post mortem in morte nihil est quod metum mali*, Pl., *Capt.*, 741 (631, 2). *Ardeat ipsa licet, tormentis gaudet amantis*, Juv., VI. 209 (607).

Utrum necis quam altē ascenderis an prō nihilō id putās? C., *Fam.*, x. 26, 3 (458). *Laudat Africānum Panaetius quod fuerit abstinentis*, C., *Off.*, II. 22, 76 (542). *Nōn is es ut tē pudor umquam & turpitudine revocārit*, C., *Cat.*, I. 9, 23 (552). *Quem mea Calliopē laeserit tūus ego (sum)*, Ov., *Tr.*, II. 568 (631, 1). *Sim licet extrēmum, sicut sum, missus in orbem*, Ov., *Tr.*, IV. 9, 9 (607). *Multi fuerunt qui tranquillitatem expectantes & negotiis publicis se removerint*, C., *Off.*, I. 20, 69 (631, 2).

Historical Tenses.

Epaminōndās quæsiuit salvusne esset clipeus, C., *Fin.*, II. 30, 97 (467). *Noctū ambulābat in publicō Themistoclēs quod somnum capere nōn posset*, C., *Tusc.*, IV. 19, 44 (541). [*Athēniēnsēs*] *creant decem prætorēs qui exercitui præessent*, NEP., I. 4, 4 (545). *Accidit ut finē nocte omnēs Hermæ dēloerentur*, NEP., VII. 3, 2 (513, R. 2). *Ad Appi Claudi senectūtem accēdēbat etiam ut caecus esset*, C., *Cat. M.*, 6, 16 (553, 4). *Hannibal omnia priusquam excederet pūgnā (erat) expertus*, L., XXX. 35, 4 (577). (*Agēsilaus*) *cum ex Aegyp̄ō reverteretur dēcessit*, NEP., XVII. 8, 6 (585).

Tanta opibus Etrūria erat ut iam nōn terrās solum sed mare etiam fāmā nōminis sui implēset, L., I. 2, 5 (521, R. 1). *Cum primī ordinēs hostium concidissent, tamen scōrrimō reliquī resistēbant*, CAES., *B. G.*, VII. 62, 4 (587). *Dēlēta (est) Ausonum gēns perinde ac si internecivō bellō certāset*, L., IX. 25, 9 (602).

Original Subjunctive Retained.

Ipsē docet quid agam (original, agam); fās est et ab hoste dōcēri, Ov., *M.*, IV. 428 (219). *Quærō & tē cūr ego C. Cornēlium nōn dēfenderem (original, dēfenderem)*, C., *Vat.*, 2, 5 (467). *Miserunt Delphōs cōnsultum quid facerent (original, faciāmus)*, NEP., II. 2, 6 (518).

REMARKS.—1. The treatment of the Hist. Pr. according to its sense (past) is the rule in classical Latin, especially when the dependent clause precedes. But there are many exceptions.

Agunt grātiās quod sibi pepercissent; quod arma cum hominibus cōnsanguineis contulerint queruntur, CAES., *B. C.*, I. 74, 2: *they return thanks to them for having spared them, and complain that they had crossed swords with kinsmen.*

2. Noteworthy is the shift from the primary to the secondary sequence; this is mostly confined to clauses of double dependence, i.e., where one subordinate clause is itself principal to a second subordinate clause.

Here the first has usually the primary, the second the secondary sequence.

Rogat ut cūret quod dixisset, C., Quinct., 5, 18; he asks him to attend to what he had said (he would).

So of authors:

[Chrysippus] disputat aethera esse eum quem hominēs Iovem appellarent, C., *N.D.*, I. 15, 40; *Chrysippus maintains that to be aether which men call Jove.*

3. The Pure Pf. is usually treated as a Hist. Pf. in the matter of sequence:

Quae subsidia habēre et habere posse, exposui, Q. CICERO, 4, 13; what supports you have or can have I have set forth.

4. The reverse usage, when an Hist. Pf. is followed by a primary Subjv., is not common. Many of those cited from CICERO are from the *Letters*, where the shift of tense might be influenced by the letter-tense principle (252).

Sed quō cōsiliō redierim, initio audistis, post estis experti, C., Ph., I. 4, 8. Quis miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam nōn viderit, C., Ph., II. 25, 61. (The context shows that *fuit* cannot be Pure Pf.)

512. Sequence of Tenses in Sentences of Design.—Sentences of Design have, as a rule, only the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive. The Roman keeps the purpose and the process, rather than the attainment, in view.

PR.,	edunt,	they are eating,	} ut vivant, that they may live (to live).
PURE PF.,	ēderunt,	they have eaten,	
FUT.,	edent,	they will eat,	
FUT. PF.,	ēderint,	they will have eaten,	
IMPF.,	edēbant,	they were eating,	} ut viverent, that they might live (to live).
PLUPF.,	ēderant,	they had eaten,	
HIST. PF.,	ēderunt,	they ate,	

Spectātum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsae, Ov., A.A., I. 99 (435). Sed precor ut possim tātius esse miser, Ov., Tr., v. 2, 78 (424). Gallinae penae sovent pullōs nō frigore laedantur, Cf. C., N.D., II. 52, 129 (545). Legem brevem esse oportet quō facilius ab imperitiis teneatur, SEN., E.M., 94, 38 (545). Mē praemisit domum haec ut nūntiem uxōri suae, PL., Am., 195; he has sent me home ahead of him, to take the news to his wife. Oculōs ecfodiam tibi nō mē observāre possis, PL., Aul., 53; I will gouge out your eyes for you, to make it impossible for you to watch me.

[Laelius] veniebat ad cēnam ut satiafret dēsideria nātūrae, C., Fin., II. 8, 25; *Laelius used to go to table, to satisfy the cravings of nature.* (Phaethōn) optāvit ut in currum patris tolleretur, C., Off., III. 25, 94 (546, 1).

REMARK.—Parenthetical final sentences like *ut ita dicam, nō errētis*, are really dependent on the thought or utterance of the speaker, and have the present sequence everywhere.

Nō longior sim, valē, C., Fam., xv. 19; not to be tedious, farewell!
Nō tamen ignōrēs, virtūte Nerōnis Armenius cecidit, H., Ep., i. 12, 25; but that you may not fail to know it, it was by the valor of Nero that the Armenian fell.

NOTES.—1. The Pf. and Plupf. Subjv. are sometimes found in sentences of Design, chiefly in earlier and later Latin (no example is cited from CAESAR or SALLUST), when stress is laid on completion, or when an element of Hope or Fear comes in: *Ut sic dixerim* (first found in QUINT.), *if I may be allowed to use the expression.*

Affirmāre audeō mē omni ope adniſtūrum eſſe nō frūſtrā vōs hanc ſpem dē mē concōperit, L., XLIV. 22; I dare assure you that I will strain every nerve to keep you from having conceived this hope of me in vain. (After a past tense, *nō concōperit*.) *Nunc agendum eſt nō frūſtrā oppreſſum eſſe Antōnium gāvial ſimul, C., ad Br., i. 4, 3. Hic obſiſtam, nō imprudenti hūc ea nō ſubrēpit (131, 4, b. 2) mihi, PL., M.G., 333. Effecit nō cūius alterius ſacrilegium rōe pūblica quam Nerōnis ſēſiſſet, TAC., Agr., 6.*

When the tense is compound, the participle is usually to be considered as a mere adjective.

Patrōnus extitit uti nō (Sex. Rōecius) omninō dēſertus eſſet, C., Rōec. Am., 2, 5; where dēſertus = ſolus.

2. Occasional apparent exceptions are to be explained in various ways. Thus, in C., *ſeſt.*, 14, 32: *etiāmnē ōdicere audeſis nō maerērent*, we have a repetition as an indignant question of the preceding statement: *ōdicunt* (Hist. Pr.) *duo cōſulēs ut ad ſum veſtitum ſenſtōres redirent.*

513. *Exceptional Sequence of Tenses:—Sentences of Result (Consecutive Sentences).* In Sentences of Result, the Present Subjunctive is used after Past Tenses to denote the continuance into the Present, the Perfect Subjunctive to imply final result. This Perfect Subjunctive may represent either the Pure Perfect or Aorist, the latter especially with the negative: the action happened once for all or not at all.

Present Tense:

[*Siciliam Verrēs*] *per triennium ita vexāvit ut ea reſtitui in antiquum ſtatum nūllō modō poſſit, C., Verr., i. 4, 12; Verres ſo harried Sicily for three years as to make it utterly impoſſible for it to be reſtored to its original condition.* In [*Lucullō*] *tanta prōdentia fuit ut hodiē ſtet Asia, C., Ac., ii. 1, 3; Lucullus's forethought was ſo great that Asia ſtands firm to-day.*

Perfect Tense (Pure):

(*Mūreña*) *Asiam ſic obſit ut in eā neque avaritiæ neque lūxuriæ veſtigium reliquerit, C., Mur., 9, 20; Murena ſo adminiſtered Asia as not to have (that he has not) left in it a trace either of greed or debauchery (there is no trace there).*

Perfect Tense (Aorist) :

Equitēs hostium scriter cum equitātū nostrō cōnfixērunt, tamen ut nostrī eōs in silvās collēque compulerint, CAES., B.G., v. 15, 1; the cavalry of the enemy engaged the cavalry on our side briskly, and yet (the upshot was that) our men forced them into the woods and hills. Neque vērō tam remissō ac languidō animō quisquam omnium fuit qui eā nocte conquīserit, CAES., B.C., i. 21, 5; and indeed there was no one at all of so slack and indifferent a temper as to take (a wink of) sleep that night.

REMARKS.—1. After a Pure Pf., if the dependent clause is affirmative, CICERO prefers the Impf. (he has but five cases of Pf.); if negative the Pf. (in the proportion 2 to 1).

2. After *accidit*, *contigit*, and other verbs of Happening, the Impf. is always used, the result being already emphasized in the Indic. form.

Accidit ut finē nocte omnes Hermæ dācerentur, NEP., VII., 3, 2; it happened that in one night all the Hermæ were thrown down.

NOTES.—1. The use of the Aoristic Pf. Subjv. after an Aoristic Pf. Indic. seems to have been an attempt of the Romans to replace the consecutive Aor. Inf. in Greek with *ἔτε*. Examples are not found in early Latin, are rare in CICERO, very rare in CAESAR, perhaps not at all in SALLUST; more frequent in LIVY, common in TACITUS, very common in NEPOS and SUTONIUS, etc.

2. In two coördinated clauses depending on the same verb we find the tenses occasionally varying. The Pf. in the first subordinate, with Impf. in the second, is doubtful in any case, rare in CICERO, and is cited but once each from CAESAR (*B.G.*, VII. 17) and VELLEIUS (i. 9, 1). The reverse construction, Impf. followed by Pf., is more common, but found first (though rarely) in LIVY, and belongs mainly to late Latin.

Zēnō nullō modō is erat qui nervō virtutis incidērit, sed contrā qui omnia in virtute pōneret, C., Ac., i. 10, 36. Here the shift is due to the negative. *Tantus pavor omnes occupāvit ut nōn modo alius quisquam arma caperet—sed etiam ipse rēx perfūgerit, L., XXIV. 40, 12.* Here the tenses depend on the ideas of continuance and completion, of the many and the single (*nōn capiebant—rēx perfūgit*).

3. In relative sentences of coincident action with causal coloring, either the coincidence is retained, or a principal clause in the Past is followed by the Impf. Subjunctive.

Tū hūmānissimō fecisti qui mē certiorē feceris, C., Att., XIII. 43, 1. Cum hōc Pompēius vehementer ēgit cum diceret, etc., C., Att., II. 22, 2. Videor mihi grātum fecisse Siculis, quod eōrum infūriās sim persecutus, C., Terr., II. 6, 15 (518, n.).

Representation of the Subjunctive in the Future and Future Perfect Tenses.

514. The Subjunctive has no Future or Future Perfect, which are represented either by the other Subjunctives, or in the Active by the Subjunctive of the Periphrastic Conjugation.

RULE I.—(a) After a Future or Future Perfect Tense, the Future relation (contemporary with the leading Future) is

represented by the Present Subjunctive; the Future Perfect (prior to the leading Future) by the Perfect Subjunctive, according to the rule.

Cognoscam,	}	quid facias, what you are doing
<i>I shall (try to) find out,</i>		
Cognovero,		quid feceris, what you have done
<i>I shall have found out (shall know),</i>		
		(will be doing).
		(will have done).

★ (b) But whenever the dependent Future is subsequent to the leading Future, the Periphrastic Tense must be employed.

Cognoscam,	}	quid facturus sis,
<i>I shall (try to) find out,</i>		
Cognovero,		what you are going to do (what
<i>I shall have found out (shall know),</i>		
		you will do).

[**Cōsiderābimus**], [*we shall consider*].

A. **Quid fecerit aut quid ipse acciderit aut quid dixerit,** *what he has done, or what has happened to him, or what he has said.*

B. **Aut quid faciat, quid ipse accidat, quid dicat,** *or, what he is doing, what is happening to him, what he is saying.*

C. **Aut quid facturus sit, quid ipse cōsūrum sit, quā sit cōsūrus cōsilio,** *C., Inv., i. 25, 36; or what he is going to do (will do), what is going to (will) happen to him, what plea he is going to employ (will employ).*

Tū quid sis cōturus pergratum erit si ad mē scripseris, *C., Fam., ix. 2, 5; it will be a great favor if you will write to me what you are going to do.*

REMARK.—In some of these forms ambiguity is unavoidable. So A may represent a real Perfect, B a real Present.

515. RULE II.—After the other tenses, the Future relation is expressed by the Active Periphrastic Subjunctive, Present or Imperfect.

Cognoscat,	}	quid facturus sis (what you are going to
<i>I am finding out,</i>		
Cognovi,		do), what you will do.
<i>I have found out (know),</i>		

Cognoscerem,	}	quid facturus essets (what you were going to
<i>I was trying to find out,</i>		
Cognoveram,		do), what you would do.
<i>I had found out,</i>		

Tam ea res est facilis ut innumerabilis natura mundos effectura sit, efficiat, effecerit, (*Cf. C., N.D., I. 21, 58; the thing is so easy that nature will make, is making, has made, innumerable worlds.*)

Incertum est quam longa cuiusque nostrum vita futura sit, *C., Verr., I. 58, 153; it is uncertain how long the life of each one of us is going to be (will be).*

Antea dubitabam venturaene essent legiones; nunc mihi non est dubium quin venturae non sint, *C., Fam., II. 17, 5; before, I was doubtful whether the legions would come (or no); now I have no doubt that they will not come.*

REMARKS.—1. The Pf. and Plupf. Subjv. of the Periphrastic are used only to represent the Apodosis of an Unreal Conditional Sentence.

Cognosco, Cognovi, quid facturus fueris, (*what you have been I am finding out, I have found out what you would have done, going to do.*)
(know),

Cognoscobam, Cognovissem, [quid facturus fuisses, (*what you had been I was trying to find out, I had found out, what you would have done, rare.*)]
going to do).

2. There is no Periphrastic for the Fut. Pf. active, no Periphrastic for passive and Supineless Verba. The Grammarians make up a Periphrastic for all these from futurum sit, esset ut, as :

Non dubito quin futurum sit, { ut redierit, *that he will have returned.*
I do not doubt { ut maereat, *that he will grieve.*
ut necetur, *that he will be killed.*

But there is no warrant in actual usage.

For the dependent Fut. Pf. act. TERENCE says (*Heec., 618*) : Tu si resert nll utrum illae fecerint quando haec aberit.

For the dependent Fut. Pf. pass. CICERO says (*Fam., VI. 12, 3*) : Nec dubito quin confecta res futura sit, nor do I doubt but the matter will have been settled.

In the absence of the Periphrastic forms, use the proper tenses of posse. (348, n.)

3. When the preceding verb has a future character (Fear, Hope, Power, Will, and the like), the simple Subjv. is sufficient.

Galli, nisi perfrigerint munitiones, de omni salute desperant; Romani, si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum omnium expectant, CAES., *B.G., VII. 85, 3; the Gauls despair of all safety unless they break through (shall have broken through) the fortifications; the Romans look forward to an end of all their toils, if they hold their own (shall have held).* Veniunt querentes nec spem ullam esse resistendi, nisi praesidium Romanus misisset, L., *XXXIV. 11, 2; they came with the complaint that there was no hope of resistance unless the Roman sent a force to protect them.* Intenti quando hostis imprudentia rueret, TAC., *H., II. 34.*

Of course the Deliberative Subjunctive is future : Examples, 265.

Et certamen habent leti, quae viva sequatur coniugium, PROP., *IV. 12, 19 (M.).*

516. *Sequence of Tenses in Oratio Obliqua* : In Oratio Obliqua and kindred constructions, the attraction of tenses ap-

plies also to the representatives of the Future and Future Perfect Subjunctive.

In [olāvā] erat scriptum nisi domum reverteretur sē capitis eum damnaturus, NEP., IV. 3, 4; *it was written on the staff that if he did not return home, they would condemn him to death.* (Oratio Rēta: nisi domum revertaris, tē capitis damnavimus, *unless you (shall) return home, we will condemn you to death.*) Pythia praecepit ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent; id si fecissent (Ō. R., feceritis) incepta praepera futura (Ō. R., erunt), NEP., I. 1, 3; *the Pythia instructed them to take Miltiades for their general; that if they did that, their undertakings would be successful.* Laedaemonii, Philippo minitante per litteras sē omnia quae cōsuerant (Ō. R., cōsueverant) prohibitorum, quaeque essent etiam mori prohibitorum (Ō. R., prohibebis), C., Tusc., v. 14, 42; *the Lacedaemonians, when Philip threatened them by letter that he would prevent everything they undertook (should undertake), asked whether he was going to (would) prevent them from dying too.*

517. *Sequence of Tenses after the other Moods.*—The Imperative and the Present and Perfect Subjunctive have the Sequences of the Principal Tenses; the Imperfect and Pluperfect have the Sequences of the Historical Tenses.

[Nē] compone comas quia sis venturus ad illam, Ov., Rem. Am., 679; *do not arrange (your) locks because (forsooth) you are going to see her.* Excellentibus ingenitis citius defuerit ars quā civem regant quam quā hostem superent, L., II. 43, 10; *great geniuses would be more likely to lack the skill to control the citizen than the skill to overcome the enemy.* Quid mē prohiberet Epicūrum esse, si probarem quae ille diceret? C., Fin., I. 8, 27; *what would prevent me from being an Epicurean if I approved what he said (says)?* Tum ego tē primus hortarer diū pensitāre quem potissimum eligeres, PLIN., Ep., IV. 15, 8; *in that case I should be the first to exhort you to weigh long whom you should choose above all others.* Quae vita fuisset Priamō si ab adolescentiā scisset quid eveniret senectutis esset habiturus? C., Div., II. 9, 22; *what sort of life would Priam have led if he had known, from early manhood, what were to be the closing scenes of his old age?*

REMARKS.—I. Of course, when the Pf. Subjv. represents an Historical Tense, it takes the historical Sequence:

Magna culpa Pelopis qui nōn docuerit filium quatenus esset quidque curandum, C., Tusc., I. 44, 107; *greatly to blame is Pelops for not having taught his son how far each thing was to be cared for.* Qui scis an eā causā mē odisse adinulaverit, ut cum matre plūs unā esset? TER., Hec., 235; *how do you know but she has pretended to hate me in order to be more with her (own) mother?*

So also in the Conditional proposition, when the action is past. For varying conception, see C., *Off.*, III. 24, 92.

2. The Impf. Subjv., being used in opposition to the Present, might be treated as a Principal Tense, but the construction is less usual :

Verērer nō immodicam orationem putārēs nisi esset generis eius ut saepe incipere saepe desinere vidētur, PLIN., *Ep.*, IX. 4, 1; *I should be afraid of your thinking the speech of immoderate length, if it were not of such kind as to produce the effect of often beginning, often ending.* *Ō ego nō posim tālēs sentire dolōrēs quam mīllam in gelidis montibus esse lapī!* TIB., II. 4, 7.

518. Sequence of Tenses after an Infinitive or Participle.

—When a subordinate clause depends on an Infinitive or Participle, Gerund or Supine, the tense of that clause follows the tense of the Finite verb, if the Finite verb is Past ; if the Finite verb is Present, it follows the tense that the dependent verb would have had, if it had been independent.

Dicit sē interrogāre (original interrogō), <i>He says that he is asking,</i>	{	quid agās,	<i>what you are doing.</i>
		quid egeris,	<i>what you have done.</i>
		quid scīturus sis,	<i>what you are going to do (will do).</i>

Dicit sē interrogāre (original interrogāvī), <i>He says that he asked,</i> Dixit sē interrogāre (original interrogō), <i>He said that he was asking,</i>	{	quid agerēs,	<i>what you were doing.</i>
		quid egerēs,	<i>what you had done.</i>
		quid scīturus esset,	<i>what you were going to do (would do).</i>

Mihī interroganti, <i>when I ask him,</i> (literally : to me asking),	{	quid agat,	<i>what he is doing,</i>	{	nōn re-
		quid egerit,	<i>what he has done,</i>		spondet,
		quid scīturus sit,	<i>what he is going to do (will do),</i>		<i>he gives no answer.</i>

Mihī interroganti, <i>when I asked him,</i> (literally : to me asking),	{	quid ageret,	<i>what he was doing,</i>	{	nōn re-
		quid egiasset,	<i>what he had done,</i>		spondit.
		quid scīturus esset,	<i>what he was going to do,</i>		<i>he gave no answer.</i>

Apud Hypanim fluvium Aristotelēs ait bestiolās quādam nāscī quae finem diem vivant, C., *Tusc.*, I. 39, 94 (650). Satis mihī multa verba fecisse video quārē esset hōc bellum necessārium, C., *Imp.*, 10, 27; *I think I have said enough (to show) why this war is necessary.* Apellās pictōrēs eōs

peccare dicebat qui nō sentirent quid esset satis, C., *Or.*, 22, 73; *Apelles used to say that those painters blundered who did not perceive what was (is) enough.* Athēniēnsēs Cyrillum quendam suadentem ut in urbe manerent lapidibus obruerunt, C., *Off.*, III. 11, 48 (546). Cupidō incescit animōs iuvenum sollicitandi ad quem eōrum rēgnum Rōmānum esset ventūrum, L., 1. 56, 10; *the minds of the young men were seized by the desire of inquiring to which of them the kingdom of Rome would come.* Miserrunt Delphōs cōsultum quid facerent, NEP., II. 2, 6; *they sent to Delphi to ask the oracle what they should do.* See 265.

REMARK.—Nevertheless examples are not unfrequent where the sequence of the governing verb is retained: *Videor mihi grātum fēcisse Siculis quod eōrum iniuriis meō periculō sim persecutus*, C., *Verr.*, II. 6, 15; *I seem to have pleased the Sicilians, in that I have followed up their injuries at my own risk* (on account of the coincidence, 518, n. 3).

519. *Original Subjunctives in Dependence.*—1. The Potential of Present or Future after a Past tense goes into the Past; the same is true of Deliberative Questions (465). On the other hand, the Potential of the Past must be retained even after a Present tense (467).

Videō causās esse permultās quās [Titum Rōscium] impellerent, C., *Rosc. Am.*, 33, 92; *I see that there are very many causes which might have impelled Titus Roscius.* *Quarō ē tū cūr Gāium Cornēlium nō dēfenderem*, C., *Val.*, 2, 5 (467).

2. On the behavior of Conditional Subjunctives in dependence see 597, R. 4.

REMARK.—The Sequence of Tenses is not unfrequently deranged by the attraction of parenthetic clauses or, especially in long sentences, by the shifting of the conception. Examples are C., *Balb.*, 1. 2; *Ph.*, III. 15, 39; *Ac.*, II. 18, 56, and many others.

USE OF THE REFLEXIVE IN SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

520. In subordinate clauses, the Reflexive is used with reference either to the subject of the principal, or to the subject of the subordinate, clause; and sometimes first to the one and then to the other.

521. The Reflexive is used of the principal subject when reference is made to the thought or will of that subject; hence, in Infinitive Sentences, in Indirect Questions, in Sen-

tences of Design, and in Sentences which partake of the Oblique Relation.

Sentit animus sē vi suā, nōn aliēnā movērī, C., Tusc., I. 23, 55; the mind feels that it moves by its own force, (and) not by that of another. Quaesivērunt num sē esset etiā mori prohibētū, C., Tusc., v. 14, 42 (516). Pompēius ā mē petivit ut sēcum et apud sē essem cottidiā, Cf. C., Att., v. 6, 1; Pompey asked me to be with him, and at his house, daily. Paetus omnēs librōs quōs frāter suus reliquisset mihī dōnāvit, C., Att., II. 1, 12; Paetus presented to me all the books (as he said; that his brother had left (quōs frāter sūus reliquerat, would be the statement of the narrator).

REMARKS.—I. Sentences of Tendency and Result have forms of *is*, when the subj. is not the same as that of the leading verb; otherwise the Reflexive:

Tarquinius sēo Servium dīligēbat ut is sūus vulgō habērētur filiū, C., Rep. II. 21, 38; Tarquin loved Servius so that he was commonly considered his son. But Tanta opibus Etrūria erat ut iam nōn terrā solum sed mare etiā fīmā nōminis sui implēset, L., I. 2, 5; so great in means (= so powerful) was Etruria that she had already filled 'not only the land, but even the sea, with the reputation of her name.

2. The Reflexive may refer to the real agent, and not to the grammatical subj. of the principal clause. (309, 2.)

Ā Caesare invitōr sibi ut sūm lēgātus, C., Att., II. 18, 3; I am invited by Caesar (= Caesar invites me) to be lieutenant to him.

Especially to be noted is the freer use of *suus* (309, 4). The other forms are employed chiefly in reflexive formulæ (309, 3), as *sē recipere*, *to withdraw, etc.*

(Rōmānī) sui colligendi hostibus facultātem (nōn) relinquunt, CAES., B.G., III. 6, 1 (309, 3).

3. The Reflexive is used in general sentences, as *one, one's self, etc.* (309, 1): *Dūfirme est dē sē ipsum praedicāre, C., Off., I. 38, 187; it is unseemly to be bragging about one's self.*

With the Inf. this follows naturally from 420.

4. In Indic. relative sentences, which are mere circumlocutions (505), *is* is the rule:

Socrātes inhonestam sibi credidit orātiōnem quam ei Lysias res composuerat, QUINT., II. 15, 30; Socrates believed the speech which Lysias had composed for him when he was arraigned, dishonoring to him.

Sometimes, however, the Reflexive is put contrary to the rule:

Metellus in his urbibus quae ad sē defecerant praesidia impōnit, S., Jug., 61, 1; Metellus put garrisons in those towns which had gone over to him; regularly, ad eum.

Ille habet quod sibi dēbēbatur, PETR., 43, 1; he has his due; regularly, ei.

5. Sometimes the Demonstrative is used instead of the Reflexive, because the narrator presents his point of view:

Solōn, quō tūtior vita eius esset, furere sē simulāvit, C., *Off.*, I. 30, 108; *Solon feigned madness that his life might be the safer.* (The notion of Result intrudes.) *Pompēius ignēs fieri prohibuit, quō occultior esset eius adventus*, CAES., *B.C.*, III. 30, 5; *Pompey forbade fires to be kindled in order that his approach might be the better concealed.*

NOTES.—1. Occasionally, principally in early Latin, the Reflexive seems to be used with the force merely of a third personal pronoun:

Vitis si macra erit, sarmenta sua conciditō minūtā, CATO, *Agr.*, 37, 8.

But sentences like *eum fecisse sūnt quod sibi faciundum fuit* (PL., *Poen.*, 956), where the relative clause is but a circumlocution for *officium suum*, belong properly under R. 4. Similarly, C., *Inv.*, I. 33, 55. In the sentence, *Cicerō tibi mandat, ut Aristodēmō idem dē sē respondeās quod dē fratre suō respondisti* (C., *Att.*, II. 7, 5), *dē fratre eius* would jar on account of the *sē* to which it refers.

2. Examples of Reflexives pointing both ways:

[*Rōmānī*] *légātōs misērunt qui ā [Prūsīā] peterent nō inimicissimum suum (= Rōmānōrum) apud sē (= Prūsiam) habēret*, NEP., XXIII. 12, 2; *the Romans sent ambassadors to ask Prusias not to keep their bitterest enemy at his court.* *Agrippa Atticum sēns ōrābat atque obsecrābat ut sē sibi suūque reservāret*, Cf. NEP., XXV. 22, 2; *Agrippa begged and conjured Atticus with tears to save himself [Atticus] for him [Agrippa] and for his own family [Atticus].*

Hopeless ambiguity:

Hērēs meus dare illi damns estō omnia sua, QUINT., VII. 9, 12; *my heir is to give him all that is his.*

3. For the sake of clearness, the subj. of the leading sentence is not unfrequently referred to in the form of the Demonstrative instead of the Reflexive:

[*Helvētīi*] *Allobrogibus sēs vel persuasūrōs existimābant vel vi cōcētūrōs ut per suōs finēs eōs ire paterentur*, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 6, 3; *the Helvetians thought that they would persuade or force the Allobroges to let them [the Helvetians] go through their territory.*

4. *Ipse* is always used in its proper distinctive sense; so, when it represents the speaker in *Ō. O.* (680.)

Eius and Sui.

522. *Alexander moriens anulum suum dederat Perdicoae*, NEP., XVIII. 2, 1; *Alexander, [when] dying, had given his ring to Perdicas.*

Perdicoas accēperat eius anulum, Perdicoas had received his ring.

Quārs Alexander declārāverat sē regnum ei commendāsse, thereby, Alexander had declared that he had committed the kingdom to him.

Ex quō Perdicoas cōnīcerat eum regnum sibi commendāsse, from this Perdicoas had gathered that he had committed the kingdom to him.

Ex quō omēs cōnīcerant eum regnum ei commendāsse, from this, all had gathered that he had committed the kingdom to him.

Perdicoas postulāvit ut sē regem habērent cum Alexander anulum sibi dedisset, Perdicoas demanded that they should have him for king, as Alexander had given the ring to him.

Amici postulāverunt ut omēs eum regem habērent cum Alexander anu-

lum ei dedisset, (his) friends demanded that all should have him for king, as Alexander had given the ring to him. (Lattmann and Müller.)

Ita se gesserat Perdicas ut ei regnum ab Alexandro commendaretur, Perdicas had so behaved himself that the kingdom was intrusted to him by Alexander.

OBJECT SENTENCES.

523. Verbs of Doing, Perceiving, Conceiving, of Thinking and Saying, often take their object in the form of a sentence.

NOTES.—1. These sentences are regarded, grammatically, as neuter substantives. The Accusative of neuter substantives is employed as a Nominative. Hence, a passive or intransitive verb may take an object sentence as a subject.

2. To object sentences belong also Dependent Interrogative clauses, which have been treated elsewhere for convenience of reference. See 452, 1, n., 460, 467.

1. Object Sentences introduced by QUOD.

524. Clauses which serve merely as periphrases (circumlocutions) or expansions of elements in the leading sentence are introduced by *quod*, *that*.

NOTES.—1. This usage seems to be in origin explanatory; that is, a demonstrative in the leading clause is explained by the *quod* clause. But as the relative can always include the antecedent demonstrative, the prevailing usage is without an antecedent. In any case, however, the connection is essentially relative.

2. The original relation of *quod* and its antecedent is adverbial. They are Accusatives of Extent, *that* = *in that*, and are to be classed under the Inner Object (332). But after transitive verbs *quod* and its antecedent are felt as Outer Objects, though whenever the notion of Cause intrudes (*in that* = *because*), the original relation comes back, as in causal sentences proper.

3. The antecedent demonstrative (whether omitted or inserted) would therefore be either the direct object of the verb or it would be in adverbial or prepositional relation. We have then two uses of the explanatory clause; (a) with verbs, with or without an antecedent demonstrative; (b) as explanatory of an antecedent (expressed or implied) in adverbial relation to the verb or dependent upon a preposition.

525. 1. Quod (*the fact that, the circumstance that, in that*) is used to introduce explanatory clauses, after verbs of Adding and Dropping, and after verbs of Doing and Happening with an adverb.

Adde hæc quod perferri litteras nulla conditione poterunt, POLLIO (C., *Fam.*, x. 31, 4); add to this the fact that letters could under no circumstances be got through. Adde quod ingenuus didicisse fideliter artes emollit moris nec sinit esse ferus, Ov., *Pont.*, II. 9, 47; add (the fact) that to have acquired faithfully the accomplishments (education) of a gentleman, softens the character, and does not let it be savage. Præterea quod

eam sibi domum delēgit, C., *Cluent.*, 66, 188; *I pass over the fact that he chose that house for himself.* *Bene facis quod mē adiuvās*, C., *Fin.*, III. 4, 16; *you do well (in) that you help me.* *Accidit perincommodū quod eum nusquam vidisti*, C., *Att.*, I. 17, 2; *it happened very unfortunately that you saw him nowhere.* *Bene mihi ēvenit quod mittor ad mortem*, C., *Tusc.*, I. 41, 97; *it is fortunate for me that I am sent to death (execution).*

NOTES.—1. Of verbs of Adding *adiciere* is introduced by LIVY, *addere* is cited once each from ACCIUS (209, R.) and TERENCE (*Ph.*, 168), then more often from LUCRÆTIUS, HORACE, and OVID, but not from CICERO and VERGIL. *Accidere* is the passive of *addere* and occurs at all periods. Of verbs of Dropping, only *praeterēd*, *mittēd*, and *omittd* (C., *Att.*, VIII. 3, 8) are cited (all classical).

2. *Esse* is found mostly in the combinations *quid (hō) est quod, why is it that, this is why*, which are confined to early Latin: *Scin quid est quod ego ad tē veniō?* PL., *Men.*, 677; *hō est quod ad vōs veniō*, PL., *St.*, 127. *Est quod, nihil est quod, etc.*, occur here and there later, but the effect of the negative on the mood is noteworthy. Compare positive *sed est quod suscēnset tibi* (TER., *And.*, 448); *there is something that makes him angry with you*, with negative *nihil est iam quod mihi suscēnset* (PL., *Merc.*, 317); *there is nothing to make you angry with me.*

3. To this group belongs the exclamatory interrogation *Quid? quod, or quid quod — ? what of this, that?*

Quid quod simulō mihi collibitum est praestō est imāgō? C., *N.D.*, I. 38, 108; *what is to be said of the fact that the image presents itself as soon as I see it? (Nay, does not the image present itself?)*

4. The use of *quod* after verbs of Doing and Happening is found first in CICERO; PLAUTUS uses *quia* in this construction.

5. With several of the above-mentioned verbs *ut* can be employed, as well as *quod* (ut, of the tendency—*quod*, of the fact):

Ad Appi Claudii senectūtem accēdēbat ut etiam caecus esset, C., *Cat.M.*, 6, 16 (553, 4), or, *quod caecus erat.* *Accēdit quod patrem plūs etiam quam ipse scit amō*, C., *Att.*, XIII. 21, 7; *besides, I love the father even more than he himself knows.*

But when the action is prospective or conditional, *ut* must be used:

Additur ad hanc dēfinitionem & Zēnōne rēctō ut illa opiniō praesentis mali sit recōns, C., *Tusc.*, III. 31, 75.

6. *Quod* with verbs of Motion as an adverbial Acc. is confined to early Latin and to *veniō* (PL., *Men.*, 677) and *mittō* (PL., *Pr.*, 639).

7. The extension of *quod* to *verba sentiendī et dicendī* is very unusual. One example in early Latin (PL., *Asin.*, 52) is much disputed; suspicious examples are C., *Fam.*, III. 8, 6; CAES., *B.C.*, I. 23, 8, but a certain example is in *b.Hisp.* (10, 2), *renūtiarunt quod habērent*. The only case in Augustan poets is V., *A.*, IX. 289; it is doubtful in LIVY; perhaps twice in TACITUS (*Ann.*, III. 54; XIV. 6). In later Latin, from PETRONIUS on, it becomes frequent.

2. *Quod (in that, as to the fact that)* is used to introduce explanatory clauses after demonstratives (expressed or implied), independent of the leading verb. See 627, R. 2.

Mihī quidem videntur hominēs hāc rē māximē bēstils praestāre, quod loqui possunt, C., *Inr.*, I. 4; *to me men seem to excel beasts most in this, that they have the power of speech.* *Praeterquam quod fieri nōn potuit, nō fingi quidem potest*, C., *Div.*, II. 12, 28; *besides the fact that this could not be done, it could not even be made up.* *Nīl habet infelix paupertās*

dūrius in se quam quod (= id quod) ridiculū hominē facit, JUV., III. 152 ; *unhappy poverty hath in itself nothing harder (to bear) than that it makes people ridiculous*. *Māgnū beneficium (est) nātūrae quod necesse est mori*, SEN., *E. M.*, 101, 14 (204). *Quod spirō et placeō, si placeō, tuum est*, H., *O.*, IV. 3, 24; *that I do breathe and please, if that I please, is thine*.

NOTES.—1. In early usage the antecedent is not common, but it is employed very often by CICERO, for the purposes of argument.

2. Prepositional usages with the Abl. are *ex eo*, *dē eo*, *in eo*, *prō eo*, *cum eo quod*. Of these *cum eo quod*, with the proviso *that*, is very rare, occurring but once in CICERO (*Att.*, VI. 1, 7). The prepositional usages with the Acc. are *ad id quod* (only in LIVY) ; *super id quod* (only in TACITUS) ; *præter quod* (FLORUS and late writers) ; *præ quod* (PLAUTUS only). Similar is *exceptō quod* (HOR., QUINT.). As *præter* and *super* are comparative in force, we find *præter quam quod* (early Latin, CIC., and later), *super quam quod* (only in LIVY). Similar to *præter quod* is *nisi quod* (PLAUT., CICERO [not *Orations*], SALL., LIVY, and later). *Tantum quod* = *nisi quod*, once in CICERO (*Verr.*, I. 45, 116) and is rare; *tantum quod*, temporal, "just," is colloquial, and found first in CICERO's *Letters*, then not till the post-Augustan period.

3. *Quod*, "as to the fact that," is combined also with the Subjv. in early Latin: *quod ille gallinam se sectari dicat*, etc. (PL., *M. G.*, 162). This is explained as being the Potential Subjv., inasmuch as all the examples cited involve supposed statements or actions of a second or third (often indefinite) person, with the speaker merely wishes to anticipate. The usage is occasional, also, later: C., *Pls.*, 27, 66; *Verr.*, v. 68, 175, and sporadically in FRONTO and GAIUS. Sometimes the idea of Partial Oblliquity enters, as in C., *Br.*, 18, 73, *quod æquālis fuerit Livius, minor fuit aliquantō*; *Inv.*, II. 29, 89, (reading doubtful).

In general the usage of *quod*, "as to the fact that," is familiar. CICERO uses it often in his *Letters*. But CAESAR is fond of it too. TACITUS has it but once (*Dial.*, 25).

3. The reigning mood is the Indicative. The Subjunctive is only used as in *Ōratiō Obliqua*.

Cum Castam accusārem nihil magis pressi quam quod accusator eius præviciōnis crimine corruisset, PLIN., *Ep.*, III. 9, 34; *when I accused Casta there was no point that I laid more stress on than (what I stated) "that her accuser had gone to pieces under a charge of collusion."*

REMARK.—Verbs of Emotion, such as Rejoicing, Sorrowing, etc., take *quod* with the Indic. or Subjunctive. See Causal Sentences, 539.

II. Object Sentences, with Accusative and Infinitive.

526. *Preliminary Observation*.—On the simple Infinitive as an object, see 423.

The Inf., as a verbal predicate, has its subject in the Accusative. (420.)

527. Active verbs of Saying, Showing, Believing, and Perceiving (*verba sentiendi et declarandi*), and similar expressions, take the Accusative and Infinitive:

Thalēs Milesius aquam dixit esse initium rerum, C., *N. D.*, I. 10, 25;

Thales of Miletus said that water was the first principle of things. [Solōn] *furere se simulavit*, C., *Off.*, i. 30, 108; *Solon pretended to be mad.* *Medici causā morbi inventā cūratiōnem esse inventam putant*, C., *Tusc.*, III. 10, 23; *physicians think that, (when) the cause of disease (is) discovered, the method of treatment is discovered.* *Volucres videmus fingere et cōstruere nidēs*, C., *Or.*, II. 6, 23; *we see that birds fashion and build nests.* *Audiet civēs acuisse ferrum*, H., *O.*, i. 2, 21; [the youth] *shall hear that citizens gave edge to steel.* *Timāgenēs auctor est omnium in litteris studiū antiquissimam mūsicōn extitisse*, QUINT., i. 10, 10; *Timagenes is the authority (for the statement) that of all intellectual pursuits music was the most ancient.*

The sentence very often passes over into the Acc. and Inf. (Ō. Ō.) without any formal notice.

REMARKS.—1. *Verba sentiendi* comprise two classes, those of (a) Actual and those of (b) Intellectual Perception. Some verbs, such as *sentire*, *videre*, *cernere*, *audire*, belong to both classes. Otherwise the most common are:

(a) *Cōspiciāri*, *cōspicere*, *aspicere*, *sūspicere*, *prēpicere*, also rarely *tuāri* and *somniāre* (early).

(b) *Intellegere*, *cōgnōscere*, *comperire*, *scire*, *nescire*, and less commonly, but Ciceronian, *discere*, *ignōrāre*, *accipere*, *animadvertere*, *perspicere*, etc.

2. *Verba dēclārādi* can likewise be divided into two classes: (a) those of Actual and (b) those of Intellectual Representation; but the classes often fade into each other, or, rather, a verb of Intellectual Representation can be readily used as one of Actual Representation. In general, verbs of Intellectual Representation are those of Thinking, Remembering, Belief and Opinion, Expectation, Trust and Hope. Verbs of Actual Representation are those of Saying, Showing, Approving, Boasting, Pretending, Promising, Swearing, Threatening, Accusing (the last have more often *quod*). Verbs of Concluding belong always to both classes. The principal of these verbs are: *putāre*, *dūcere*, *arbitrāri*, *cōsēre*, *sūspiciāri*, *crēdere*, *existimāre*, *meminisse*, *cōfidere*, *spērāre*, *dēspērāre*. Then *dicere*, *ēdicere*, *affirmāre*, *cōfirmāre*, *scīre* (rare), *loqui* (rare), *negāre*, *fatēri*, *narrāre*, *trādere*, *scribere*, *nūntiāre*, *ostendere*, *probāre*, *glōriāri*, *dēmōnstrāre*, *persuādere*, *significāre*, *pollicēri*, *prōmittere*, *minārī*, *simulāre*, *dissimulāre*, etc.; *concludere*, *colligere*, *efficere*. Also *pōnere*, *to suppose* (rare), *facere*, *to represent*. Similar expressions are *spēs est*, *opiniō est*, *fāma est*, *auctor sum*, *tēstis sum*, *certiōrem aliquem facere*, etc.

3. When the subj. of the Inf. is a personal or reflexive pronoun, that subj. may be omitted—chiefly with Fut. Inf.—and then *esse* also is dropped. This occurs rarely in CICERO, more frequently in early Latin, CAESAR, and later.

Refraetūris carcerem minabantur, L., VI. 17, 6; *they threatened to break open the jail.*

4. The simple Inf. is often used in English, where the Latin takes Acc. and Infinitive. This is especially true of verbs of Hoping and Promising. *Spērō mē hōc adeptūrum esse*, *I hope to (that I shall) obtain this.* *Prōmittēbat sē ventūrum esse*, *he promised to (that he would) come.*

5. When the Acc. with the Inf. is followed by a dependent Acc., ambiguity may arise :

Āiō tē, Aeacidā, Rōmānōs vincere posse (C., Div., II. 56, 116), in which *tē* may be subject or object.

Real ambiguity is to be avoided by giving the sentence a passive turn :

Āiō ē tē, Aeacidā, Rōmānōs vinci posse, *I affirm that the Romans can be conquered by thee, son of Aeacus.*

Āiō tē, Aeacidā, ē Rōmānīs vinci posse, *I affirm that thou, son of Aeacus, canst be conquered by the Romans.*

When the context shows which is the real subj., formal ambiguity is of no importance. But see QUINT., VII. 9, 10.

NOTES.—1. Verbs of Perception and Representation take the Part. to express the actual condition of the object of Perception or Representation (536). As there is no Pr. Part. pass., the Inf. must be used, and thus the difference between Intellectual and Actual Perception is effaced, sometimes even in the active, and, in fact, the use of the Part. is confined to authors who are consciously influenced by a rivalry with the Greek.

Andiō civēs acutētēs ferrum, (Y. H., O., I. 2, 21; *I hear citizens sharpen(ing) the steel.* *Andiō ē civibus acui ferrum*, *I hear that the steel is sharpened by citizens; or, the steel as it is sharpened by citizens.* *Octāviū (dolōre) cōfici vidi*, C., Fin., II. 28, 98; *I have seen Octavius (when he was) wearing out with anguish.* *Vidi histriōnēs flentēs egredi*, QUINT., VI. 2, 35; *I have seen actors leave the stage weeping.*

(*Platō*) *ē Deū aedificārī mundum facit*, C., N. D., I. 8, 19; *Plato makes out that the universe is built by God.* *Polyphēmum Homērus cum aristē cōloquentem facit*, C., Tus., v. 39, 115 (536). *Fac, quae sū, qui ego sum esse tē*, C., Fam., VII. 23, 1; *suppose, I pray, yourself to be me.*

2. The (Greek) attraction of the predicate of the Inf. into the Nom. after the Verb of Saying or Thinking, is poetical; the first example is PL., *Ast.*, 634.

Phaeālus ille, quem vidētis, hospitēs, ait fuisse nāvium celerissimus, CAT., IV. 1; *that pinnace yonder, which you see, my stranger guests, declares she used to be (claims to have been) the fastest craft afloat.*

There is one example in CICERO (*Agr.*, II. 21, 57).

3. The use of the Acc. and Inf. with *verba dēclārandi* is an outgrowth of the use after verbs of Creation (423), just as in English "I declare him to be," is an extension of "I make him to be," in which Acc. and Inf. have each its proper force. This is the origin of the so-called *Ōrātiō Obliqua*, or Indirect Discourse, which represents not the exact language used, but the general drift, and in which the tenses of the Inf. seem to represent approximately the tenses of the Indicative. It was to complete the scheme of the Tenses that the Fut. Inf. was developed, and this is the sole use of that tense. The use of the Acc. and Inf. after *verba sentiendi*, like the use in English "I see him go," is more primitive, but the original case of the Inf. is no longer felt.

Nominative with Infinitive.

528. Passive verbs of Saying, Showing, Believing, and Perceiving :

1. In the Simple tenses prefer the personal construction, in which the Accusative Subject of the Infinitive appears as the Nominative Subject of the leading verb.

2. In the Compound tenses prefer the impersonal construction, which is the rule with Gerund and Gerundive.

Thus, instead of

Trādunt Homērum caecum fuisse, they say that Homer was blind,

we should have,

Trāditur Homērus caecus fuisse, Homer is said to have been blind,

or,

[Trāditum] est Homērum caecum fuisse, C., Tusc., v. 39, 114 ; there is a tradition that Homer was blind.

[Aristaeus] inventor olei esse dicitur, C., Verr., iv. 57, 128 ; Aristaeus is said to be the inventor of oil. Terenti fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur à Laeliō scribi, C., Att., vii. 3, 10 ; Terence's plays, on account of the elegance of the language, were thought to be written by Laelius. [Si Vēiō migrābimus] amisisse patriam vidēbimur, L., v. 53, 5 ; if we remove to Veji, we shall seem to have lost our country. Reus damnātum Iri vidēbatur, QUINT., ix. 2, 88 (435, n. 4). Crēditur Pythagorae auditōrem fuisse Numam, L., xl. 29, 8 ; it is believed that Numa was a hearer of Pythagoras.

But :

[Venerem] Adōnidi nūpsisse prōditum est, C., N.D., iii. 23, 59 ; it is recorded that Venus married Adonis. (Philōnem) existimandum est disertum fuisse, C., Or., i. 14, 62 ; we must suppose that Philo was eloquent.

REMARKS.—1. The impersonal construction is the rule if a Dat. is combined with the verb : *mihī nūtiābatur Parthōs trānsisse Euphrātem, C., Fam., xv. 1, 2 ; it was announced to me that the Parthians had crossed the Euphrates.*

2. Various peculiarities are noteworthy in the matter of these verbs. Thus, *dicatur* usually means *it is maintained*, *dictum est*, *it is said*. *Crēditur*, etc. (impersonal), is the regular form in classical prose ; the personal construction is poetical and late. *Vidēri* is used, as a rule, personally ; the impersonal construction *vidētur* is rare. The active forms *trādunt*, *crēdunt*, etc., are everywhere common.

NOTES.—1. In early Latin the personal construction is found with *argui*, *claudere* (a virtual passive), *dicī*, *existimārī*, *inventrī*, *iubērī*, *nūtiārī*, *perhibērī*, *reperīrī*. All these, except *claudere*, are retained in the classical period. CICERO and CAESAR add twenty-five new verbs, and from this time on the construction increases.

2. Virtual passives, on the analogy of *claudere*, are rare; *apparēre*, *cōstāre*, *venire in suspiciōnem*, are Ciceronian; so also *opus est* in [C.], *Fam.*, XI. 11, 2, and perhaps *TER.*, *And.*, 337.

3. A second clause following a Nom. with the Inf. takes its subj. in the Accusative C., *Or.*, II. 74, 299.

4. In verbs of Saying, except *dicō* (compare *TAC.*, *Ann.*, IV. 34, 8), the personal construction is confined to the third person. The poets are free in treating verbs under this head.

Tenses of the Infinitive with Verba Sentienti et Dēclārāndi.

529. The Infinitive denotes only the stage of the action, and determines only the relation to the time of the leading verb (281).

530. After verbs of Saying, Showing, Believing, and Perceiving, and the like,

The Present Infinitive expresses contemporaneous action;

The Perfect Infinitive expresses prior action;

The Future Infinitive expresses future action.

REMARK.—The action which is completed with regard to the leading verb may be in itself a continued action. So in English: *I have been studying, I had been studying.* Hence, the Impf. Indic. (*I was studying*) is represented in this dependent form by the Pf. Inf., because it is prior to the leading verb.

☞ In this table the Present is taken as the type of the Principal, the Imperfect as the type of the Historical, Tenses.

531. Contemporaneous Action.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
P. T. <i>Dicit</i> :	<i>tē errāre</i> , <i>He says, that you are going wrong,</i>	<i>tē dēcipi</i> , <i>that you are (being) deceived</i> (217, n.).	
H. T. <i>Dicebat</i> :	<i>tē errāre</i> , <i>He was saying, that you were going wrong,</i>	<i>tē dēcipi</i> , <i>that you were (being) deceived.</i>	

Prior Action.

P. T. <i>Dicit</i> :	<i>tē errāsse</i> , <i>He says, that you have gone wrong,</i> <i>that you went wrong,</i> <i>that you have been going wrong,</i>	<i>tē dēceptum esse</i> , <i>that you have been (are) deceived,</i> <i>that you were deceived</i> (AOR.), <i>(that people have been deceiving you).</i>	
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H. T. <i>Dicēbat</i> : <i>tū errāsses</i> , <i>He was saying, that you had gone</i> <i>wrong,</i> <i>that you went wrong,</i> <i>that you had been</i> <i>going wrong,</i>	<i>tū dōceptum esse</i> , <i>that you had been deceived,</i> <i>that you were deceived (Aor.),</i> <i>(that people had been deceiving you).</i>
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Subsequent Action.

P. T. <i>Dicit</i> : <i>tū errātūrum esse</i> , <i>He says, that you (are about to go</i> <i>wrong), will (be) go(ing) wrong.</i>	<i>tū dōceptum iri</i> , <i>that you (are going to) will be de-</i> <i>ceived.</i>
II. T. <i>Dicēbat</i> : <i>tū errātūrum esse</i> , <i>He was saying, that you were about</i> <i>to (would) go wrong,</i>	<i>tū dōceptum iri</i> , <i>that you were going to (would) be</i> <i>deceived.</i>

Periphrastic Future.

The following form (the *Periphrastic Future*) is necessary when the verb has no Sup. or Fut. participle. It is often formed from other verbs to intimate an interval, which cannot be expressed by other forms, and is more common in the passive than the Fut. Inf. pass. of the paradigms.

P. T. <i>Dicit</i> : fore (futūrum esse) ut er- rēs (metuās), fore (futūrum esse) ut errā- veris (rare),	fore ut dōcipiāris (metuāris), fore ut dōceptus sis (rare), usually dōceptum fore (not futūrum esse).
H. T. <i>Dicēbat</i> : fore (futūrum esse) ut errārēs (metuārēs), errāssēs (rare),	fore ut dōciparāris (metuerāris), dōceptum fore (rarely: fore ut dō- ceptus essēs).

NOTES.—1. For examples of the Periphrastic, see 248.

Carthāginiēnsēs dēbellātum mox fore rēbantur, L., xxiii. 13, 6; *the Cartha-
ginians thought that the war would soon be (have been) brought to an end.* From
dēbellātum erit, *it will be (have been) brought to an end.* So in the deponent *adep-
tum fore*.

2. Ponderous periphrastics are of rare occurrence. So *fētiālēs dōcōrēvērunt
utrum eōrum fēcisset rēctō factūrum* (L., xxxi. 8); not *fore ut fēcisset*, although
the Ō. R. requires *utrum fēcēris, rēctō fēcēris*. (244, R. 4.) See Weissenborn's
note.

3. *Posse, velle, etc.*, do not require the Periphrastic, and seldom take it. (248, n.)

4. *Spērāre, to hope, prōmittere (pollicēri), to promise*, which regularly take the
Fut. Inf., have occasionally the Pr. when an immediate realization of the hope is antici-
pated. With *spēs est* the Pr. Inf. is more common.

Lēgātī veniunt qui polliceantur obsidēs dare, CAES., B. G., iv. 21, 5; *ambassa-
dors come to promise the giving of (to give) hostages.*

So, too, when the Fut. Inf. is not available, sometimes also when it is. *posse* and
the Pr. is a fair substitute. *Tōtius Galliae sēs potiri posse (= potitūris esse)*
spērānt, CAES., B. G., i. 3, 8; *they hope they can (will) get possession of the whole of*
Gaul. See §23, n. 5.

Of course *spērāre* may be used simply as a verb of Thinking.

Accusative and Infinitive with Verbs of Will and Desire.

532. Verbs of Will and Desire take a Dependent Accusative and Infinitive.

The relation is that of an Object to be Effected.

Si vis mē flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi, H., A.P., 102; if you wish me to weep, you must first feel the pang yourself. Utrum [Milonis] corporis an Pythagorae tibi mēis virēs ingenii dari? C., Cat. M., 10, 33; which (whether) would you rather have given to you, Milo's strength of body or Pythagoras' strength of mind? Ipse iubet mortis tē meminisse deus, MART., II. 59 (376). Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, H., O., I. 4, 15 (423, N. 6). Nemo tre quemquam publico prohibet vis, PL., Curc., 35 (389). Germani vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, CAES., B.G., IV. 2, 6; the Germans do not permit wine to be imported into their country at all.

REMARKS.—1. A list of these verbs is given in 423, N. 2.

2. When the subj. of the Inf. is the same as the subj. of the leading verb, the subj. of the Inf. is usually not expressed:

NI parere velle, pereundum erit ante lucernas, JUV., X. 339; unless you resolve to obey, you will have to perish before candle-light. Et iam mellet equos numquam tetigisse paternos, OV., M., II. 182; and now he could have wished rather never to have touched his father's horses.

But the subj. may be expressed, and commonly is expressed, when the action of the Inf. is not within the power of the subject; so especially with an Inf. passive:

(Timoleon) mēluit se diligere quam metui, NEP., XX. 3, 4; Timoleon preferred that he should be loved rather than that he should be feared. Ego rūs abituram mē certō decrēvi, TER., Hec., 586. Principem se esse mēvult quam vidēri, C., Off., I. 19, 65.

NOTES.—1. On the construction of this class of verbs with *ut* (*nē, quōminus*), see 546. *Imperō, I command*, in model prose takes only the Inf. passive or deponent; in SALLUST, HIRTIUS, CURTIUS, TACITUS, and the Poets sometimes the active.

(Hannibal) imperāvit quam plurimās venēnātīs serpentēs vivās colligi, NEP., 23, 10; Hannibal ordered as many poisonous serpents as possible to be caught alive.

Permittō seldom takes the Inf. (*e.g., C., Verr., v. 9, 22*); the Acc. with Inf. begins in TACITUS; *concedō* takes Inf. pass. only, in classical prose. *Iubeō, I bid; sinō, I let; vetō, I forbid; prohibeō, I prohibit*, always have the Inf. of passive verbs. With *sinō* and *vetō* the model construction is Inf. only. *Sinō* takes *ut* occasionally in early and late Latin, *vetō* does not have *nē* till in the post-Ciceronian period. *Iubere* takes *ut* when it is applied to decrees of the Senate, and from LIVY on when used of the orders of generals; *prohibere* takes *nē* and *quōminus*. These verbs may themselves be turned into the passive: *iubeor, sinor, vetor, prohibeor*.

2. After *iubeō, I bid*, and *vetō, I forbid*, the Inf. act. can be used without a subj. (even an imaginary or indefinite one):

Iubet reddere, he bids return (orders the returning).

Vetat adhibere medicinam, C., *Att.*, xvi. 15, 5; *he forbids the administration of medicine*. **Infandum, rēgina, iubēs renovāre dolōrem**, V., *A.*, ii. 3; *unspeakable, O queen, the anguish which you bid (me, us) revive*.

3. After **volō, nōlō, mālō** in early Latin, **ut** and the Subjv. is proportionally more common than in the classical time. But with the Potential forms, **velim, mālīm, vellem, māllem**, CICERO uses only the Subjv. (without **ut**). When **volō** means *maintain*, it takes the Inf. only; see 546, n. 1.

4. It is noteworthy that in classical Prose **cupere** never takes **ut**, while **optāre** never takes the Infinitive.

5. On the use of the Pf. Inf. instead of the Pr. after these verbs, see 537, n. 1.

6. The Poets go much further in using verbs and phrases as expressions of Will and Desire. See 423, n. 4.

Accusative and Infinitive with Verbs of Emotion.

533. Verbs of Emotion take a dependent Accusative and Infinitive, inasmuch as these verbs may be considered as verbs of Saying and Thinking. (542.)

Salvom tē advenisse gaudē, TER., *Ph.*, 286; *I rejoice that you should have arrived safe (to think that you have arrived safe, at your arriving safe)*. **Quod salvos advenisti**, *that you have arrived safe*. **Quod salvos advenieris**, *that (as you say) you have arrived safe*.

Inferiores nōn dolere [dēbent] sē sūa dignitate superāri, C., *Lael.*, 20, 71; *inferiors ought not to consider it a grievance that they are surpassed in rank by their own (friends)*.

REMARKS.—1. This construction, outside of a few verbs, is not common, though found in a wide range of authors. **Gaudere, laetāri, dolere, queri** (beginning in C.), **mirāri**, are common; in addition CICERO uses, rarely, however, more than once each, **maerere, lugere, cōfici, discrucīari, angī, sollicitāri, indignāri, fremere, dēmīrāri, admirāri, subesse timōrem**. Early Latin shows **ridere** (NAEV.), **gestire, mihi dolet** (TER.), **maestus sum** (PLAUT.), **crucīari** (PLAUT.), **lāmentāri** (PLAUT., HOR.), **sūspirāre** (LUCR.), **incendor iri** (TER.), **feror est** (PLAUT.), **invidere** (PLAUT., HOR.), **formidare, vereri**, in addition to the common **gaudere**, etc., already cited.

2. On the Participle after a verb of Emotion, 536, n. 2.

Accusative and Infinitive in Exclamations.

534. The Accusative with the Infinitive is used in Exclamations and Exclamatory Questions as the object of an unexpressed thought or feeling.

Hem, mea lūx, tē nunc, mea Terentia, sic vexāri, C., *Fam.*, xiv. 2, 2; *h'm, light of my life, for you to be so harassed now, Terentia dear*. **Hominemne Rōmānum tam Græcōs loqui?** PLIN., *Ep.*, iv. 3, 5; *a Roman speak such good Greek?* (*To think that a Roman should speak such*

good Greek.) *Māne inceptū dēistere*—? V., A., i. 37; *I—desist from my undertaking?* *Hinc abire mātrem?* TER., *Hec.*, 612; *mother go away from here?*

REMARKS.—1. Different is *quod*, which gives the ground.

Ei mihi quod nullis amor est sänkiblis herbis, Ov., *M.*, i. 523; *woe's me that (in that, because) love is not to be cured by any herbs.*

2. On *ut*, with the Subjv. in a similar sense, see 558. Both forms offer an objection.

Accusative and Infinitive as a Subject.

535. The Accusative with the Infinitive may be treated as the Subject of a sentence. The Predicate is a substantive or neuter adjective, an impersonal verb or abstract phrase.

In the English “for—to,” the “for” belongs not to the case but to the Infinitive, but the object relation has been effaced here as it has been in Latin. See 422, x. 1.

Est infinitatum regem reum capitis esse, C., *Dei.*, i. 1; *it is an extraordinary thing that a king should (for a king to) be tried for his life.* *Facinus est vindere civem Rōmānum*, C., *Verr.*, v. 66, 170; *it is an outrage to put a Roman citizen in chains.* *Necesse est facere sūmptum qui quaerit* (= *eum qui quaerit*) *lucrum*, Pl., *As.*, 218; *need is that he make outlay who an income seeks.* *Lēgem brevem esse oportet, quō facilius ab imperitis teneatur*, SEN., *E.M.*, 94, 38; *it is proper that a law should be brief (a law ought to be brief), that it may the more easily be grasped by the uneducated.* *Quid Milōnis intererat interfici Clōdium*, C., *Mil.*, 13, 34 (382, 2). *Opus est tē animō valēre*, C., *Fam.*, xvi. 14, 2 (406, N. 5).

REMARKS.—1. A list of expressions taking the Inf. as a subj. is given in 422, NN.

2. *Oportet*, *it is proper*, and *necesse est*, *must needs*, are often used with the Subjunctive. So also many other phrases with *ut*. (See 557.)

Necesse also takes the Dat. of the Person :

Ut culpent alii, tibi mē laudare necesse est, Ov., *Her.*, 12, 131; *let others blame, but you must give me praise.*

3. When the indirect obj. of the leading verb is the same as the subj. of the Inf. the predicate of the subj. is put in the same case as the indirect object : in standard prose chiefly with *libet*, *it is left (free)* ; in poetry and later prose with *necesse*, with *satiū est*, *it is better*, *contingit*, *it happens*, *vacat*, *there is room*.

Libuit esse otiosus Themistocli, C., *Tusc.*, i. 15, 33; *Themistocles was free to live a life of leisure.*

The Acc. is occasionally found ; always if the Dat. is not expressed.

Mediū esse iam nōn libebit (nō), C., *Att.*, x. 8, 4; *it will no longer be allowable to be neutral.*

Object Sentences Represented by the Participle.

536. The Participle is used after verbs of Perception and Representation, to express the actual condition of the object of perception or representation.

Catonem vidi in bibliothecā sedentem multis circumfūsum Stōicōrum libris, C., *Fin.*, III. 2, 7; *I saw Cato sitting in the library with an ocean of Stoic books about him.* *Prōdiga nōn sentit pereuntem fēmina cēsum*, JUV., VI. 362; *the lavish woman does not perceive (how) the income (is) dwindling.* *Saepe illam audivi furtivā vōce loquentem*, CAT., LXVII. 41; *I have often heard her talking in a stealthy (in an under-) tone.* *Gaudē quod spectant oculi tē mille loquentem*, H., *Ep.*, I. 6, 19 (542). *Polyphēmum Homērus cum ariete conloquentem facit*, C., *Tusc.*, v. 39, 115; *Homer represents Polyphemus (as) talking with the ram.*

NOTES.—1. This construction is found but once in early Latin (Piso), then in CICERO, SALLUST, NEPOS, VITRUVIUS, LIVY, HORACE. The naturalization of it is due to CICERO, and other students of Greek models. The poverty of Latin in participles was a serious drawback to the convenient distinction from the Infinitive; and it may be said that the participle was never perfectly at home.

2. On the Inf., see 527, N. 1. The Greek construction of Part. agreeing with the leading Nom. after verbs of Perception and Emotion, is rare and poetical:

Gaudēt sortibentēs, H., *Ep.*, II. 2, 107; *they have joy while writing.* *Sēnit medicō delāpens in hostēs*, V., *A.*, II. 377; *he perceived (lit) having fallen (that he had fallen) 'midst the enemy.* *Gaudēt perfūsa sanguine frātrum*, V., *G.*, II. 510; *they rejoice, bedrenched with brothers' blood.*

537. The Perfect Participle Passive is used after verbs of Causation and Desire, to denote impatience of anything except entire fulfilment:

Si qui voluptatibus dūcuntur missōs faciunt honōres, C., *Sest.*, 66, 138; *if any are led captive by sensual pleasures, let them dismiss honors (at once and forever).* *Hūc mandōs si quid rēctō cūrātum vellis*, TER., *Ad.*, 372; *you must intrust to him whatever you want properly attended to.*

NOTES.—1. After verbs of Will and Desire, the Inf. *esse* is occasionally found with this Part., and hence it may be considered a Pt. Infinitive (280, 2, c). Compare, however, Pt. Part. pass. with *opus est*, *fius est* (406).

2. The verbs of Causation thus employed are *cūrāre*, *dare*, *facere*, *reddere*. The usage is most common in early Latin. In the classical period only *missum facere*.

CAUSAL SENTENCES.

538. Causal sentences are introduced:

1. By *quia*, *because*, *quod*, (*in that*) *because*.
2. By *quoniam* (*quom iam*), *now that*, *quandō*, *quandō* } (Cause
quidem, *since*. } Proper.)

3. By *cum* (*quom*), *as*. (Inference.)

4. By the Relative Pronoun, partly alone, partly with *ut*, *utpote*, *quippe*, *etc.* (See 626, 634.)

NOTES.—1. *Quod* is the Acc. Sing. neuter, and *quia* is probably the Acc. Pl. neuter from the relative stem. They have accordingly often a correlative demonstrative; so with *quod*: *eō, eā rē, idēō, idcirco, eā grātia* (in SALLUST only), *hūc, hūc mente* (H., S., II. 2, 90), *propterea*, and a few combinations with *ob* and *propter*; with *quia* are found *eō, eā rē, idēō, idcirco, propterea*, and *ergō* (in PLAUTUS only).

2. *Quod* and *quia* differ in classical prose, chiefly in that *quod* is used, and not *quia*, when the causal sentence is at the same time an object sentence.

3. *Quoniam* is originally temporal, and as such is still found in PLAUTUS. The causal use of it becomes much more extensive in classical prose, and, like *quandō* (*quandōquidem*), it is used of *evident* reasons.

4. *Quandō* is used principally as a temporal particle. In a causal sense it is very rare in CICERO (in the *Orations* never, unless compounded with *quidem*), and is not found in CAESAR. The compound with *quidem* is more common.

5. *Quātenus*, *in so far as*, is poetical and in late prose. HORACE shows first example, *O.*, III. 24, 30. VALERIUS M., QUINTILIAN, TACITUS, PLINY MINOR, and SUTONIUS show occasional examples.

Causal Sentences with QUOD, QUIA, QUONIAM, and QUANDŌ.

539. Causal sentences with *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quandō* are put in the Indicative, except in oblique relation (Partial or Total).

REMARK.—The other person of the oblique clause may be imaginary, and the writer or speaker may quote from himself indirectly:

Laetatus sum, quod mihi liceret recta defendere, C., *Fam.*, I. 9, 18; *I was glad (to say to myself) that I was free to champion the right.*

540. Causal sentences with *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quandō* take the Indicative in Direct Discourse.

Torquatus filium suum quod is contra imperium in hostem pugnaverit necari iussit, S., C., 52, 30; *Torquatus bade his son be put to death because he had fought against the enemy contrary to order(s) [quod pugnavisset = because, as Torquatus said or thought]. Amantes de forma iudicare non possunt, quia sensum oculorum praecipit animus*, QUINT., VI. 2, 6; *lovers cannot judge of beauty, because the heart forestalls the eye. Quia natura mutari non potest idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt*, C., *Lael.*, 9, 32; *because nature cannot change, therefore true friendships are everlasting. Neque me vixisse paenitet quoniam ita vixi ut non frustra me natum existarem*, C., *Cat. M.*, 23, 84; *and I am not sorry for having lived, since I have so lived that I think I was born not in vain. Solus erō quoniam non licet esse tuum*, PROP., II. 9, 46; *I shall be alone since I may not be thine. Voluptas semovenda est quandō ad meliora quaedam nati sumus*, Cf. C., *Fin.*, v. 8, 21; *pleasure is to be put aside*

because we are born for greater things. Erant quibus appetentior fāmae [Helvidius] vidēretur quandō etiam sapientibus cupidō glōriæ novissima exnitor, TAC., *H.*, IV. 6, 1; there were some to whom Helvidius seemed too eager for fame, since, even from the wise, ambition is the last (infirmity) that is put off. Sequitur ut liberatōrēs (sint), quandōquidem tertium nihil potest esse, C., *Ph.*, II. 13, 31.

541. Causal sentences with quod, quia, quoniam, and quandō take the Subjunctive in Oblique Discourse (Partial or Total).

Noctū ambulābat in publicō Themistoclēs quod somnum capere nōn posset, C., *Tusc.*, IV. 19, 44; Themistocles used to walk about in public at night because (as he said) he could not get to sleep. Aristidēs nōnne ob eam causam expulsus est patriā quod praeter modum iustus esset? C., *Tusc.*, V. 36, 105; (there is) Aristides; was he not banished his country for the (alleged) reason "that he was unreasonably just"? [Nō] compōne comās quia ais ventūrus ad illam, Ov., *Rem. Am.*, 679 (517). Quoniam (so most MSS.) ipse prō sē dicere nōn posset, verba sēcit frater eius Stesagorās, NEP., I. 7, 5; "as [Miltiades] could not speak for himself," his brother, Stesagoras, made a speech. (Indirect quotation from the speech of Stesagoras.)

A good example is PL., *M. G.*, 1412-15.

NOTES.—1. Quia is the usual particle in the causal sense in PLAUTUS, quod being very rare; but quod is more common in TERENCE, and is the regular particle in classical prose (CAESAR has but one case of quia), though the use of quia revives in post-classical Latin. CICERO makes a point on the difference in meaning in *Rosc. Am.*, 50, 145: concedō et quod (by reason of the fact that) animus aequus est, et quia (because) necesse est.

2. A rejected reason is introduced by nōn quod with the Subjv. (as being the suggestion of another person). The Indic., which is properly used of excluded facts, is also used of flat denials, like the negative and Indic. in the independent sentence, but the Subjv. is the rule. Nōn quia is the rule in early Latin, but classical prose shows very few examples. From LIVY on it becomes common. Other equivalents are nōn quō, nōn eō quod, nōn eō quō; further, nōn quā for nōn quō nōn. All of these are found with Subjv. only. The corresponding affirmative is given by sed quod or sed quia indiscriminately, regularly with the Indicative.

Subjunctive:

Fugilēs in iactandis caestibus ingemiscunt, nōn quod doleant, sed quia profundendā vōce omne corpus intenditur venitque plāga vehementior, C., *Tusc.*, II. 23, 56; boxers in plying the caestus heave groans, not that (as you might suppose) they are in pain, but because in giving full vent to the voice all the body is put to the stretch and the blow comes with a greater rush. Maiōrēs nostri in dominum dē servō quaerī nōluerunt; nōn quā posset vērū inveniri, sed quia vidēbatur indignum esse, C., *Mil.*, 22, 59; our ancestors would not allow a slave to be questioned by torture against his master, not because (not as though they thought) the truth could not be got at, but because such a course seemed degrading. A [Lacedaemoniorum exulibus] praetor vim arcuerat, nōn quia salvōs vellet sed quia perire causā indictā nōlēbat, L., XXXVIII. 33, 11; the praetor had warded off violence from the

Lacedaemonian exiles, not (as you might have supposed) because he wished them to escape, but because he did not wish them to perish with their case not pleaded (unheard).

The same principle applies to **magis quod** (**quod**), **quia—quam quod** (first in CICERO), **quod** (first in SALLUST), **quia** (first in LIVY), with the moods in inverse order.

Libertatis originem inde, magis quia annum imperium consulare factum est quam quod deminutum quidquam sit ex regis potestate, numeris, L., II. 1, 7; you may begin to count the origin of liberty from that point, rather because the consular government was limited to a year, than because ought was taken away from the royal power.

Indicative :

Sum non dicam miser, sed certis exercitus, non quia multis debet sed quia saepe concurrunt aliquorum bene de me meritum inter ipsos contentiones, C., Planc., 32, 78; I am, I will not say, wretched, but certainly worried, not because I am in debt to many, but because the rival claims of some who have deserved well of me often conflict. Compare also H., S., II. 2, 80.

3. Verbs of Saying and Thinking are occasionally put in the Subjv. with **quod** by a kind of attraction. Compare 585, N. 3.

Impetrare non potui, quod religione se impediri dicerent, C., Fam., IV. 12, 3; I could not obtain permission, because they said they were embarrassed (prevented) by a religious scruple (= quod impedirentur, because (as they said) they were prevented).

This attraction is said to occur not unfrequently in CICERO, several times in CAESAR and SALLUST, but is not cited from any other author. Compare, however, **crediderent**, L., XXI. 1, 3.

4. On the use of **tamquam**, etc., to indicate an assumed reason, see 602, N. 4.

5. **Quandòque** is archaic and rare. It is found first in the Twelve Tables, a few times in CICERO and LIVY, three times in HORACE, and occasionally later.

6. Causal sentences may be represented by a participle (669), or by the relative (686).

QUOD with Verbs of Emotion.

542. Quod is used to give the ground of Emotions and Expressions of Emotion, such as verbs of Joy, Sorrow, Surprise, Satisfaction and Anger, Praise and Blame, Thanks and Complaint.

The rule for the Mood has been given already: 539.

Indicative :

Gaudes quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, H., Ep., I. 6, 19; rejoices that a thousand eyes are gazing at you (while you are) speaking. Dolet mihi quod tu nunc stomacharis, C., ad Br., I. 17, 6; it pains me that you are angry now. Quintum paenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cf. C., Att., XI. 13, 2 (377, R. 3). Iuvat me quod vigent studia, PLIN., Ep., I. 13, 1; I am charmed that studies are flourishing. Tristis es? indignor quod sum tibi causa doloris, Ov., Tr., IV. 3, 38; are you sad? I am provoked (with myself) that I am a cause of pain to you. Tibi gratias ago, quod me omni molestis liberasti, C., Fam., XIII. 62; I thank you, that you freed me from all annoyance.

Subjunctive :

Gaudet miles quod vicerit hostem, Ov., Tr., II. 49; the soldier rejoices

at having conquered the enemy. Neque mihi umquam veniet in mentem poenitere quod & me ipse non desolverim, C., Att., II. 4, 2; it will never occur to me to be sorry for not having been untrue to myself. Laudat Africanum Panaetius quod fuerit abstinens, C., Off., II. 22, 76; Panaetius praises Africanus for having been abstinent. Nemo est oratorem quod Latine loqueretur admiratus, C., Or., III. 14, 52; no one (ever) admired an orator for speaking (good) Latin. Socrates accusatus est quod corrumpere iuventutem, QUINT., IV. 4, 5; Socrates was accused of corrupting youth. Memini gloriari solitum esse Quintum Hortensium quod numquam bello civili interfuisset, C., Fam., II. 16, 3; I remember that Quintus Hortensius used to boast of never having engaged in civil war. Agunt gratias quod sibi peperissent, CAES., B.C., I. 74, 2 (511, E. 1).

REMARK.—This class of verbs may be construed with the Acc. and Inf.: *salvum te advenisse gaudeo* (538); also with *quia*, principally in early Latin, and in CICERO's *Letters*, then occasionally in LIVY, TACITUS, SUETONIUS, and later. But in Expressions of Praise and Blame, Thanks and Complaint, *quod* is more common. On *cum*, see 564, N. 2.

Amo te et non neglexisse habeo gratiam, TER., Ph., 54; I love you (= much obliged), and I am thankful to you for not having neglected (it). Gratulor ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov., Tr., I. 9, 54; I congratulate (you) that your genius has not lain hidden. [Isocrates] queritur plus honoris corporum quam animorum virtutibus dari, QUINT., III. 8, 9; Isocrates complains that more honor is paid to the virtues of the body than to those of the mind.

NOTES.—1. Perplexing Emotion (Wonder) may be followed by a Conditional, or by a Dependent Interrogative, as in English, but this construction is not found in VERGIL, CAESAR, SALLUST, and is never common.

Miror si [Tarquinius] quemquam amicum habere potuit, C., Lael., 15, 54; I wonder if Tarquin could ever have had a friend.

Besides *miror* (and *mirum*), there is one case of *gaudeo si* in CICERO (*Verr.*, IV. 17, 37), and a few cases after expressions of Fear in TACITUS. There are also sporadic cases of *indignari* (*indignitas*) *si*.

2. Noteworthy is the phrase *mirum (-a) ni (nisi)*, 'tis a wonder that—not, which belongs to the colloquialisms of early Latin (PL., *Capt.*, 820), but reappears once in LIVY.

SENTENCES OF DESIGN AND TENDENCY.

543. 1. Sentences of Design are commonly called Final Sentences. Sentences of Tendency are commonly called Consecutive Sentences. Both contemplate the end—the one, as an aim; the other, as a consequence.

2. They are alike in having the Subjunctive and the particle *ut* (*how, that*), a relative conjunction.

3. They differ in the Tenses employed. The Final Sentence, as a rule, takes only the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive. Consecutive Sentences may take also Perfect and Pluperfect.

4. They differ in the kind of Subjunctive employed. The Final Sentence takes the Optative. The Consecutive Sentence takes the Potential. Hence the difference in the Negative.

<i>Final</i> : nō (ut nō),	<i>Consecutive</i> : ut nōn, <i>that not.</i>
nō quis,	ut nēmō, <i>that no one.</i>
nō illius,	ut nullus, <i>that no.</i>
nō umquam, (nō quandā),	ut numquam, <i>that never,</i>
nō usquam, (nōcubi,)	ut nusquam, <i>that nowhere.</i>
nō aut—ant, (ut nōve—nēve,)	ut neque—neque, <i>that neither—nor.</i>

REMARKS.—1. Verbs of Effecting have the Final Sequence.

2. Verbs of Hindering have the sequence of the Final Sentence, but often the signification of the Consecutive.

3. Verbs of Fearing belong to the Final Sentence only so far as they have the Optative Subjunctive; the subordinate clause is only semi-dependent upon the principal, and we have a partial survival of original parataxis.

NOTES.—1. Inasmuch as the Subjv. cannot express a fact, the Latin Consecutive clause does not properly express actual result, but only a tendency, which may, we infer, lead to a result. To obviate this difficulty, the Latin has recourse to the circumlocutions with *accidit, evenit, etc.*

2. It is to be remarked that the difference between Final and Consecutive often consists only in the point of view. What is final from the point of view of the doer is consecutive from the point of view of the spectator; hence the variation in sequence after verbs of Effecting. A frustrated purpose gives a negative result; hence the variation in negative after verbs of Hindering.

3. Here and there in CICERO, more often in LIVY and later writers, instead of *nēve* (*neve*), a second clause is added by *neque*, the force of the final particle being felt throughout the sentence.

Monitor tuus suadēbit tibi ut hinc discēdis neque mihi verbum illud respondeas, C., Div. in Caec., 16, 53; your adviser will counsel you to depart hence and answer me never a word.

FINAL SENTENCES.

544. Final Sentences are divided into two classes:

I. Final Sentences in which the Design is expressed by the particle; Pure Final Sentences (Sentences of Design).

Oportet esse, ut vivās, nōn vivere ut edās, [C.], ad Her., 17, 28, 39: you must eat in order to live, not live in order to eat.

This form may be translated by, (*in order*) *to*; sometimes by *that may, that might, that*, with the Subjunctive and the like.

II. Final Sentences in which the Design lies in the leading verb (*verba studii et voluntatis*, verbs of Will and Desire); Complementary Final Sentences.

Volō uti mihi respondeās, C., *Vat.*, 7, 17; *I wish you to answer me.*

This form is often rendered by *to*, never by *in order to*, sometimes by *that* and the Subjunctive, or some equivalent.

Of the same nature, but partly Final and partly Consecutive in their sequence, are :

Verbs of Hindering.

Peculiar in their sequence are :

III. Verbs of Fearing.

REMARKS.—1. The use of the Subjv. with Temporal Particles often adds a final sense, inasmuch as the Subjv. regularly looks forward to the future. So *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad* (572), *antequam*, *priusquam* (577).

2. The general sense of a Final Sentence may also be expressed :

- (1) By the Relative *qui* with the Subjunctive. (630.)
- (2) By the Genitive of Gerund or Gerundive, with (seldom without) *causā* or *gratiā*. (428, R. 2.)
- (3) By *ad* with Gerund and Gerundive. (432.)
- (4) By the Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive. (429, 2.)
- (5) By the Accusative of the Gerund and Gerundive after verbs of Giving, etc. (430.)
- (6) By the Accusative Supine after verbs of Motion. (435.)
- (7) By the Future Participle Active (post-Ciceronian). (438, N.)
- (8) By the Infinitive (poetic and rare). (421, N. 1, a.)

I. Pure Final Sentences.

545. Pure Final Sentences are introduced by :

1. *Ut* (*uti*) (*how*) *that*, and other relative pronouns and adverbs. (630.)

Ut and *ut* are often preceded by a demonstrative expression, such as: *idcirco*, *therefore*; *eō*, *to that end*; *propterea*, *on that account*; *eō consilio*, *with that design*; *eā causā*, *rē*, *for that reason*.

2. *Quō* = *ut eō*, *that thereby*; with comparatives, *that the . . .* — :

3. *Nē*, that not, lest, continued by *nēve*, *neu*. (444.)

Oportet esse, ut vivās, nōn vivere ut edās, [C.], *ad Her.*, IV. 28, 89 (544, I.). *Inventa sunt specula, ut homō ipse sē nōset*, SEN., *N.Q.*, I. 17, 4; *mirrors were invented, to make man acquainted with himself. Ut amāris, amābilis estō*, OV., *A.A.*, II. 107; *that you may be loved (to make yourself loved, in order to be loved), be lovable. Lēgem brevem esse oportet, quō facilius ab imperitis teneātur*, SEN., *E.M.*, 94, 38 (535). [Senex] *serit arborēs, quae alteri saeculō prōsint*, CAECILIUS (C., *Tusc.*, I. 14, 31); *the old man sows trees, to do good to the next generation. Semper habē Pyladē aliquem qui cūret Orestem*, OV., *Rem. Am.*, 589; *always have some Pylades, to tend Orestes. [Athēniēnsēs] creant decem praetōrēs qui exercitū praecedant*, NEP., I. 4, 4; *the Athenians make ten generals to command their army. [Māgnēsiā Themistocli Artaxerxēs] urbem dōnārat, quae ei pānem praebēret*, NEP., II. 10, 8; *Artaxerxes had given Themistocles the city of Magnesia, to furnish him with bread. Gallinae pennīs fovēt pullōs, nē frigore laedantur*, Cf. C., *N.D.*, II. 52, 129; *hens keep (their) chickens warm with (their) wings, that they may not be (to keep them from being) hurt by the cold. Dionysius, nē collum tōstari committeret, tendere filiās suās docuit*, C., *Tusc.*, V. 20, 58 (423, N. 6).

REMARKS.—I. *Ut nē* is found for *nē* with apparently no difference in signification, occasionally at all periods, but not in CAESAR, SALLUST, LIVY. *Quō* without comparative is rare and cited only from PLAUTUS, TERENCE, SALLUST, OVID, and late Latin; *quōnē* (= *ut nē*) is not found till the time of DIOCRYS; apparent examples in classical Latin are to be otherwise explained. *Quōminus* and *quā* occur in special uses.

2. *Ut nōn* is used when a particular word is negatived:

Confer tē ad Māllium, ut nōn sēctus ad aliēnōs sed invitātus ad tuōs īsse videāris, C., *Cat.*, I. 9, 23; *betake yourself to Mallius, that you may seem to have gone not as an outcast to strangers but as an invited guest to your own (friends).*

3. *Ut* and *nē* are used parenthetically at all periods, depending on a suppressed word of Saying or the like.

Utque magis stupeās lūds Paridemque reliquit, JUV., VI. 87; *and to stun you more (I tell you that) she left Paris and the games.*

The verb of Saying may be inserted: *atque ut omnēs intellegant dico*, C., *Imp.*, 8, 20; *and that all may understand, I say.*

II. Complementary Final Sentences.

A. Verbs of Will and Desire.

546. Complementary Final Sentences follow verbs of Willing and Wishing, of Warning and Beseeching, of Urg-

ing and Demanding, of Resolving and Endeavoring (*verba studii et voluntatis*).

I. Positive : ut.

Volō uti mihi respondeas, C., *Vat.*, 7, 17 (544, II.). (*Phaethon*) *optāvit ut in currum patris tolleretur*, C., *Off.*, III. 25, 94; *Phaethon desired to be lifted up into his father's chariot*. *Admonē ut cottidie meditare resistendum esse iracundiae*, C., *Q.F.*, I. 1. 13, 38; *I admonish you to reflect daily that resistance must be made to hot-headedness*. *Ubi (Caesarem) erant, ut sibi parcat*, CAES., *B.G.*, VI. 9, 7; *the Ubi beg Caesar to spare them*. *Sed precor ut possim tutius esse miser*, Ov., *Tr.*, v. 2, 78 (423, 2). *Exigis ut Priamus natorum funere ludat*, Ov., *Tr.*, v. 12, 7; *you exact that Priam sport at (his) sons' funeral*. *Athenienses cum statuerent ut naves conscenderent, Cyrsilum quendam suadentem ut in urbe manerent lapidibus obruerunt*, C., *Off.*, III. 11, 48; *the Athenians, resolving to go on board their ships, overwhelmed with stones (= stoned) one Cyrsilus, who tried to persuade them to remain in the city*.

So also any verb or phrase used as a verb of Willing or Demanding.

Pythia respondit ut moenibus ligneis se munirent, NEP., II. 2, 6; *the Pythia answered that they must defend themselves with walls of wood*.

2. Negative : nē, ut nē; continued by nēve (neu), and not.

Caesar suis imperavit nē quod omnino telum in hostes reicerent, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 46, 2; *Caesar gave orders to his (men) not to throw back any missile at all at the enemy*. *Themistocles [collēgis suis] praedixit ut nē prius Lacedaemoniorum legatos dimitterent quam ipse esset remissus*, NEP., II. 7, 3; *Themistocles told his colleagues beforehand not to dismiss the Lacedaemonian envoys before he were sent back*. *Pompeius suis praedixerat ut Caesaris impetum exciperent nē se locū moverent*, CAES., *B.C.*, III. 92, 1; *Pompey had told his men beforehand to receive Caesar's charge and not to move from their position*.

REMARKS.—I. When verbs of Willing and Wishing are used as verbs of Saying and Thinking, Knowing and Showing, the Inf. must be used. The English translation is *that*, and the Indic. : *volō, I will have it (maintain)*, *monē, I remark*, *persuadeō, I convince*, *decernō, I decide*, *cogō, I conclude*.

[*Monē*] *artem sine assiduitate dicendi nōn multum iuvare*, Cf. [C.], *ad Her.*, I. 1, 1; *I remark that art without constant practice in speaking is of little avail*. *Vix cuiquam persuaderetur Graecis omni cedere (Romānis)*, L., XXXIII. 32, 3; *scarce any one could be persuaded that the Romans would retire from all Greece*. *Nōn sunt isti audiendi qui virtutem dīcam et quasi ferream esse quendam volunt*, C., *Lael.*, 13, 48 (313, R. 2). *Est*

mēs hominum ut nōlint eundem plūribus rēbus excellere, C., Brut., 21, 84; it is the way of the world not to allow that the same man excels in more things (than one).

2. When the idea of Wishing is emphatic, the simple Subjv., without *ut*, is employed, and the restriction of sequence to Pr. and Impf. is removed:

Velim existimās nēmīnem cuiquam oīrīōrem umquam fuisse quam tē mihī, C., Fam., I. 9, 24; I wish you to think that no one was ever dearer to any one than you to me. Mālō tē sapiēs hostis metuat quam stulti civēs laudent, L., XXII. 39, 20; I had rather a wise enemy should fear you than foolish citizens should praise you. Exorāstūm habēs mē rogo, oīno domī, MART., II. 79, 2 (238). Hūc ades, insāni feriant sine litora fluctūs, V., Ec., 9, 48; come hither (and) let the mad waves lash the shores. Tam fēlix esēte quam fōrmōsissima vellem, Ov., Am., I. 8, 27 (302). Vellem mē ad cēnam invitāssēs, C., Fam., XII. 4, 1 (261, R.). Occidit occideritque sinās cum nōmine Trōia, V., A., XII. 828; 'tis fallen, and let Troy be fallen, name and all.

So *inbeō* in poetry and later prose. Compare also *potius quam*, 577, N. 6.

3. *Ut nō* is not used after verbs of negative signification, as *impediō, I hinder, recūsō, I refuse* (548). Otherwise there seems to be no difference in meaning between it and *nō*, except that sometimes the *nō* seems to apply more to a single word in the sentence.

4. On *nōdum*, see 482, 5, R. 2.

NOTES.—1. Such verbs and phrases are: *Willing and Wishing*: *volō, nōlō, mālō, optō, studeō*. *Warning and Beseeching*: *hortor, adhortor, moneō, admonēō, auctor sum, cōnsilium dō, ōrō, rogō, petō, precor, pōscō, pōstulō, flagitō, obsecrō*. *Urging and Demanding*: *suādeō, persuādeō, cōmō, imperō, mandō, praeceptō, edicō, dico, scribō*. *Resolving and Endeavoring*: *statuō, cōstituō, dēcernō, nitor, contendō, labōrō, pugnō, id agō, operam dō, cūrō, vidēō, prōvideō, prōpiciō, legem ferō, lēx est, etc.*

2. Substantives of kindred meaning, in combination with the copula or other verbs, take similar constructions. Such are *voluntās, cupiditās, spēs, ardor, auctoritās, cōnsilium* (especially in the combination *eō, hōc cōsiliō*), *signum, praeceptum, exemplum, prōpositum, officium, negōtium, mōnus, verba, et litterae* (with *dare, mittere, etc.*), *sententia, animus* (especially *eō animō*), *condiciō* (especially *eā condiciōne*), *foedus, iūs, lēx* (*eā lēge*), *cūra, opera, causa, ratiō*.

3. Instead of *ut* with the Subjv., the Inf. is frequently used with this class of verbs. So, generally, with *inbeō, I order*, 532. With verbs of Asking, however, the Inf. is not common until VERGIL. *Ōrāre* has Inf. once in PLAUTUS, then in VERGIL and later poets; in prose first in TACITUS. *Rogāre* has *ut* regularly, Inf. only once (CAT., XXXV. 10). *Quaesō, implorō, obsecrō, obtēstor*, never have Inf., *flagitāre* only once (H., S., II. 4, 61) until Suetonius: *pōstulāre* very often, especially in early Latin in the sense *expect*; *pōscere* not till the Augustan poets. Authors vary. The use of the Inf. is wider in poetry and silver prose.

B. Verbs of Hindering.

547. The dependencies of verbs of Hindering may be regarded as partly Final, partly Consecutive. *Nō* and *quōminus* are originally final,

but the final sense is often effaced, especially in *quōminus*. *Quin* is a consecutive particle. The sequence of verbs of Hindering is that of the Final Sentence.

The negative often disappears in the English translation.

548. Verbs and phrases signifying to Prevent, to Forbid, to Refuse, and to Beware, may take *nē* with the Subjunctive, if they are not negated.

Impedior nē plura dicam, C., *Sull.*, 33, 92; *I am hindered from saying more (I am hindered that I should say no more)*. "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" GAL., v. 7.

Servitūs mea mihi interdixit nē quid mīrē meum malum, PL., *Pers.*, 621; *my slavery has forbidden me to marvel aught at ill of mine*. *Histiasus nē res cōficeretur obstitit*, NEP., I. 3, 5; *Histiasus opposed the thing's being done*. (*Rēgulus*) *sententiam nē diceret recūsavit*, C., *Off.*, III. 27, 100; *Regulus refused to pronounce an opinion*. *Maledictis dēterrere nē scribat parat*, TER., *Ph.*, 3 (423, 2). *Tantum cum fingēs nē sis manifesta cavētō*, OV., *A.A.*, III. 801 (271, 2). *Tantum nē nocēs dum vis prōdesse vidētō*, OV., *Tr.*, I. 1, 101; *only see (to it) that you do not do harm while you wish to do good*.

NOTES.—1. The most important of these words are: *Preventing*: *impedire*, *impedimentō esse*, *prohibere*, *tenere*, *retinere*, *dēterrere*, *intercludere*, *interpellare*, *dēprecari*, *obstare*, *obstare*, *intercedere*, *interpōnere*. *Forbidding*: *interdicere*. *Refusing*: *recūsare*, *repugnare*, *resistere*, *sē tenere*, *sē reprimere*, *sibi temperare*, *morari*. *Beware*: *cavere*, *videre*, and a few others, especially the phrase *per aliquem stare* (more often with *quōminus*).

2. Many verbs of Preventing and Refusing also take *quōminus* (549), and some also the Infinitive (423, 2, N. 2).

3. *Cavere*, *to beware*, and *praecavere* belong to verbs of Hindering only so far as action is contemplated. *Cavere*, followed by *ut*, means *to be sure to*; by *nō* or *ut nō*, *to see to it that not*; by *nē*, *to take precautions against*. When *nē* is omitted, *cavē*, *cavētō*, with the Subjv., form circumlocutions for the negative Imperative (271, 2). So with *vidē ut*, *nē*. *Cavere* also has the Inf. occasionally as a verb of negative Will (423, 2, N. 2), beginning with PLAUTUS. In prose it is cited only from CATO (once), CICERO (*Att.*, III. 17, 3), SALLUST (*Jug.*, 64, 2), and PLINY MAI.

4. *Vidē nē (nō nōn)*, *see to it lest*, is often used as a polite formula for *dubitō an* (457, 2), *I am inclined to think*. *Crēdere omnia vidē nē nōn sit necesse*, C., *Div.*, II. 13, 31.

549. Verbs of Preventing and Refusing may take *quōminus* (= *ut eō minus*), *that thereby the less*, with the Subjunctive.

Aetās nōn impedit quōminus agrī colendī studia teneāmus, C., *Cat. M.*, 17, 60; *age does not hinder our retaining interest in agriculture*. *Nōn dēterret sapientem mors quōminus rei publicae cōsulat*, C., *Tusc.*, I. 38, 91; *death does not deter the sage from consulting the interest of the State*. *Quid obstat quōminus (Deus) sit beātus*! C., *N. D.*, I. 34, 95; *what*

is in the way of God's being happy? Caesar *oñgnōvit per Afrānium stāre quōminus proeliō dimicārētur*, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 41, 3; *Caesar found that it was Afranius's fault that there was no decisive fight (stat, there is a stand-still).*

NOTES.—1. With *impedire* and *prohibere* CAESAR never uses *quōminus*; CICERO rarely. But with other words implying Hindrance CICERO uses *quōminus* not unfrequently. With *prohibere* the regular construction is the Inf., but this is rare with *impedire*, *quōminus* being the rule. With *recūsare*, the Inf. is rare (CAES., *B.G.*, III. 22, 3) but classical, becoming more frequent from LIVY on. The passive of *dēstārē* is also construed with the Inf. occasionally.

2. PLAUTUS does not use *quōminus*, TERENCE first, but seldom. It is especially common from the time of CICERO. In TERENCE the elements are sometimes separated (*quō-minus*), thus emphasizing the relative character. But it is not so used in the classical Latin, and in the Silver Age the force of its origin ceases to be felt, so that it is construed like *quā*. The fact that it is not found in PLAUTUS nor in VITRUVIUS has led to the suggestion that it is a book-word.

3. The difference in usage between *quōminus* and *quā* seems to be that while *quā* is always used with negatives, *quōminus* occurs sometimes with positives, so that according to the connection it is either Final or Consecutive.

4. *Quō sētius* for *quōminus* is archaic, but occurs twice in CORNIFICIUS and twice in CICERO (*Att.*, II. 45, 132; 57, 170).

III. Verbs of Fearing.

550. 1. Verbs of Fearing, and expressions that involve Fear, take the Present and Perfect, Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive.

The Present Subjunctive represents the Present and Future Indicative. The Perfect Subjunctive regularly represents the Perfect Indicative.

Present and Perfect Subjunctive become Imperfect and Pluperfect after a Past Tense.

These constructions are survivals of the original parataxis, when *nē* and *ut* were particles of wish. Thus, *timeō : nē veniat*, *I am afraid; may he not come* (i.e., *I am afraid that he will*), becomes, when the two clauses are combined, *timeō nē veniat*, *I am afraid lest (that) he may (will) come*. Similarly with *ut*, which in this usage was originally *hōu*. Hence,

2. With verbs of Fearing, *nē*, *lest*, shows that the negative is wished and the positive feared; *ut* (*nē nōn*) shows that the positive is wished and the negative feared: *nē nōn* is used regularly after the negative, or an interrogative with negative force.

Vereor nē hostis veniat, *I fear lest the enemy come, that he is coming, that he will come. (I wish he may not come.)*

Vereor nē hostis venerit, *I fear lest the enemy have come, that (it will turn out that) he has come.*

Vereor ut amicus veniat, *I fear (how my friend can come) lest my friend come not, that he is not coming, will not come. (I wish he may come.)*

Vereor ut amicus venerit, *I fear lest my friend have not come, that he has not come.*

Nōn vereor nē amicus nūn veniat, *I do not fear that my friend is not coming, will not come.*

Nōn vereor nē amicus nūn venerit, *I do not fear that my friend has not come.*

Id paveo, nē dūcās tū illam, tū autem ut dūcās, *TER., And., 349; that's what you dread, you lest you marry her (nē dūcam!); YOU, on the other hand, lest you don't (utinam dūcam!).*

Vereor nē dum minuire velim labōrem augeam, *C., Leg., I. 4, 12; I fear lest, while I wish to lessen the toil, I increase it (that I am increasing it).* **Verēmur** nē parum hīs liber mellis et absinthii multum habere videatur, *QUINT., III. 1, 5; I am afraid that this book will seem to have too little honey and (too) much wormwood.* **Timeo** nē tibi nihil praeter lacrimas queam reddere, *C., Planc., 42, 101; I am afraid that I can give you nothing in return save tears.* **Aurum inspicere** vult nē subruptum siet, *PL., Aul., 39; he wishes to inspect the gold (for fear) lest it be filched.*

Timeo ut sustineās (labōres), *C., Fam., XIV. 2, 3; I fear that you will not hold out under your toils.* **Vereor** nē dum defendam meo, nōn parcam tuis, *C., Att., I. 17, 3; I fear lest in defending my own I may not spare thine.* **Nōn vereor** nē tua virtūs opiniōni hominum nōn respondeat, *Cf. C., Fam., II. 5, 2; I do not fear that your virtue will not answer to (come up to) public expectation.* **Metuo** nē id cōsiliū cōspiciamus quod nōn facile explicare possimus, *C., Fam., XIV. 12; I fear that we have formed a plan that we cannot readily explain.* **Unum illud extimescēbam** nē quid turpius facerem, vel dicam, iam effecissem, *C., Att., IX. 7, 1; the only thing I feared was, lest I should act disgracefully, or, I should (rather) say, (lest) I had already acted disgracefully.*

NOTES.—1. **Ut** seems to be used only after **metuo**, **paveo**, **timeo**, and **vereor**. Most common is **vereor**; **metuo** is common in early Latin, but is cited but rarely later (**HORACE, CICERO**); **paveo** has to be supplied once with **ut** in **TER., And., 349.** **Timeo** **ut** is found first in **CICERO**, and is very rare.

2. **Nē nōn** is very rare in early Latin, but becomes more frequent from **CICERO** on. **Ut nē** is never found for **nē**.

3. Two strange cases are cited where, instead of **nē**, **ut** seems to be used, *viz.*, **HOR., S., I. 3, 120, nam ut ferulā caedās meritum māiora subire verbera, nōn vereor**, and **L., XXVIII. 22, 12, nihil minus, quam ut egredi obsceni moenibus auderent, timēri poterat.** In the first case the **ut** clause precedes, and the **nōn vereor** is used by anacoluthon; in the second the **ut** clause is a circumlocution for an omitted **illud**, parallel to **nihil**. This is also helped by the antecedence of the **ut** clause.

4. When a verb of Fear is a verb of Uncertainty an indirect question may follow: **vereor quō modō acceptūri sitis**, [**C.**], *ad Her., IV. 37, 49.*

5. (a) With the Inf. verbs of Fear are verbs of (negative) Will: *vereor = prae timēre nōlō*.

Vt̄s Allobrogum t̄stimōnīs nōn cr̄dere timētis? C., *Font.*, 12, 26; *are ye afraid to disbelieve the testimony of the Allobroges?* *Verēor laudāre praesentem*, C., *N.D.*, I. 21, 58 (422, 2). *Nīl metuunt iūrāre*, CAT., LXIV. 146; *they have no fear to take an oath*.

These constructions are found at all periods and with a wide range of words. Cicero, however, is restrained in his usage, and the most examples are found in the poets and later prose writers.

(b) With the Acc. and Inf. verbs of Fear are verbs of Thinking or of Perception: *vereor = cum timēre putō or vidēō*.

Verēbar nōn omnēs causam vincere posse suam [Ov., *Her.*, 16, 75]. *Tālmque iustāre tremēscit*, V., *A.*, XII. 916.

This construction is rare, but occurs at all periods; more often, however, it involves the substantives *timor* and *metus*, especially in Livy, who shows seven cases altogether.

CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES.

Sentences of Tendency and Result.

551. 1. Consecutive Sentences are those sentences which show the Consequence or Tendency of Actions. In Latin, Result is a mere inference from Tendency, though often an irresistible inference. In other words, the Latin language uses *so as* throughout, and not *so that*, although *so that* is often a convenient translation. The result is only implied, not stated.

2. Consecutive Sentences are divided into two classes:

I. Consecutive Sentences in which the Tendency is expressed by the Particle: Pure Consecutive Sentences.

II. Consecutive Sentences in which the Tendency lies in the leading Verb: (a) after verbs of Effecting; (b) after negated verbs of Preventing, Doubt, and Uncertainty; (c) after words and phrases requiring expansion.

I. Pure Consecutive Sentences.

552. Pure Consecutive Sentences are introduced by

1. *Ut* (*utī*), *that*, *so that*, and other relative pronouns and adverbs (631).

2. *Ut—nōn*, *that*, *so that*, *as—not*, continued by *neque*, *nec* (543, 4).

3. *Quin* = *ut nōn*, after a negative sentence (554).

Correlative demonstratives occur very often: *ita* (*sic*), *tam*,

tantopere, tantō, tantum, adeō, eō, huc; tālis, tantus, tot, is eius modi, and others of similar meaning.

In virtūte multi sunt adscēsus, ut is m̄xim̄ gl̄riā excoeliat, qui virtūte plūrimū praestet, C., *Planc.*, 25, 60; in virtue there are many degrees, so that he excels most in glory who is most advanced in virtue. Neque mē vixisse paenitet quoniam ita vixi ut nōn frūstrā mē nātum exitumem, C., *Cat. M.*, 23, 84 (540). Tanta vis prohibit̄is est, ut eam in hoste etiam diligāmus, C., *Lael.*, 9, 29; so great is the virtue of uprightness, that we love it even in an enemy. Nōn is es ut tē pudor umquam & turpitudine revocārit, C., *Cat.*, I. 9, 22; you are not the man for shame ever to have recalled you (= ever to have been recalled by shame) from baseness. Nēmō adeō ferus est ut nōn m̄t̄scere possit, H., *Ep.*, I. 1, 39; no one is so savage that he cannot (be made to) soften. Nil tam difficile est quā querendū investigāri possit, TER., *Heaut.*, 675; naught is so hard but it can (= that it cannot) be tracked out by search. Numquam tam male est Siculis quā aliquid facit̄ et commodē dicant, C., *Verr.*, IV. 43, 95; the Sicilians are never so badly off as not to (have) something or other clever and pat (to) say.

REMARKS.—I. Notice especially the impersonal *tantum abest*, *est* (rarely *abest*)—*ut*—*ut*. The phrase originates with an abstract Abl. dependent on a personal *absum*, which abstract Abl. is afterward expanded into a consecutive clause with *ut*.

[Agēsilaus] tantum *est* ab insolentiā gl̄riāe ut commiserātus sit fortunam Graeciae, NEP., XVII. 5, 2; Agesilaus was so far from the insolence of glory that he pitied the (mis)fortune of Greece. *Tantum abest* ab eō ut malum mors sit ut verear nō homini sit nihil bonum aliud, C., *Tusc.*, I. 31, 76; so far is it from death (= so far is death from) being an evil that I fear man has no other blessing. *Tantum est*, ut illorum praesidiō nostram firmāremus cōsasem, ut etiam & Rhodis urbe prohiberentur nostri m̄lt̄s, LENTULUS [C., *Fam.*, XII. 15, 2]; so far were we from strengthening our fleet by reinforcements from them that our soldiers were actually kept away from the city by the Rhodians. *Tantum abest* ut nostra mirēmur ut usque eō difficilis simus ut nobis nō satisfaciāt ipse Demosthenēs, C., *Or.*, 29, 104; so far are we from admiring our own (compositions) that we are so hard to please that Demosthenes himself fails to satisfy us.

The personal construction is extremely rare.

The second *ut* may be omitted, and a declarative sentence follow *asyndetically*: *Tantum abest ut binde (librōs) scriberent: vix singulōs cōficerunt*, C., *Att.*, XIII. 21, 5; so far were they from writing two copies of each book, they with difficulty finished up one.

2. *Dignus*, worthy, *indignus*, unworthy, *aptus*, idoneus, *fit*, take a consecutive sentence with *qui*. Occasionally in early, more often in later

Latin, *dignus* and *indignus* take *ut*. In poetry all these words are found sometimes with the Infinitive.

Qui modestus paret, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, C., *Leg.*, III. 2, 5; *he who obeys duly seems to be worthy to command some day*.

3. While *ita* (*sic*) is usually antecedent to a consecutive *ut*, it may also be antecedent to a final *ut* or *nē* when the *design* or *wish* intrudes. *Ita mē gessi nē tibi pudori essem*, L., XL. 15, 6; *I behaved myself so as not to be a disgrace to you*.

So not unfrequently when a restriction or condition is intended :

Ita probanda est mansuetudo ut adhibetur rei publicae causa severitas, C., *Off.*, I. 25, 88; *mildness is to be approved, so that (provided that) strictness be used for the sake of the commonwealth*. *Ita frui volunt voluptatibus ut nulli propter eas consequantur dolores*, C., *Fin.*, I. 14, 48; *they wish to enjoy pleasures without having any pain to ensue on account of them*. [*Pythagoras et Plato*] *mortem ita laudant ut fugere vitam vetent*, C., *Scour.*, 4, 5; *Pythagoras and Plato so praise death, that they (while they praise death) forbid fleeing from life*. *Ita tū istaec tua miscetis nō mē admiscetis*, TER., *Heaut.*, 783; *mix up your mixings so you mix me not withal*. *Tantum ē vāllō [Pompēi] prima acies aberat, uti nō tūlō adies posset*, CAES., *B.C.*, III. 55.

Ut alone may also be used thus : *Rēx esse nōlīm ut esse crudēlis velīm*, SYR., 577; *king I would not be, if I must school myself to cruelty*.

4. *Ut nōn* is often = *without*, and the English verbal in -ing :

(*Octaviānus*) *numquam filiōs suōs populō commendāvit ut nōn adiceret : si merēbantur*, SUET., *Aug.*, 56; *Octavianus (Augustus) never recommended his sons to the people in such a way as not to add (= without adding) : if they are worthy*. *Qui nō malum habeat abstinēt sē ab iniuriā certō mēlet existimāri bonus vir ut nōn sit quam esse ut nōn putetur*, C., *Fin.*, II. 22, 71; *he who, to avoid misfortune, abstains from injury, will certainly prefer being thought a good man without being such, to being (a good man) without being believed (to be such)*.

II. Complementary Consecutive Sentences.

A. Verbs of Effecting.

553. Verbs of Effecting belong partly to the Consecutive, partly to the Final Sentence. The negative is *nōn* or *nē*; the sequence, final.

Such verbs are :

1. Verbs of Causation : *facere, efficere, perficere*, *I make, effect, achieve*; *asequi, cōsequi*, *I attain, accomplish*, and many others.

The following are cited as more or less common in CICERO : *prōducere*,

impetrāre, valēre, committere, tenēre, adipisci, praestāre, ferre (in phrases consuetūdō, nātūra, fortuna fert), adferre, adiuvāre, expugnāre, extorquere, exprimere, and a few others.

Efficiam ut intellegātis, C., *Cluent.*, 3, 7; *I will cause you to understand.* Sed perforce, ut Crassus haec quae coartavit nobis explicet, C., *Or.*, 1. 35, 163; but bring it about that Crassus (make Crassus) unfold to us what he has condensed. Nōn committam ut causam aliquam tibi recusandī dem, C., *Or.*, 11. 57, 288; *I shall not make the blunder of giving you an excuse for refusing.*

Negatives :

Rerum obscuritas nōn verborum facit ut nōn intellegatur oratio, C., *Fin.*, 11. 5, 15; *it is the obscurity of the subject, not of the words, that causes the language not to be understood.* Potestis efficere ut male moriar, ut nōn moriar nōn potestis, *PLIN.*, *Ep.*, 111. 16, 11; *you may make me die a hard death, keep me from dying you cannot.* Efficiam posthac nō quemquam vōce lacessis, V., *Ec.*, 3, 51; *I will bring it about that you challenge no one hereafter in song.*

Facere ut is often little more than a periphrasis; especially in the forms *facio* ut and *faxō*, *faxit* (both peculiar to Comedy).

Fortuna vestra facit ut irae meae temperem, L., xxxvi. 35, 8; *your fortune causes that I (makes me) restrain my anger (put me to my anger).* Invitus (325, 2. 6) *faciō* ut recorder ruinās rei publicae, C., *Vat.*, 9, 21; (it is) *against my will that I (am doing so as to) recall the ruined condition of the commonwealth.*

2. Verbs of Compelling and Permitting :

Cōgere, *adigere*, *impellere*, *dūcere*, with its compounds, *movēre*, *commovēre*, to which must be added *exorāre*, *to force by pleading*. *Permittere*, *sinere*, *concedere*, *dare*, (nōn) *pati*, and less often *largiri*, *tribuere*, *ferre*.

Tenemus memoriā Catulum esse coactum ut vitā sē ipse privāret, C., *Or.*, 111. 3, 9; *we remember that Catulus was forced to take his own life.* Illud nātūra nōn patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostrās cōpiās augeamus, C., *Off.*, 111. 5, 22; *nature does not allow us to increase our wealth by the spoils of others.* Collēgam perpulerat nō contrā rem publicam sentiret, S., C., 26, 4; *he had prevailed upon his colleague, not to take sides against the commonwealth.*

NOTE.—*Cōgere* has usually the Inf. (423, 2, n. 2), so occasionally *sinere*, *pati*. On *permittere*, see 532, n. 1. *Cōgere* in the sense *conclude* is a verb of Saying (546, n. 1). *Facere* and *efficere*, in the sense *cause*, are very rarely used with the Infinitive. Compare C., *Br.*, 38, 142, (Sciō) tālēs orātōrēs vidēri facit, quālēs ipsi sē vidēri volunt. This becomes more common in very late Latin.

3. Passive verbs of Causation, and their equivalents,

namely, many Impersonal Verbs of Happening and Following, of Accident and Consequent.

Such verbs are *occurrit, efficit, fit, accidit, contingit, obtingit, evenit, it happens, fit veni, it occurs, sequitur, it follows*, and many others. So also *est, it is the case*.

Ex quō efficitur, nōn ut voluptās nō (the design of the arguer) sit voluptās, sed ut voluptās nōn (the result of the argument) sit summum bonum, C., Fin., II. 8, 24; from which it results, not that pleasure is not pleasure, but that pleasure is not the supreme good. Potest fieri ut fallar, C., Fam., XIII. 73, 2; (it) may be (that) I am mistaken. Potest fieri ut is unde tē audisse dicis iratus dixerit, C., Or., II. 70, 285; (it) may be (that) he from whom you say you heard (it) said it in anger. Persaepe evenit ut utilitās cum honestate certet, C., Part. Or., 25, 89; it very often (so) happens that profit is at variance with honor.

NOTE.—Noteworthy is the early Latin use of (*fieri*) *potis ut nō*, as in *fieri potis est ut nō quā exeat, Ter., Ad., 666*.

4. Very many impersonal verbs and combinations of neuter adjectives with *est*, after the analogy of the impersonals just mentioned.

Such are: *additur, accedit, it is added; restat, reliquum est, it remains; apparet, it is plain*. Enumerations, as, *proximum, tertium, extremum est; infestum, rarum est, it rarely happens that; novum, singulare, mirum, inauditum, verum, falsum, (nōn) verisimile, consequens, etc.* Also rarely, *interest, necesse est, necessarium est*, and the like.

Ad Appi Clandi senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, C., Cat. M., 6, 16; to the old age of Appius Claudius was further added his being blind. Ei nō integrum quidem erat ut ad iustitiam remigraret, C., Tusc., v. 21, 62; for him it was not even an open question to go back to justice. Rarum (= rarō accidit) ut sit idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, QUINT., IV. 1, 46; it is rare for a man to be a good defender of his own case.

REMARKS.—1. *Necesse est, it is necessary*, generally, and *oportet, it behooves*, always omit *ut*:

[*Leuctrica pugna*] *immortalis sit necesse est, NEP., XV. 10, 2; the battle of Leuctra must needs be immortal. Sed nō effugiās; mecum moriāris oportet, PROP., II. 8, 25; but you shall not escape; you must die with me.*

2. The neuter adjectives with *ut* are very rare until the post-classical period and are far more commonly construed with the Infinitive.

3. Very common is the periphrasis *fore (futurum) ut*, which gives the common form of the Fut. Infinitive. See 248.

B. *Verbs of Hindering.*

554. *Quin* is used like *quōminus*, with Verbs of Preventing, Refusing, etc., but only when they are negated or questioned.

NOTES.—1. *Quin* is compounded of *qui*—an interrogative-relative Ablative or Locative—and *nō* (*nōn*). Its first use is interrogative: "why not" in an indignant question; almost equivalent to an indignant Imperative, with which, through the fading out of its composition, it is occasionally connected, especially in early and later Latin, rarely in Cicerō (268).

2. An indignant question (*How not? Why not?*) objects to opposition, and is therefore naturally construed with the negative of a verb of Hindering. Hence *quin*, as an interrogative (*How not?*), takes the sequence of the Interrogative Sentence. But this shows itself only after words of doubt; after verbs of Preventing the sequence coincides with that of the Final Sentence, and after other negative sentences the sequence coincides with that of the Consecutive Sentence.

3. By its combination with verbs of Preventing, *quin* came to be felt as a consecutive particle = *ut nōn*, and was then used in other consecutive connections for *ut nōn*.

555. *Quin* is used when Verbs and Phrases of Preventing, Omitting, Refraining, Refusing, and Delaying, Doubt, and Uncertainty, are negated or questioned.

1. Verbs of Preventing and the like (sequence of the Final Sentence).

Vix nunc obaistitur illis quin lanient mundum, Ov., *M.*, i. 58; *they are now hardly to be kept (that they should not rend) from rending the universe.* *Antiochus nōn sē tenuit quin contrā suum doctōrem librum ederet*, C., *Ac.*, ii. 4, 12; *Antiochus did not refrain from publishing a book against his teacher.* *Vix reprimor quin tē manēre iubeam*, Pl., *M.G.*, 1368; *I am scarcely kept back (keep myself back) from bidding you remain.* *Neque mē Iūppiter [prohibēbit] quin sic faciam uti cōstitui*, Pl., *Am.*, 1051; *nor will Jupiter prevent me from doing just as I determined to do.*

REMARK.—The list of verbs is given in 548, n. 1.

2. Verbs of Doubt and Uncertainty (sequence of the Interrogative Sentence).

Nōn dubium est quin uxōrem nōlit filius, Ter., *And.*, 172; *there is no doubt that (my) son does not want a wife.* *Quis dubitet (= nēmō dubitet) quin in virtūte divitiæ sint?* C., *Parad.*, vi. 2, 48 (259). *Nōn dubitārī debet quin fuerint ante Homērum poætæ*, C., *Br.*, 18, 71; *it is not to be doubted that there were poets before Homer.* *Nunc mihi nōn est dubium quin ventūræ nōn sint (legiōnēs)*, C., *Fum.*, ii. 17, 5 (515).

Occasionally verbs of Saying and Thinking are found with the same construction, because they are near equivalents.

Negārī nōn potest quā rēctius sit etiam ad pācētē barbarōs exercitum mitti, Cf. L., XL. 36, 2; *it cannot be denied (doubted) that it is better for an army to be sent to the barbarians even though they be quiet.* *Nōn abest suspiciō* (Litotēs [700] for *dubitārī nōn potest quā* (Orgetorix) *ipse sibi mortem cōsciverit*, CAES., B.G., I. 4, 4; *there is no lack of ground to suspect (= there is no doubt that) Orgetorix killed himself.*

REMARKS.—1. The principal gain of the interrogative sequence is that the Periphrastic Fut. may be employed (of which, however, the first example is cited from CICERO), but according to 515, R. 3, *nōn dubitō quā* may have the simple Subjv. instead of the Periphrastic:

Nōn dubitāre quā dē omnibus obsidibus supplicium sūmat (Ariovistus), CAES., B.G., I. 31, 15; "*he did not doubt that Ariovistus would put all the hostages to death.*" Compare CAT., CVIII. 3.

So when there is an original Subjv. notion:

Nōn dubitō quā ad tē statim veniam, C., Att., VIII. 11 B, 3; *I do not doubt that I ought to come to you forthwith.* (Veniam? Shall I come?)

2. Of course *dubitō* and *nōn dubitō* may have the ordinary interrogative constructions (467). On *dubitō an*, see 457, 2.

3. *Nōn dubitō*, with the Inf., usually means *I do not hesitate to:* *Nōn dubitem dicere omnēs sapientiēs semper esse beatōs*, C., Fin., v. 32, 95; *I should not hesitate to say that all wise men are always happy.* *Et dubitāmus adhūc virtutem extendere factis?* V., A., vi. 806; *and do we still hesitate to spread our (fame for) valor by our deeds?* Compare *vercor*, timeō, *I fear, hesitate to* (550, 2, N. 5).

So occasionally *nōn dubitō quā*. See R. 1.

(Rōmānī) *arbitrābantur nōn dubitātūrum fortem virum quā cōderet aequō animō lēgibus*, C., Mil., 23, 68; *the Romans thought that a brave man would not hesitate to yield with equanimity to the laws.*

NOTE.—*Nōn dubitō* with the Inf. for *nōn dubitō quā* occurs chiefly in NERO, LIVY, and later writers.

Sunt multi qui quae turpia esse dubitare nōn possunt utilitatis specie ducti probent, QUINT., III. 8, 3; *there are many who, led on by the appearance of profit, approve what they cannot doubt to be base.*

556. *Quā*, equivalent to *ut nōn*, may be used after any negative sentence (sequence of the Consecutive Sentence). Here it may often be translated "*without.*"

Nīl tam difficile est quā quaerendō investigārī posset, TER., Heaut., 675 (552). *Nallum adhūc intermisī diem quā aliquid ad tē litterarum darem*, C., Att., VII. 15, 1; *I have thus far not allowed a day to pass but I dropped you (without dropping you) something of a letter (a line or two).*

Note the combination (*facere*) *nōn possum quin*, *I cannot but*, and similar combinations; *nōn possum nōn* with *Inf.* is also classical.

Facere nōn possum quin cottidīs ad tē mittam (*Litteras*), *C., Att.*, XII. 27, 2; *I cannot do without (I cannot help) sending a letter to you daily.* *Nōn possum quin exolāmem*, *PL., Trin.*, 705; *I cannot but (I must) cry out.* (*Nūllō modō facere possum ut nōn sim populāris*, *C., Agr.*, II. 3, 7 (reading doubtful); *I cannot help being a man of the people.*)

Nihil abest quin sim miserrimus, *C., Att.*, XI. 15, 3; *there is nothing wanting that I should be (= to make me) perfectly miserable.* *Fieri nūllō modō poterat quin Cleomeni parceretur*, *C., Verr.*, v. 40, 104; *it could in no wise happen but that Cleomenes should be spared (= Cleomenes had to be spared).* *Paulum fuit quin (Fabius) Varum interficeret*, *CAES., B.C.*, II. 35, 2; *there was little lacking but Fabius (had) killed Varus (= Fabius came near killing Varus).*

Explanatory Ut.

557. A Consecutive Sentence with *ut* is often used to give the contents or character of a preceding substantive, adjective, or pronoun.

Est mōs hominum ut nōlint eundem plūribus rēbus excellere, *C., Br.*, 21, 84 (546, R. 1). *An quoquam est usus homini sē ut arduet?* *TER., Heaut.*, 81 (406, N. 5). *Est miserōrum ut malevolentēs sint atque inuideant bonis*, *PL., Capt.*, 583; *the wretched have a way of being ill-natured and envying the well-to-do.* *Neo meum ad tē ut mittam grātis*, *PL., Asin.*, 190; *nor is it my style to let her go to you as a gracious gift.* *Id est proprium civitātis ut sit libera*, *C., Off.*, II. 22, 78; *it is the peculiar privilege of a state, to be free.* *Illud ipsum habet cōsul ut ei reliqui magistrātūs pāreant*, *C., Leg.*, III. 7, 16; *the consul has this very prerogative, that the other magistrates be obedient unto him.* *Tōtū in eō est, ut tibi imperēs*, *C., Tusc.*, II. 22, 53; *all depends upon this (one thing), your self-command.*

REMARK.—These are principally *mōs*, *cōsuetūdō*, *habīl*, *wont*; *opus*, *usus*, *need*; many substantives of *opinion* and *perception*, as *opiniō*, *sententia*, *cōgitātiō*, *mēns*, *sapientia*, *scientia*, *cōgnitiō*; *nātūra*, *genus*, *status*, and others, usually with a demonstrative attached; adjectives indicating possession: *meum*, *tuum*, *suum* (all mainly ante-class.), *proprium*, *commune*, *praeceptum* (*Livy*), and predicate Genitives with *esse*: *id*, *hōc*, *illud*, etc. These should be distinguished from final usages.

NOTES.—1. Tendency and Character lend themselves readily to circumlocution, and *ut* with Subjv. becomes a manner of equivalent to the *Inf.*, which, however, is by far the more common construction.

2. To the same principle is to be referred the use of *ut* after *maior* (*magis*) *quam*, *nōn aliter quam* (*without*), first in *Livy*; after *nisi* (591, b. R. 3). See 298.

Præceptum maius erat quam ut ab homine videretur, *C., Fin.*, v. 16, 44 (508).

Exclamatory Questions.

558. *Ut* with the Subjunctive is used in Exclamatory Questions, usually with the insertion of *-ne*.

Egone ut tū interellem ? C., Tusc., II. 18, 42 ; I interrupt you ? Tu ut umquam tū corrigās ? C., Cat., I. 9, 22 ; you—ever reform yourself ? Di magni, ut qui civem Rōmānum occidisset, impunitātem acciperet, SEN., Ben., v. 16, 8 ; Great Gods ! that one who had slain a Roman citizen, should escape unpunished !

NOTE.—The expression is closely parallel with the Acc. and Infinitive. The one objects to the idea ; the other, to any state of things that could produce the result. In neither case is there any definite or conscious ellipsis. Compare *THE., Hec., 589*, with *613*.

TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

559. The action of the Temporal or Dependent clause may stand to the action of the Principal clause in one of three relations :

I. It may be *antecedent*.

CONJUNCTIONS : *Postquam* (*Postea quam*, not ante-class.), *after that*, *after ; ut, as ; ubi, when* (literally, *where*) ; *simulac*, *as soon as ; ut primum, cum primum, the first moment that*.

II. It may be *contemporaneous*.

CONJUNCTIONS : *Dum, donec, while, until ; quoad, up to* (the time) *that ; quamdiu, as long as ; cum, when*.

III. It may be *subsequent*.

CONJUNCTIONS : *Antequam, priusquam, before that, before*.

A special chapter is required by

IV. *Cum* (*quom*), *when*.

MOODS IN TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

560. 1. The mood of Temporal clauses is regularly the Indicative.

2. The Subjunctive is used only :

(1) In *Ōrātiō Obliqua* (508), Total or Partial. So also in the Ideal Second Person.

(2) When the idea of Design or Condition is introduced.

I. ANTECEDENT ACTION.

561. In historical narrative, Temporal Clauses with *postquam* (*posteaquam*), *ubi*, *ut*, *simulac*, *ut primum*, and *cum primum* commonly take the Historical Perfect or the Historical Present Indicative.

The English translation is not unfrequently the Pluperfect.

Postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs poposcit, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 27, 8; *after Caesar arrived, he demanded hostages. Quae ubi nūntiantur Rōmam, senātus extemplo dictatōrem dīci iussit*, L., IV. 56, 8; *when these tidings were carried to Rome, the senate forthwith ordered a dictator to be appointed. Pompēius ut equitātum suum pulsum vidit, acie exoessit*, CAES., *B.C.*, III. 94, 5; *as Pompey saw his cavalry beaten, he left the line of battle. (Pelopidās) nōn dubitāvit, simul se cōspexit hostem, cōnfigere* (555, 2, B. 3), NEP., XVI. 5, 3; *as soon as he (had) caught sight of the enemy, Pelopidas did not hesitate to engage (him).*

Subjunctive in *Ōrātiō Obliqua*.

Ariovistum, ut semel Gallōrum cōpiās vicerit (Ō. R. vicit), superbe imperāre, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 31, 12; "*that Ariovistus, as soon as he had once beaten the forces of the Gauls, exercised his rule arrogantly.*"

562. The Imperfect is used to express an action continued into the time of the principal clause (overlapping).

The translation often indicates the spectator (238, N. 1).

Tū postquam qui tibi erant amici nōn poterant vincere, ut amici tibi essent qui vinēbant effecisti, C., *Quinct.*, 22, 70; *after (you saw) that those who were friendly to you could not be victorious you managed that those should be friendly to you who were going to be victorious. Ubi namō obuius erat, ad castra hostium tendunt*, L., IX. 45, 14; *when (they saw that) no one was coming to meet them, they proceeded to the camp of the enemy.*

Subjunctive in *Ōrātiō Obliqua*.

scripsisti (eum) posteaquam nōn auderet (Ō. R. nōn audēbat) reprehendere, laudāre coepisse, C., *Att.*, I. 13, 4; *you wrote that, after he could not get up the courage to blame, he began to praise.*

563. 1. The Pluperfect is used to express an action completed before the time of the principal clause; often of the Resulting Condition.

Albinus postquam dēcrēverat nōn ēgredi prōvinciā, militēs stativis castris habēbat, S., *Iug.*, 44, 4; *after Albinus had fully determined not to depart*

from the province, he kept his soldiers in cantonments. *Posteaquam multitudinem colligerat emblematum, instituit officinam, C., Verr., IV. 24, 54; after he had got together a great number of figures, he set up shop.*

2. The Pluperfect is used with *postquam* when a definite interval is mentioned. Rarely also the Historical Perfect (Aorist).

Post and *quam* are often separated. With an Ablative of Measure, *post* may be omitted (408, n. 4, d).

(Aristidēs) dīcessit fere post annum quartum quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus, *NEP., III. 3, 8; Aristides died about four years after Themistocles had been (was) banished from Athens. Post diem tertium gesta res est quam dixerat, C., Mil., 16, 44; the matter was accomplished three days after he had said it would be. [Hamilcar] nono anno postquam in Hispaniam venerat occisus est, NEP., XII. 4, 2; Hamilcar was killed nine years after he came to Spain. (Aristidēs) sexto fere anno quam erat expulsus in patriam restitutus est, NEP., III. 1, 5; Aristides was restored to his country about six years after he was exiled. Triduo fere postquam Hannibal & ripa Rhodani movit, ad castra hostium venerat, L., XXI. 32, 1; (within) about three days after Hannibal moved from the banks of the Rhone he had come to the camp of the enemy.*

Subjunctive in *Oratio Obliqua*.

Scriptum & Posidonio est triginta annis vixisse Panaetium posteaquam libros [de officiis] edidisset, *C., Off., III. 2, 8; it is recorded by Posidonius that Panaetius lived thirty years after he put forth his books on Duties.*

The attraction is sometimes neglected.

NOTES.—1. The most common of these conjunctions is *postquam*, but the others also occur at all periods. *Simul (atque)* is rare in early Latin. In the following notes the usage in Iterative action is excluded.

2. The Impf. with *postquam* is cited but once from early Latin (*Pl., Most., 640*), it becomes more common in *CICERO*, but is distinctive of *LIVY*, who shows nearly one hundred examples. The Impf. with *ubi* is cited once in early Latin (*Ter., Eux., 405*), where, however, it is Iterative, not at all from *CICERO*, once from *CAESAR*, after which it is found more frequently, but never becomes common. The Impf. with *ut* is found first in *CICERO*, never in *CAESAR*, *SALLUST*, *VERGIL*, but not uncommonly in *LIVY*; only once in *TACITUS* (*H., III. 31*), where it is Iterative. The Impf. with *simul (atque)* is not cited from *CICERO* and *CAESAR*, but appears once in *SALLUST*, where it is Iterative; it is very rare.

3. The Plupf. with *postquam* is not cited from *PLAUTUS* or *HORACE*, and but once from *TERENCE* (*And. 177*); *CICERO* uses it but rarely, *CAESAR* but once (*B. C., III. 58, 5*); *LIVY* uses it often, and *TACITUS* is fond of it. The Plupf. with *ubi* is found once in *PLAUTUS*, twice each in *CICERO* and *CAESAR*, and then more frequently. The Plupf. with *ut (primum)* is found first in *CICERO*, perhaps but once in *CAESAR* (*B. C., III. 63, 6*), more often later. The Plupf. with *simul (atque)* is cited once from *CICERO*, not at all from *CAESAR*, and rarely later.

4. Some dozen cases are cited, principally from *CICERO*, of the Subj. with *post-*

quam not in *Ō.O.* Most of these are disputed. If the Subjv. is to remain in these passages it is to be explained as due either to Partial Oblivity or to the intrusion of the cum Subjv. into other temporal constructions. The Subjv. appears in late Latin.

5. The Subjv. with *ubi* occurs occasionally in early Latin, but only once in *Cicero*, not unfrequently in *Livy* and *Tacitus*. This is usually explained as either the Iterative or Potential Subjunctive. The Subjv. with *ut* is post-classical, and the Subjv. with *simul* does not occur.

564. Postquam and the like, with the Present and Perfect Indicative, assume a causative signification (compare *quoniam*, now that = *since*).

[*Cūria*] minor mihi videtur postquam est maior, *C., Fin.*, v. 1, 2; *the senate-house seems to me smaller now that it is (really) greater. Tremō horretque postquam aspexi hanc, TER., Eun.*, 84; *I quiver and shiver since I have seen her.*

NOTE.—1. The use of temporal conjunctions, especially *postquam* in the Present Sphere, is much more common in early Latin than later. *Ubi* and *ut* occur at all periods, but rarely; *ubi* has almost the same force as *si*; *ut* means *ex quo*, *since*. *Simul* is rare, and found first in *LUCRETIUS*.

2. *Cum*, also, has sometimes the causal signification.

Grātulor tibi cum tantum valēs, C., Fam., ix. 14, 3; *I wish you joy now that you have so much influence.*

565. Ubi and *simul* are occasionally found with the Future and Future Perfect; not so *postquam* and *ut*.

Ubi mē aspiciet ad carnificem rapiet continuū, PL., B., 689; *as soon as he shall catch (catches) sight of me he will hurry me at once to the hangman. Id tibi quidem hercle fiet, Dēmaenetum simulcō cōspexerō, PL., Asin.*, 477; *that indeed shall certainly be your fate, as soon as I shall have espied Demaenetus.*

NOTE.—When thus used *ubi* and *simul* approach almost the meaning of *cum* (560). So also *quandō*; see 560, n. 3. These uses should be distinguished from those of Iterative Action.

Iterative Action.


566. RULE I.—When two actions are repeated contemporaneously, both are put in tenses of continuance.

Humilēs labōrant ubi potētēs dissident, PHAED., i. 30, 1; *the lowly suffer when the powerful disagree. Populus mē sibilat; at mihi plaudō ipse domi simul ac nummōs contempler in arcē, H., S.*, i. 1, 66; *the people hiss me; but I clap myself at home as soon as I gloat o'er my cash in the strong box. Ubi frūmentō opus erat, cohortēs praesidium agitābant, S., Jug.*, 55, 4; *when there was need of corn, the cohorts would serve as an escort.*

The Subjunctive with the Ideal Second Person.

Bonus signior fit ubi negligis, S., Jug., 31, 28; a good man becomes more spiritless when you neglect him.

567. RULE II.—When one action is repeated before another, the antecedent action is put in the Perfect, Pluperfect, or Future Perfect; the subsequent action in the Present, Imperfect, or Future, according to the relation.

 As this use runs through all sentences involving antecedent action, all the classes are represented in the following examples.

Observe the greater exactness of the Latin expression. Compare 244, R. 2.

Quotiens cecidit, surgit, As often as he falls, he rises.

Quotiens occiderat, surgebat, As often as he fell, he rose.

Quotiens occiderit, surget, As often as he falls, he will rise.

Simul inflevit tibicen & peritō carmen agnoscitur, C., Ac., II. 27, 86; as soon as the fluter blows, the song is recognized by the connoisseur. [Alcibiades] simul &c sē remiserat, luxuriōsus reperiebatur, NEP., VII. 1, 4; as soon as Alcibiades relaxed, he was found a debauchee. Dociliōra sunt ingenia priusquam obdūraverunt, QUINT., I. 12, 9; minds are more teachable before they (have) become hardened. [Ager] cum multōs annōs quievit, uberiores offerre fruges solet, C., Br., 4, 16; when a field has rested (rests) many years, it usually produces a more abundant crop. Cum palam eius anuli ad palmam converterat (Gyges) & nullū videbatur, C., Off., III. 9, 88; when(ever) Gyges turned the bezel of the ring toward the palm (of his hand), he was to be seen by no one. Si pēs condoluit, si dēna, ferre nōn possumus, C., Tusc., II. 22, 52; if a foot, if a tooth ache(s), we cannot endure it. Stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, C., N.D., I. 33, 93; the old man used to be fretted, if I said anything (that was) rather harsh. Quōs laborantes cōspexerat, his subsidia submittēbat, CAES., B.G., IV. 26, 4; to those whom he saw (had espied) hard pressed he would send reinforcements. Haerebant in memoriā quaecumque audierat et viderat (Themistocles), C., Ac., II. 1, 2; whatever Themistocles had heard and seen (= heard and saw) remained fixed in his memory. Qui timēre dēi erint, odiōse incipient, TAC., Agr., 32; those who cease to fear will begin to hate.

The Subjunctive with the Ideal Second Person.

Ubi cōsuleris, mātūrē factō opus est, S., C., 1, 6; when you have deliberated, you want speedy action.

The Subjunctive in Ōratiō Obliqua.

[Catō] mirari sē aiebat quod nōn ridēret haruspex haruspiciem cum vidis-

set, C., *Div.*, II. 24, 51; Cato said that he wondered that an *haruspex* did not laugh when he saw (another) *haruspex*. (*Nōn ridet cum vidit.*)

The Subjunctive by Attraction.

[*Arāneolae*] *rēte* texunt ut si quid inhaeserit cōficiant, C., *N.D.*, II. 48, 123; *spiders weave webs to despatch anything that gets caught* (si quid inhaesit, cōficiunt). Quārē fīebat, ut omnium oculīs, quotiescunque in publicum prōdisset, ad sē converteret, NEP., VII. 3, 5; *whereby it happened that he attracted the eyes of all every time he went out in public* (quotiescunque prōdierat, convertēbat).

NOTE.—The Subjunctive in Iterative Tenses may be accounted for on the principle that a repeated action which is retrospective from the point of view of the narrator, and so naturally takes the Indicative, becomes prospective from the point of view of the agent, and so takes the Subjunctive. But, however the construction is justified, the fact remains that the Subjunctive in Iterative Sentences is a growth in Latin. With the principal tenses it is confined mostly to the Ideal Second Person. Indefinite *quis* is very near to this. So CICERO, *Rad. Post.*, 13, 86: ubi semel quis p̄sieraverit—oportet. With Impf. and Plupf. the first examples (excluding *cum*) are in CATULLUS (LXXXIV. 1), and CAESAR (e.g. *B.C.*, II. 15, 3). Then it spreads, probably under Greek influence, and is very common in the historians, especially LIVY and TACITUS. Ubi and ut are the particles employed; also very often si and relatives, in general quicumque, quoties, etc. With *cum*, Iterative Subjunctives are found to a limited extent also in CICERO and CAESAR; but all cases of principal tenses in third person have been emended, and those with historical tenses are not common, and sometimes doubtful.

Cum ferrum sē inflexisset, neque ēvellere neque pugnare poterant (= videbant sē nōn posse), CAES., *B.G.*, I. 25, 3; *when the iron had bent, they found that they could neither pluck it out nor fight*. Incurrere ea gens in Macedoniam solita erat (as if cōstituerat) ubi rēgem occupātum externū bellō sēnasset, L., XXVI. 25, 7; *that tribe was wont to make a raid on Macedonia whenever they perceived the king engrossed in foreign war*. Qui unum eius ordinis offendisset omnes adversos habebat (as if certō sciebat sē habitūrum), L., XXXIII. 46, 1; *whoever had offended one of that order was sure to have all against him*. Modum adhibendū ubi res p̄saceret, priores erant, L., III. 19, 3; *by the use of moderation, when the case demanded it, they were his superiors*.

II. CONTEMPORANEOUS ACTION.

568. Conjunctions used of Contemporaneous Action are :

Dum, donec, while, so long as, until; quoad, up to (the time) *that; quamdiū, as long as; cum, when*.

An action may be contemporaneous in Extent—*so long as, while*.

An action may be contemporaneous in Limit—*until*.

REMARK.—*Dum*, (*while*) *yet*, denotes duration, which may be coextensive, *so long as*, or not. It is often causal. *Donec* (old form *dūcum*, used only in the sense *until*), is parallel with *dum* in the sense *so long as, until*. CICERO uses it only as *until*.

1. Contemporaneous in Extent.

(So long as, while.)

569. Complete Coextension.—*Dum, donec, quoad, quamdiu, so long as, while,* take the Indicative of all the tenses.

Vita dum superest, bene est, MÆCENAS (SEN., *E.M.*, 101, 11); *while (so long as) life remains, 'tis well.* *Sibi verò hanc laudem relinquunt, "Vixit, dum vixit, bene,"* TER., *Hec.*, 461; *they leave indeed this praise for themselves, "He lived well while he lived" (all the time).* *Tiberius Gracchus tam diu laudabitur dum memoria rerum Rōmānarum mansbit,* C., *Off.*, II. 12, 48; *Tiberius Gracchus shall be praised so long as the memory of Roman history remains (shall remain).* *Fuit hæc gens fortis dum Lycturgi leges vigebant,* C., *Tusc.*, I. 42, 101; *this nation was brave so long as the laws of Lycurgus were in force.* *Donec grātus eram tibi, Persarum vigui rēge beatior,* H., *O.*, III. 9, 1; *while I was pleasing in your sight, I throve more blessed than Persia's king.* *Quoad potuit, restitit,* CAES., *B.G.*, IV. 12, 5; *as long as he could, he withstood.*

Subjunctive in *Ōrātiō Obliqua*.

(*Rēgulus dixit*) *quam diu fūre iſurandō hostium tenērētur nōn esse sē senātores,* C., *Off.*, III. 27, 100; [*Regulus said*] *that as long as he was bound by his oath to the enemy he was not a senator.* (*Quamdiū teneor nōn sum senātor.*)

Subjunctive by Attraction.

Faciam ut mei memineris dum vitam vivās, PL., *Pers.*, 494 (838, 2).

NOTES.—1. *Dum*.—In the Past Sphere we have the *Pf.* (*Aor.*), *Hist. Pr.*, and *Imperfect*. Of these the *Hist. Pr.* is found first in SALLUST (*C.*, 36, 1), and the *Impf.*, while occurring at all periods, is rare. The *Pf.* is not in CÆSAR. *Dum* in the Present Sphere is rare; the *Pure Pr.* has been observed in PL., *B.*, 737: *mane dum scribit*, which looks much like parataxis, and occasionally in CICERO and later; the *Pure Pf.* is cited only from TERENCE (*And.*, 556, 597), and is only apparent. Several examples of the Future Sphere are cited, PL., *B.*, 225, *nōn metuō mihi dum hōc valēbit pectus*; TER., *Heaut.*, 107; C., *Rosc.Am.*, 32, 991; V., *A.*, I. 607, *etc.*

Donec is not found in the sense "so long as," until LUCR., v. 178; then H., *O.*, I. 9, 16; III. 9, 1. Also OV., *Tr.*, I. 9, 5. LIVY uses it occasionally, but TACITUS affects it, and employs *Hist. Pr.*, *Impf.*, and *Fut. tenses*.

Quoad (correlative with *adeō*) belongs especially to the classical poets, but is also found in prose. Compare C., *Ph.*, III. 11, 28, *etc.* It is usually found in the Past Sphere; in the Present the adverbial force, "so far as," seems to preponderate; PL., *Ast.*, 196: *quoad viris valent*. The Future tenses are more common.

Quamdiū (correlative with *tamdiū*) is found with this usage first in CICERO.

2. When the actions are coextensive, the tenses are generally the same in both members, but not always.

570. Partial Coextension.—*Dum, while, while yet, dur-*

ing, commonly takes the Present Indicative after all Tenses: so especially in narrative.

Cape hunc equum, dum tibi virium aliquid superest, L., XXII. 49, 7; *take this horse, while you have yet some strength left.* Dum haec Rōmae aguntur, cōsules ambō in Liguribus gerēbant bellum, L., XXXIX. 1, 1; *while these things were going on at Rome, both consuls were carrying on war in Liguria.* Praetermissa eius rei cōfictiō est, dum in castellis recipiendis tempus teritur, L., XXXIII. 18, 20; *the opportunity was allowed to slip by, while time was wasted in recovering miserable forts.*

☞ Dum in this sense often resists the change into Subjv. in Ō. O., especially in post-classical Latin. (665, n. 3.)

NOTES.—1. Quamdiū and quoad are, by their composition, incapable of being used in this sense, and as dōnec was avoided, dum is the only temporal conjunction of limit that is loose enough in its formation to serve for partial coextension. The Pr. after it, formally an Hist. Pr., always connotes continuance, and the construction becomes practically a periphrasis for a missing Pr. participle.

2. The Pure Pr. of the Present Sphere is found occasionally, principally in early Latin. In this sense the relation is often causal, and the construction is parallel with the Pr. participle, the lack of which in the passive it supplies.

Ardus dum metuunt (= metuētēs) amittunt vērā viā, Lucr., I. 660 (372, n. a).

The causal relation is also often present with the other tenses.

3. Other tenses are extremely rare, as the Future; Pl., Men., 214, dum coquētur, interim pōtābimus; the Impf., Nep., xxiii. 2, 4, quae divina res dum cōfictiōbātur, quaeſiuit & mē.

4. Livy, xxxii. 24, 5, shows one case of the Plupf. as a shorthand to express the maintenance of the result, dum āverterat = dum āversōs tēnēbat.

2. Contemporaneous In Limit.

(Until.)

571. Dum, dōnec, quoad, up to (the time) that, until, have the Present, Historical Present, Historical Perfect, and Future Perfect Indicative.

Tityrus, dum redeō, brevis est via, pascē capellās, V., Ec., 9, 23; *Tityrus, while I am returning (= till I return)—the way is short—feed my kids.* Epaminōndās ferrum in corpore ſuaeque eō retinuit, quoad reſtitiſtūm eſt viſſae Boeōtiōs, Cf. Nep., xv. 9, 8; *Epaminondas retained the iron in his body, until word was brought back that the Boeotians had conquered.* Dōnec rediit Mārcellus, ſilentium fuit, L., XXIII. 31, 9; *until Marcellus returned, there was silence.* Haud deſinam dōnec perfeoerō hōc, Ter., Ph., 420; *I will not cease until I have (shall have) accomplished it.* Exſpectābō dum venit, Ter., Eun., 206; *I will wait until he comes.*

☞ Subjunctive in Ōrātiō Oblīqua.

Scipionī ſilētiōque dōnec revocātī ab ſenātū forent prōrogātum imperium

est, L., XXVII. 7, 17; *Scipio and Silanus had their command extended until "they should have been recalled by the senate."*

NOTES.—1. With the Past Sphere the idea of limit precludes the employment of a tense of continuance, which would naturally involve the notion of Overlapping Action. The Impf. is, therefore, not found until the time of TACITUS (once with *dñec*, H., 1. 9). With the Present Sphere the tense must be iterative or historical. Otherwise the Pr. is used by anticipation for the Future.

2. The Fut. Indic. is found occasionally in early Latin, usually, however, the Present. In the classical times, and afterwards, the Subjv. takes its place. Thus CICERO uses the Subjv. regularly, after *verba expectandi*, except in possibly four passages of the earlier *Orations* and *Letters*.

3. *Dñec* is not uncommon in early Latin, but is very rare in CICERO, and never occurs in CAESAR. On the other hand, TACITUS shows one hundred and thirty-eight cases of it.

4. *Dñicũm* belongs to early Latin, but is not found in TERENCE; one case with the Subjv. is found in NEPOS. *Dñique* is found in LUCRETIVUS four times with the Indic., always before vowels; in VITRUVIUS once with Indic., three times with Subjv.; otherwise it is not cited.

5. *Quoad, until*, occurs once in PLAUTUS, and with the Subjunctive. Otherwise it is found with both moods occasionally throughout the language.

6. LIVY introduces *dñec inversum* like *cum inversum* (581). See XXI. 46, 6; XXIV. 50, 4, etc.

572. *Dum, dñec, and quoad, until*, take the Subjunctive when Suspense and Design are involved.

Verginius dum collēgam cōsuleret morātus (est), L., IV. 21, 10; *Verginius delayed until he could (long enough to) consult his colleague. At tanti tibi ait nōn indulgere theātris, dum bene dē vacuū pectore cōdat amor*, Ov., *Rem. Am.*, 751; *but let it be worth the cost to you (= deem it worth the cost) not to indulge in play-going, until love be fairly gone from (your) untenanted bosom.*

Often with *verba expectandi*, especially *expectō, I wait*.

Rāsticus expectat dum dēfluat amnis, H., *Ep.*, 1. 2, 42; *the clown waits for the river to run off (dry).*

REMARKS.—1. The Subjv. is sometimes used in narrative with *dum, while*, and *dñec, while, until*, to express subordination. The principle is that of Partial Obliquity. There is often a Causal or Iterative sense (like *cum*, 584, R.).

Dum intentus in eum sē rēx tōtus ēvertēret, alter alītam secūrim in caput dēscit, L., I. 40, 7; *while the king, intent upon him, was turning quite away, the other raised his axe and planted it in his skull. (Āvertēret from the point of view of alter = dum videt ēvertentem.)*

2. *Verba expectandi* have also other constructions, as *ut, et, quin*, but not the Infinitive.

573. *Dum, modō, and dummodō, if only, provided only,*

only, are used with the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive in Conditional Wishes.

The negative is *nē* (*dum nē* = *nē interim*).

Ōderint dum metuant, ACCIUS (C., *Off.*, I. 28, 97); *let them hate so long as they fear* (provided that, if they will only fear). *Quō lubeat nūbant, dum dōs nē fiat comes*, PL., *Aul.*, 491; *let them marry where (= whom) they please, if but the dowry do not go with them*. *Dummodō mōrta rēctē veniat, dōtāta est satis*, PL., *Aul.*, 239; *provided only she come with a good character, she is endowed (= her dowry is) enough*. *In eō multa admiranda sunt: eligere modo cōrae sit*, QUINT., X. I, 181; *many things in him are to be admired; only you must be careful to choose*. *Cōpia plācandi sit modo parva tui*, OV., *Her.*, 20, 74 (428, B. 1).

NOTES.—1. It has been noticed that TACITUS uses *dummodō* only in the *Germania* and *Dialogus*, otherwise *dum*.

2. *Dummodō nē* and *modō nē* are found first in CICERO. In post-Augustan Latin *nōn* is sometimes used for *nē*; JUV., VII. 222, *dummodo nōn pereat*.

III. SUBSEQUENT ACTION.

Antequam and *Prusquam* with the Indicative.

574. *Antequam* and *prusquam*, *before*, take the Present, Perfect, and Future Perfect Indicative, when the limit is stated as a fact. The Present is used in anticipation of the Future.

REMARKS.—1. The elements *ante*, *antē*, *prins*, and *quam* are often separated.

2. As *prins* (*ante*)-*quam* is negative in its signification (= *neodum*), the Indic. is sometimes found where we should expect the Subjunctive.

NOTE.—*Antequam* is much rarer than *prusquam*, especially in early Latin, where it is cited only from CATO, CAELIUS, TERENCE (*Hec.*, 146, with Subjv. in Ō. O.), and VARRO. CICERO prefers it before a Pr. Indic., *prusquam* elsewhere.

575. The Present Indicative is used after positive sentences.

Antequam ad sententiam redeō, dē mē pauca dicam, C., *Cat.*, IV. 10, 20; *before I return to the subject, I will say a few things of myself*. *Omnia experiri certum est prius quam pereō*, TER., *And.*, 311; *I am determined to try everything before I perish*. (*Prius quam peream* = *sooner than perish, to keep from perishing*.)

NOTES.—1. The Pure Pf. Indic. is used of Iterative Action, and is rare. (567.)

Dociliōra sunt ingenia prusquam obdūrūrunt, QUINT., I. 12, 9 (567).

Instead of this, the Pr. Subjv. is more common in general statements. (567, π.)

2. TACITUS shows no example of the Pr. Indicative.

576. The Perfect (Aorist) and Future Perfect Indicative are used both after positive and after negative clauses, chiefly the latter.

Hēracles, aliquantō ante quam est mortuus, omnia trādidit, C., Verr., II. 18, 46; some time before he died he had handed over everything to Heracles. Lēgātī nōn ante profecti quam impositis in nāvīs militēs vidērunt, L., XXXIV. 12, 8; the envoys did not set out until they saw the soldiers on board. Neq̄s dēfatigābor ante quam illōrum viīs ratiōnēque et prō omnibus et contrā omnia disputandī perōperō, C., Or., III. 36, 145; I will not let myself grow weary before (until) I learn (shall have learned) their methods of disputing for and against everything.

Subjunctive in Ūrātiō Obliqua.

Themistocles [collēgīs suis] praeclixit, ut nō prius Lacedaemoniōrum lēgātīs dimitterent quam ipse esset remissus, NEP., II. 7, 8 (546, 2). (Nōn prius dimittētis quam ego erō remissus.)

REMARK.—After negative clauses containing a historical tense the Pf. is the rule and the connection is always close: *nōn priusquam = dum*. Violations of this rule are very rare; see 577, 2.

NOTES.—1. The Fut. is found occasionally in **PLAUTUS**, but has disappeared by the time of **TERENCE**. The Fut. Pf. is never common, but is found at all periods. **TACITUS** avoids it, and so do other authors.

2. The Impf. is confined to **LIVY**, who shows four examples, and to one case in late Latin. The Plupf. is found once in **CICERO** (*Dom.*, 30, 78), where it may be iterative, and once in early Latin.

Antequam and Priusquam with the Subjunctive.

577. *Antequam* and *priusquam* are used with the Subjunctive when an ideal limit is given; when the action is expected, contingent, designed, or subordinate.

1. An ideal limit involves necessary antecedence, but not necessary consequence. After positive sentences, the Subjunctive is the rule, especially in generic sentences and in narrative. (Compare *cum*, 585.) After Historical Tenses the Subjunctive is almost invariable when the action does not, or is not to, take place. The translation is often *before*, and the verbal in *-ing* (Greek *πρὶ* with the Infinitive).

Ante vidēmus fulgōrem quam sonum audīamus, SEN., N. Q., II. 12, 6; we see the flash of lightning before hearing the sound (we may never hear it). But compare LUCR., VI. 170. In omnibus negōtīs prius quam aggrediāre adhibenda est praeparatiō diligēns, C., Off., I. 21, 73; in all affairs, before addressing yourself (to them), you must make use of careful preparation (Ideal Second Person). [Collem] celeriter priusquam ab

adversariis sentiatur communit, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 54, 4; *he speedily fortified the hill before he was* (too soon to be) *perceived by the enemy* (*prius quam* = *prius quam ut*). *Hannibal omnia priusquam exoderet pugna* (erat) *expertus*, L., XXX. 35, 4; *Hannibal had tried everything before withdrawing from the fight* (= to avoid withdrawing from the fight). *Saepe magna indolē virtutis priusquam rei publicae prōdesse potuisset extincta est*, C., *Ph.*, V. 17, 47; *often, hath great native worth been extinguished before it could be of service to the State*. *Ducentis annis ante quam urbem Rōmam caperent in Italiam Galli transcendērunt*, L., V. 33, 5; (*it was*) *two hundred years before their taking Rome* (*that*) *the Gauls crossed into Italy* (here the Subjv. gives the natural point of reference).

2. After an historical tense in the negative, the Subjunctive is exceptional. (576, R.)

Inde nō prius ēgressus est quam (= *ibi manserat dum*) *rēx eum in fidem reciperet*, NEP., II. 8, 4; *he did not come out until the king should take him under his protection* (he stayed to make the king take him under his protection). See CAES., *B.G.*, VI. 37, 2; L., XLV. II, 3.

NOTES.—1. The Pr. Subjv. is common, but is usually generic; the few cases of Final Subjv. are confined to early Latin. Very rarely the Hist. Pr. is found after a Hist. Present. See CAES., *B.C.*, I. 22.

2. The Pf. occurs occasionally; it is usually in a final sense.

Nō prius dimittunt quam ab his sit conōsusum, CAES., *B.G.*, III. 18.

3. In LIVY we find the Impf. Subjv. used not unfrequently, where the idea of suspense or design is very slight, much after the manner of *cum nōndum* (as C., *Ph.*, V. 1, 4).

4. The Plupf. Subjv. is cited five times from CICERO and four times from LIVY. In these passages the completion rather than the continuance is in suspense.

5. *Postridiſquam* is found in PLAUTUS, CICERO (*Letters*), and SUTONIUS with the Indicative. In CICERO, *Ac.*, II. 3, 9, with the Subjunctive. *Prīdiſquam* is found in PLAUTUS and CICERO with the Indicative; in LIVY, VAL. MAX., and SUTONIUS with the Subjunctive. Both are very rare.

6. When the will is involved, *potius quam* is used in the same way as *prius quam*.

Dēpūgnā potius quam serviſs, C., *Att.* VII. 7, 7; *fight it out rather than be a slave*.

IV. CONSTRUCTIONS OF CUM (QUOM).

578. *Cum* is a (locative) relative conjunction.

NOTE.—Originally locative (*where*), *quom* became temporal (*when*) like *ubi*. When time is not defined by a fixed date, it readily becomes *circumstance*, and this circumstance is interpreted as cause, condition, and the like. Compare the circumstantial relative itself. The first construction was with the Indicative as with any other merely relative clause, and this is the sole construction in earliest Latin. But, beginning with TERENCE, we can observe the drift ever increasing in Latin towards the expression of character by tendency (Subjv.) rather than by fact (Indic.), so that the relative of character takes more and more the Subjunctive, and *cum* follows the lead of *ut* and of the inflected relative pronoun.

579. There are two great uses of *cum*:

I. Temporal *cum* (*when, then*), with the Indicative.

II. Circumstantial *cum* (*as, whereas*), with the Subjunctive.

In the second usage the relation is still purely a matter of inference; but according to this inferential connection we distinguish:

(a) Historical *cum, as*, giving the attendant circumstances, mainly temporal, under which an action took place.

(b) Causal *cum, as, whereas, since*, indicating that the main action proceeded from the subordinate one.

(c) Concessive *cum, whereas, although*, indicating that the main action was accomplished in spite of that of the subordinate clause.

I. *Cum vēr appetit, militēs ex hibernis movent, when spring approaches, soldiers move out of winter-quarters.*

II. (a) *Cum vēr appeteret, Hannibal ex hibernis mōvit, as spring was approaching (spring approaching), Hannibal moved out of winter-quarters.*

(b) *Cum vēr appetat, ex hibernis movendum est, as (since) spring is approaching, we must move out of winter-quarters.*

(c) *Cum vēr appeteret, tamen hostēs ex hibernis nō mōvērunt, whereas (although) spring was approaching, nevertheless the enemy did not move out of winter-quarters.*

1. Temporal *Cum*.

580. *Cum, when*, is used with all the tenses of the Indicative to designate merely temporal relations.

In the Principal clause, a temporal adverb or temporal expression is frequently employed, such as *tum, tunc, then*; *nunc, now*; *diēs, day*; *tempus, time*; *iam, already*; *vix, scarcely*, and the like.

Animus, nec cum adest nec cum discedit, appāret, C., Cat. M., 22, 80; the soul is not visible, either when it is present, or when it departs. Stomachor cum aliorum nō mē digna in mē cōferantur, C., Planc., 14, 35; I get fretted when other people's jokes that are not worthy of me are foisted on me. [Sex librōs dē rē publicā] tum scripsimus cum gubernacula rei publicae tēsbāmus, C., Div., II. 1, 3; I wrote the six books about the State at the time when I held the helm of the State. Recordāre tempus illud cum pater Cūriō maerēns iacēbat in lectō, C., Ph., II. 18, 45; remember the time when Curio the father lay abed from grief. Longum illud tempus cum nōn erō magis mē movet quam hōc exiguum, C., Att., XII. 18, 1; that long time (to come), when I shall not exist, has more effect on me than this scant (present time). Iam diffīcile ēbat cum signum cōsul

dedit, L., XXXVI. 24, 6; *by this time day was beginning to dawn, when the consul gave the signal.* (See 581.)

Ideal Second Person with the Subjunctive :

Pater, hominum immortalis est infamia. Etiam tum vivit quom esse credis mortuam, PL., Pers., 355; *Father, immortal is the ill-fame of the world. It lives on even when you think that it is dead.*

But the presence of a temporal adverb does not mean necessarily that the *cum* clause is merely temporal.

REMARKS.—1. *Fuit cum* commonly follows the analogy of other characteristic relatives (681), and takes the Subjunctive :

Fuit tempus cum (= fuit cum) rura colerent homines, VARRO, *R. R.*, III. 1, 1; *there was a time when all mankind tilled fields = were countrymen.*

The Indic. is rare.

2. *Memini cum*, *I remember the time when*, takes the Indic., but *audire cum* takes the Subjv. parallel with the participle :

Memini cum mihi desipere videbare, C., *Fam.*, VII. 28, 1; *I remember the time when you seemed to me to show the worst possible taste.* *Audivi Metrodorum cum de his ipsis rebus disputaret*, C., *Or.*, II. 90, 865; *I have heard Metrodorus discuss(ing) these very matters.*

3. Peculiar is the use of *cum* with Lapses of Time. Lapses of Time are treated as Designations of Time in Accusative or Ablative :

Multi anni sunt cum (= multos annos) in aere meo est, C., *Fam.*, XV. 14, 1; *(it is) many years (that) he has been (230) in my debt.* *Permulti anni iam erant cum inter patricios magistratus tribunosque nulla certamina fuerant*, L., IX. 33, 8; *very many years had elapsed since there had been any struggles between the patrician magistrates and the tribunes.* *Nondum centum et decem anni sunt cum (= ex quo = abhinc annos) de pecuniis repetundis lata lex est*, C., *Off.*, II. 21, 75; *it is not yet one hundred and ten years since the law concerning extortion was proposed.*

NOTES.—1. In PLAUTUS *cum* with the Indic. may be explicative, causal, concessive, adversative. *Explicative*: *salvos quom (that) advenis, gratias*, Most., 1128. *Causal*: *salvos quom (since) peregre advenis, cena datur*, II., 536. *Concessive*: [*servi*] *quom (although) culpa carent, tamen malum metuunt*, Most., 859. *Adversative*: *insanire me kiunt, ultra quom (whereas) ipsi insaniunt*, Men., 831.

The same holds true for TERENCE, except that the Subjv. is now making its appearance in cases where it can be neither potential, ideal, nor attracted, as *Illec.*, 341: *nun visam uxorem Pamphili, quom in proximo hic sit aegra?*

Of course, this prevalence of the Indic. does not exclude the attraction into the Subjv., nor does it exclude the regular potential use.

2. The explicative use dies out, except where it is akin to the conditional; but it always retains the Indicative. With Causal and Concessive-Adversative uses, the Subjv. is used more and more in place of the Indicative.

3. In early Latin we find *quoniam* and *quandō*, used sometimes with the force of *quom*. In the case of *quoniam* several examples are cited from PLAUTUS, in most of which, however, the causal conception lies very close at hand; the temporal force seems to have disappeared by the time of TERENCE, and only reappears in GELLIUS. The

temporal usage of *quandō* is still the prevailing one in *PLAUTUS*, over seventy instances having been collected. Of these the majority are in the Present and Future Spheres, in which the shift to the causal conception is very easy; many of them are also iterative. In *TERENCE* the temporal usage of *quandō* has disappeared unless possibly in one passage (*Ad.*, 206), but sporadic cases are found later, even in *CICERO*.

Quoniam hinc est profecturus peregris thesaurum demonstravit mihi, PL., Trin., 149. *Tum, quandō legātis Tyrum misimus, C., Leg. Agr.*, II. 16, 41.

581. Cum Inversum. When the two actions are independent, *cum* is sometimes used with the one which seems to be logically the principal clause, just as in English.

Iam nōn longius bidui viā aberant, cum duās venisse legiōnis cognoscunt, CAES., B. G., VI. 7, 2; *they were now distant not more than two days' march, when they learned that two legions were come.*

Similar is the addition of an illustrative fact, often causal or adversative, by *cum* *interis* (*interim*), *quidem*, *tamen*, *etc.*, with the Indicative.

582. Explicative cum.—When the actions of the two clauses are coincident, *cum* is almost equivalent to its kindred relative *quod*, *in that*.

Aissem, hunc quom vidēs, ipsum vidēs, PL., Capt., 615; *when you see him, you see Ajax himself.* *Cum tacent, clamant, C., Cat.*, I. 8, 21; *when (= in that) they are silent, they cry aloud.* *Dixi omnia cum hominem nomināvi, PLIN., Ep.*, IV. 22, 4; *I have said everything, in naming the man.*

583. Conditional cum.—*Cum* with the Future, Future Perfect, or Universal Present, is often almost equivalent to *si*, *if*, with which it is sometimes interchanged.

Cum pŕocōs, pŕocōe Latīnā, JUV., XI. 148; *when (if) you (shall) ask (for anything), ask in Latin.* *Cum veniet contrā, digitō compŕecōe labellum, JUV., I.* 160; *when (if) he meets you, padlock your lip with your finger.*

584. Iterative cum.—*Cum* in the sense of *quotiens*, *as often as*, takes the Tenses of Iterative Action.

Solet cum sē pŕgāt in mē cōferre omnem culpam, C., Att., IX. 2 A, 1; *he is accustomed, when he clears himself, to put off all the blame on me.* [*Ager*] *cum multōs annōs requiēvit ūberiorē efferre frūgēs solet, C., Br.*, 4, 16 (567). *Cum pŕlam eius ānull ad palmam converterat (Gŕgēs) ā nullō vidēbatur, C., Off.*, III. 9, 38 (567).

REMARK.—The Subjv. is also found (567. N.):

Cum in iŕs dŕci dēbitōrem vidissent, undique convolābant, L., II. 27, 8; *whenever they saw a debtor taken to court, they made it a rule to hurry together from all quarters.*

2. Circumstantial Cum.

585. Historical cum.—*Cum, when (as)*, is used in narrative with the Imperfect Subjunctive of contemporaneous action, with the Pluperfect Subjunctive of antecedent action, to characterize the temporal circumstances under which an action took place.

[*Agēsilāus*] *cum ex Aegyptō reverterētur dīcēbat*, *Nep.*, xvii. 8, 6; *Agēsilāus died as he was returning from Egypt. Zēnōnem cum Athēnis essem audiēbam frequenter*, *C., N.D.*, i. 21, 59; *when I was (being) at Athens, I heard Zeno (lecture) frequently. Athēniēnsēs cum statuerent ut nāvēs cōscenderent, Cyrrillum quendam suādentem ut in urbe manerent, lapidibus obruerunt*, *C., Off.*, iii. 11, 48 (546).

Cum Caesar Anōnam occupāvisset, urbem reliquimus, *C., Fam.*, xvi. 12, 2; *when (as) Caesar had occupied Ancona (Caesar having occupied Ancona), I left the city. Attalus moritur alterō et septuagēsimō annō, cum quattuor et quadragintā annōs rēgnāset*, *L., xxxiii. 21, 1; Attalus died in his seventy-second year, having reigned forty-four years.*

REMARK.—The subordinate clause generally precedes. The circumstantiality often appears as causality, but sometimes the exact shade cannot be distinguished. Owing to this implicit character, *cum* with the Subjv. is a close equivalent to the participle, and often serves to supply its absence. Compare 611 with 681, 2.

NOTES.—1. How closely allied the ideas of time and circumstance are, in these constructions, is seen from such examples as this:

Cum variōs secūbantur C. Mariō, dolēbat, *C., Tusc.*, ii. 15, 35 (time). *Marius cum secārētur, ut suprà dixi, vetuit, etc.*, *C., Tusc.*, ii. 22, 58 (circumstances). *Cum ad tribum Polliam ventum est*, (date) *et praeo cunctārētur* (circumstances) *citāre ipsum cōsōrem; Citā, inquit Nerō, M. Livium*, *L., xxix. 37, 8.*

2. The use of temporal particles with the Pr. is necessarily limited to iterative or causal (adversative) relations. Hence there is no room for the circumstantial *cum* with the Subjv. except so far as it is causal-adversative. Fut. and Fut. Pf. are found chiefly in general or iterative relations.

3. By attraction similar to that with *quod* (541, n. 3) and other relatives, *cum diceret*, with an Inf., is found where *diceret* would be more naturally omitted or inserted as (*ut dīcēbat*); so *cum adsentire sē diceret* for *cum adsentīret*, *L., i. 54, 1.* Similarly with *cum* causal: "saying, as he did," *C., MU.*, 5, 12.

586. Causal cum.—*Cum, when, whereas, since, seeing that*, with any tense of the Subjunctive, is used to denote the reason, and occasionally the motive, of an action (580, N. 1).

Quae cum ita sint, effectum est nihil esse malum quod turpe nōn sit, *C., Fin.*, iii. 8, 29; *since these things are so, it is made out (proved) that nothing is bad that is not dishonorable. Cum [Athēniēs] tamquam ad*

mercatorum bonorum artium sis profectus, inane redire turpissimum est, C., Off., III. 2, 6; *as (since) you set out for Athens as if to market for accomplishments, it would be utterly disgraceful to return empty (handed)*. *Dolū erat pugnandum, cum pār nō esset armis*, NEP., XXIII. 10, 4; *he had to fight by stratagem, as he (seeing that he) was not a match in arms*.

REMARKS.—1. The characteristic nature of the Subjv. with *cum* comes out more clearly in the causal connection, owing to the parallel with *utpote*, *quippe*, and the relative (626, N.).

2. The primary tenses are more common, in this connection, but the historical tenses are abundant enough. With the latter the causal relation need never be emphasized.

587. *Concessive* and *Adversative cum*.—Causal *cum*, *whereas*, becomes Concessive *cum*, *whereas*, *although*, with the Subjunctive, when the cause is not sufficient; the relation is often adversative, and there is no limitation as to tense.

The temporal notion is still at work; whether the times are for or against an action is a matter outside of language (580, N. 1).

Nihil mē adiūvit cum posset, C., Att., IX. 13, 8; *he gave me no assistance, although (at a time when) he had it in his power*. *Cum primi ordinis hostium concidissent, tamen coercimē reliqui resistēbant*, CAES., B. G., VII. 62, 4; *although the first ranks of the enemy had fallen (been cut to pieces), nevertheless the rest resisted most vigorously*. *Perire artem putamus nisi apparet, cum desinat ars esse, si apparet*, QUINT., IV. 2, 127; *we think that (our) art is lost unless it shows, whereas it ceases to be art if it shows*.

REMARKS.—1. To emphasize the adversative idea, *tamen* is often added in the principal clause.

2. Adversative *cum nōn*, *whereas not*, is often conveniently translated *without*; *cum nōn inferior fuisset*, C., Off., I. 32, 116; *without being inferior*.

588. *Cum—tum*. 1. When *cum*, *when*, *tum*, *then*, have the same verb, the verb is put in the Indicative. *Cum—tum* then has the force of *both—and especially*, and a strengthening adverb, such as *māximē*, *praecipuē*, is often added to the latter.

(Pausanias) *cōsilia cum patriae tum sibi inimica capiebat*, NEP., IV. 3, 3; *Pausanias conceived plans that were hurtful both to his country and especially to himself*.

2. When they have different verbs, the verb with *cum* is usually in the Indicative, but *may* be in the Subjunctive, especially when the actions of the two verbs are not contemporary ; this Subjunctive often has a concessive force.

[*Sisennae historia*] *cum* facile omnes vincat superiores, tum indicat tamen quantum abest a summis, C., Br., 64, 228; *although the history of Sisenna easily surpasses all former histories, yet it shows how far it is from the highest (mark).*

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

589. In Conditional Sentences the clause which contains the condition (supposed cause) is called the *Protasis*, that which contains the consequence is called the *Apodosis*.

Logically, *Protasis* is *Premiss* ; and *Apodosis*, *Conclusion*.

Grammatically, the *Apodosis* is the *Principal*, the *Protasis* the *Dependent*, clause.

590. *Sign of the Conditional.*—The common conditional particle is *si*, *if*.

NOTES.—1. *Si* is a locative case, literally, *so*, *in those circumstances* (comp. *si-c*, *so*, and the English: "I would by combat make her good, *so* were I a man."—SHAKESPEARE). Hence, conditional clauses with *si* may be regarded as adverbs in the Abl. case, and are often actually represented by the Abl. Absolute.

Sic is found as the correlative of *si* in the colloquial language, as: *sic scribēs aliquid, si vacabis* (C., Att., XII. 38, 2) ; *sic ignovisse putatō mē tibi, si cōnēs hodiē mēcum* (H., Ep., I. 7, 89). Instead of *sic*, its equivalent *tum* occurs at all periods, being in the Augustan time restricted to formal uses. *Igitur* is also found as late as CROEUS, who likewise uses *ita*. Other particles are post-classical.

2. The connection with the Causal Sentence is shown by *si quidem*, which in later Latin is almost = *quoniam* ; see 685, R. 5.

3. The temporal particles *cum* and *quandō*, *when*, and the locative *ubi*, are also used to indicate conditional relations in which the idea of Time or Space is involved.

591. *Negative of si.*—The negative of *si* is *si nōn* or *nisi*.

(a) With *si nōn*, *if not*, the *nōn* negatives the single word ; hence an opposing positive is expected, either in a preceding condition, or in the conclusion. Therefore, *si nōn* is the rule :

1. When the positive of the same verb precedes.

si feceris, magnam habebis gratiam ; *si nōn feceris, ignoscā*, C., Fam., v. 19 ; *if you do it, I will be very grateful to you ; if you do not, I will forgive (you).*

2. When the Condition is concessive ; in this case the principal clause often contains an adversative particle.

Si mihi bonæ res publicæ frui nō licebit, at carissō malæ, C., Mil., 34, 98 ; if I shall not be allowed to enjoy good government, I shall at least be rid of bad.

(b) With *nisi*, *unless*, the negative *ni-* refers to the principal clause, which is thus denied, if the conditional clause is accepted ; hence :

1. *Nisi* adds an exception or restriction to the leading statement. Compare the general use of *nisi*, *except* (R. 2).

Nisi molestumst, paucis percontarier (180, 6) volō ego ex tē, PL., Rud., 120 ; if it is not disagreeable, I wish to ask you a few questions.

So the formulæ *nisi fallor* (*ni fallor* is found first in OVID), *nisi me omnia fallunt* (C., *Att.*, VIII. 7, 1), and the like.

2. *Nisi* is in favorite use after negatives.

Parvi (= nihili) sunt foris arma nisi est cōsiliū domi, C., Off., I. 22, 76 (411, R. 2). [Nōn] possem vivere nisi in litteris viverem, C., Fam., IX. 26, 1 ; I could not live unless I lived in study. Memoria minuitur nisi eam exerceās, C., Cat. M., 7, 21 ; memory wanes unless (except) you exercise it. (Si nōn exerceās, in case you fail to exercise it.)

So more often than *si nōn*, in asseverations. *Peream nisi sollicitus sum, C., Fam., XV. 19, 4 ; may I die if I am not troubled.*

REMARKS.—1. Sometimes the difference is unessential :

Nisi Curiō fuisset, hodiē tē mūscae comēdissent, Cf. QUINT., XI. 3, 129 ; if it had not been for Curio, the flies would have eaten you up this day. Si nōn fuisset would be equally correct.

2. *Nisi* is often used after negative sentences or equivalents in the signification of *but*, *except*, *besides*, *only* :

Inspice quid portem ; nihil hīc nisi triste vidēbis, Ov., Tr., III. 1, 9 ; examine what I am bringing ; you will see nothing here except (what is) sad. Falsus honor iuvat et mendāx infāmia terret, quem nisi mendacium et medicandum ! H., Ep., I. 16, 39 ; "false honor charms and lying slander scares," whom but the faulty and the fit for physic ?

So *nisi* *si*, *except in case*, with a following verb ; occasional in early Latin, more common later, but not in CAES. (*B. G.*, I. 31, 14, is disputed), SALL., VERG., HOR. *Nisi ut*, *except on condition that*, is post-classical.

Neceste est Casiliniensēs se dēdere Hannibali ; nisi si mālunt famē perire, C., Inv., II. 57, 171 ; the people of Casilinum must needs surrender to Hannibal ; unless (except in case) they prefer to perish by hunger.

3. *Nisi quod* introduces an actual limitation—*with the exception, that* (525, 2, N. 2) ; so *praeterquam quod* ; *nisi ut* (e. g. C., *Imp.*, 23, 67).

Nihil acciderat [Polyurati] *quod nōllet nisi quod anulum quō dīlectābātur in mari abiicerat*, C., *Fin.*, v. 30, 92; *nothing had happened to Polyurates that he could not have wished, except that he had thrown into the sea a ring in which he took delight (= a favorite ring)*. *Nihil peccat nisi quod nihil peccat*, PLIN., *Ep.*, ix. 26, 1; *he makes no blunder except—that he makes no blunder* ("faultily faultless").

4. *Nisi forte* (found very often in CICERO, very rarely earlier), *unless, perhaps, nisi vērō* (peculiar to CICERO), *unless, indeed*, with the Indic., either limit a previous statement, or make an ironical concession:

Namō ferē saltat sobrius nisi forte insānit, C., *Mur.*, 6, 13; *there is scarce any one that dances (when) sober, unless perhaps he is cracked*. *Plēnum forum est eōrum hominum, . . . nisi vērō paucōs fuisse arbitramini*, C., *Sull.*, 9, 28; *the forum is full of those men; unless, indeed, you think they were (but) few*.

NOTES.—1. *Nisi* is sometimes strengthened by *tamen*, *but, yet*.

Nisi etiam hīc opperiar tamen paulisper, PL., *Ad.*, 805; *Cf. C., Att.*, v. 14, 3. Even without *tamen* it is adversative in colloquial Latin, especially after *nesciō*.

2. *Ni* is found mostly in early Latin and the poets, and in legal formulae and colloquial phrases. It is rare in CICERO, and never used in CAESAR.

Peream ni piscem putāvi esse, VARRO, *R.R.*, III. 3, 9; *may I die if I did not think it was a fish*.

3. *Nisi forte* is found occasionally with the Subjv. from APULIUS on.

592. *Two Conditions excluding each the other*.—When two conditions exclude each the other, *sī* is used for the first; *sīn*, *if not (but if)*, for the second.

Sīn is further strengthened by *autem*, *vērō* (rare), *but; minus, less (not); secus* (rare), *otherwise; aliter, else*.

Mercatūra, sī tenuis est, sordida putanda est; sīn magna et opīōsa, nōn est admodum vituperanda, C., *Off.*, I. 42, 151; *mercantile business, if it is petty, is to be considered dirty (work); if (it is) not (petty, but) great and abundant (= conducted on a large scale), it is not to be found fault with much*.

REMARK.—If the verb or predicate is to be supplied from the context, *sī minus, if less (not), sīn minus, sīn aliter, if otherwise*, are commonly used, rarely *sī nōn*:

Edūcō tūcum omnes tuos; sī minus, quam plurimōs, C., *Cat.*, I. 5, 10; *take out with you all your (followers); if not, as many as possible*. *Ōdero sī poterō; sī nōn, invītus amābō*, QV., *Am.*, III. II, 85 (242, R. 2).

NOTE.—Much less common are simple *sī*, or *sī* strengthened by *nōn, nihil, nullus, minus*, or by *autem, vērō*; or *sed sī, at sī* (COL.). *sī contrā* (HOR., PLIN.). *Sīn* may also be followed by *nōn*, but commonly only when one or more words intervene.

Pōma crūda sī sunt, vix evelluntur; sī mātūra, dēcidunt, C., *Cat. M.*, 19, 71; *if fruit is green it can hardly be plucked, if ripe it falls (of itself)*.

593. Other Forms of the Protasis.—1. The Protasis may be expressed by a Relative.

Qui vidēret, urbem captam diceret, C., Verr., iv. 23, 52; who so had seen it, had said that the city was taken. Mirārētur qui tum cerneret, L., xxxiv. 9, 4 (258).

2. The Protasis may be contained in a Participle.

Si latet ars, prōdest; avert dēprēssa pudōrem, Ov., A.A., ii. 313; art, if concealed, does good; detected, it brings shame. Māximās virtūtēs iacere omnis necesse est voluptātē dominante, C., Fin., ii. 35, 117; all the greatest virtues must necessarily lie prostrate, if the pleasure (of the senses) is mistress. Nihil [potest] evenire nisi causā antecedente, C., Fat., 15, 34; nothing can happen, unless a cause precede.

3. The Protasis may be involved in a modifier.

Fecerunt id servi Milōnis quod suās quisque servēs in tāli rē facere voluisset, C., Mil., 10, 29; the servants of Milo did what each man would have wished his servants to do in such case (si quid tāle accidisset). At bene nōn poterat sine purō pectore vivi, Lucr., v. 18; but there could be no good living without a clean heart (nisi purum pectus esset). Neque enim materiam ipsam (cōnsēbant) cohaerere potuisse si nullā vi continēretur, neque vim sine aliquā materiā, C., Ac., i. 6, 24.

4. The Protasis may be expressed by an Interrogative, or, what is more common, by an Imperative or equivalent.

Tristis es? indignor quod sum tibi causa doloris, Ov., Tr., iv. 3, 88 (542). Cedit amor rēbus: rēs age, tūtus eris, Ov., Rem. Am., 144; love yields to business; be busy (if you plunge into business), you will be safe. Immutā (verbōrum collocatiōnem), perierit tōta rēs, C., Or., 70, 282 (244, R. 4).

Classification of Conditional Sentences.

594. Conditional sentences may be divided into three classes, according to the character of the Protasis:

I. Logical Conditional Sentences: *si*, with the Indicative.

II. Ideal Conditional Sentences: *si*, chiefly with Present and Perfect Subjunctive.

III. Unreal Conditional Sentences: *si*, with Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive.

NOTES.—1. In some grammars of Greek and Latin, conditional sentences, and sentences involving conditional relations, have been divided into *particular* and *general*. Whether a condition be particular or general depends simply on the character of the Apodosis. Any form of the Conditional Sentence may be general, if it implies a rule of action. The forms for Iterative action have been given (566, 567).

2. Conditional Sentences with the Subjunctive (Ideal and Unreal) are best understood by comparing the forms of the Ideal and Unreal wish which have the same mood and the same tenses. The Unreal wish of the Past is the Plupf., that of the Present is the Impf. Subjunctive. The Ideal wish is the Pr. and Pf. Subjunctive. The same temporal relations appear in the conditional.

I. LOGICAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

595. The Logical Conditional Sentence simply states the elements in question, according to the formula: if this is so, then that is so; if this is not so, then that is not so.

It may be compared with the Indicative Question.

The Protasis is in the Indicative: the Apodosis is generally in the Indicative; but in future relations any equivalent of the Future (Subjunctive, Imperative) may be used.

PROTASIS.

Si id credis,
If you believe that,
Si id credēsās,
If you believed that,
Si id credidisti,
If you (have) believed that,
Si id credēs,
If you (shall) believe that,
Si id credideris,
If you (shall have) believe(d) that,
Si quid credidisti,
If you have believed anything
(= when you believe anything),
Si quid credideris,
If you had believed anything
(= when you believed anything),

APODOSIS.

errās,
you are going wrong.
errāsās,
you were going wrong.
errāsti,
you went (have gone) wrong.
errās,
you will (be) go(ing) wrong (284, 2.).
errāveris,
you will have gone (will go) wrong.
errās,
you go wrong. Comp. 568.
errāsās,
you went wrong.

Si spiritum ducit, vivit, C., *Inv.*, I. 46, 86; *if he is drawing (his) breath (breathing) he is living.* **Parvi sunt foris arma nisi est cōsiliū domi,** C., *Off.*, I. 22, 76 (411, R. 2). **Si occidi, rectē feci; sed nōn occidi,** QUINT., IV. 5, 13; *if I killed him, I did right; but I did not kill him.* [**Nātūram**] **si sequemur ducem, numquam aberrābimus,** C., *Off.*, I. 28, 100; *if we (shall) follow nature (as our) guide, we shall never go astray.* [**Improbē**] **si meus cōsulātus sustulerit, multa saecula prōpāgarit rei pūblicae,** C., *Cat.*, II. 5, 11; *if my consulship shall have done away with the destructives, it will have added many ages to the life of the State.* **Si pēs cōdoluit, si dēns, ferre nōn possumus,** C., *Tusc.*, II. 22, 52 (567). **Stomachābātur senex, si quid asperius dixeram,** C., *N. D.*, I. 33, 93 (567). **Vivam, si vivet; si cadet illa, cadam,** PROP., II. (III.) 28 (25), 42 (8); *let me live, if she lives; if she falls, let me fall.* **Nunc si forte potes, sed nōn potes, optima cōsulūx, finitis gaudē tot mihi morte malis,** OV., *Tr.*, III. 3, 55;

now, if haply you can, but you cannot, noble wife, rejoice that so many evils have been finished for me by death. *Flectere si nequeſ superſe, Acheronta movēbō, V., A., VII. 312; if I can't bend the gods above, I'll rouse (all) hell below. Si tot exempla virtutis nōn movent, nihil unquam movēbit; ſi tanta clādeſ vilem vitam nōn fecit, nulla faciet, L., XXII. 60, 14; if ſo many examples of valor ſtir you not, nothing will ever do it; if ſo great a diſaſter has not made life cheap, none (ever) will. Deſinē timēre, ſi ſpērāre deſideris, SEN., E. M., I. 5, 7; you will ceāse to fear, if you (ſhall have) ceāse(d) to hope. Peream male, ſi nōn optimum erat, H., S., II. 1, 6; may I die the death if it was not beſt. Si volēbās participāri, auferreſ (= auferre deſiderāſ) dimidium domum, PL., Truc., 748; if you wiſhed to ſhare in it, you ſhould have taken the half home. Reſpirāre ſi tē viderē, C., Att., II. 24, 5; I ſhall breathe again, if I ſhall have ſeen you.*

REMARKS.—I. After a verb of Saying or Thinking (Ūrātis Obliqua), the Protasiſ muſt be put in the Subjv., according to the rule.

(Si id crēdis, errās.)	Dico, tē, ſi id crēdās, errāre.
	Dixi, tē, ſi id crēderēs, errāre.
(Si id crēdes, errābis.)	Dico, tē, ſi id crēdās, errātūrum eſſe.
	Dixi, tē, ſi id crēderēs, errātūrum eſſe.
(Si id crēdidisti, errāsti.)	Dico, tē, ſi id crēdideris, errāſſe.
	Dixi, tē, ſi id crēdidieſ, errāſſe.

For examples, ſee Ūrātis Obliqua, 657.

2. The Subjv. is uſed by Attraction :

[Arneſolae] rēte texunt ut ſi quid inhaeſerit cōficiant, C., N. D., II. 48, 128 (567). (Si quid inhaeſit cōficiunt.)

3. The Ideal Second Perſon takes the Subjv. in connection with the Universal Preſent :

(Senectūſ) plēna eſt voluptātis ſi illā ſciās ūti, SEN., E. M., 12, 4; old age is full of pleaſure if you know (if one knows) how to enjoy it. Memoria minuitur niſi eam exerceās, C., Cat. M., 7, 21 (591, b. 2).

4. Sive—ſive (ſeu—ſeu) almoſt invariably takes the Logical form. (496, 2.) The Subjv. is occaſionally uſed by Attraction or with the Ideal Second Perſon.

Seu vicit, ferociter inſtat victis; ſeu victus eſt, inſtaurat cum victoribus certāmen, L., XXVII. 14, 1; if he vanquiſhes (567), he preſſes the vanquiſhed furioſly; if he is vanquiſhed, he renews the ſtruggle with the vanquiſhers.

5. Siquidem, as giving the baſis for a concluſion, often approaches the cauſal ſenſe (500, n. 2). In this caſe the Apodoſis precedes.

Moleſta veritas, aliquidem ex eſt naſcitur odium, C., Lael., 24, 89; truth is burdeſome, if indeed (ſince) hatred ariſes from it.

6. Si modō, if only, ſerves to limit the preceding ſtatement.

Ā deō tantum rationem habemus, si modo habemus, C., *N.D.*, III. 28, 71; *all that we have from God is (bare) reason, if only we have it.*

Si vērō when thus used is ironical (C., *Ph.*, VIII. 8, 24). **Si tamen** seems to be post-classical.

NOTES.—1. Phraseological are **si quaeris** (*quaerimus*) in a sense approaching that of **profectō** (C., *Off.*, III. 20, 80; *Tusc.*, III. 29, 73): **Si dīs placet**, *if the gods will*, often ironical (*Cf. TER., Eun.*, 919; C., *Fin.*, II. 10, 81). **Si forte**, *peradventure* (C., *Or.*, III. 12, 47; *Mil.*, 38, 104).

2. It will be observed that the tense involved depends in each member upon the sense. But for this very reason certain combinations would be uncommon. Thus **Pr.—Impf.** and **Fut.—Pr.** are rare; **Pr.—Fut.** is more common in ante-classical and post-classical Latin than **Fut.—Fut.**, the **Pres.** being used by anticipation. **CICERO** prefers **Fut.—Fut.** **CICERO** also uses frequently **Fut. Pf.—Fut. Pf.**, which is also found elsewhere, but rarely. **Pf.—Fut.** is found first in **CICERO**, and is never common; also **Impf.—Impf.** **Plupf.—Impf.** is mostly found in ante-classical and post-classical Latin. The **Pf.**, by anticipation for **Fut. Pf.**, is not unfrequent in early Latin. So C., *Fam.*, XII. 6, 2: (**Brūtus**) **si cōservātus erit, vicinus** (337); *Cf. SEN., Ben.*, III. 62, 145. *PL., Poen.*, 671, shows us our only example of **Pr.—Fut. Pf.**: **Rēx sum, si ego illum ad mē adlexerō.**

II. IDEAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

596. The Ideal Conditional Sentence represents the matter as still in suspense. The supposition is more or less fanciful, and no real test is to be applied. There is often a wish for or against. The point of view is usually the Present.

1. The Protasis is put in the Present Subjunctive for continued action, and in the Perfect Subjunctive for completion or attainment.

The Apodosis is in the Present or Perfect Subjunctive. The Imperative and Future Indicative or equivalents are often found. The Universal Present is frequently used, especially in combination with the Ideal Second Person (595, B. 3; 663, 2).

On the difference between Subjunctive and Future, see 257.

PROTASIS.

- Si id crēdās**,
If you should (were to) believe that,
Si id crēdās,
If you should (were to) believe that,
Si id crēdidērīs,
1. *If you should (prove to) have believed that (Perfect; Action Past or Future),*
2. *If you should (come to) believe that (Aor.; Action Future),*
Si id crēdidērīs,
If you (should have) believe(d) that,

APODOSIS.

- errēs**,
you would be going wrong.
errāverīs,
you would go wrong.
errēs,
you would be going wrong.
errāverīs (rare),
you would (have) go(ne) wrong.

Si vicinus tunc equum meliorem habebat quam tuus est, tuumne equum melius an illius? C., *Inv.*, I. 31, 52; *if your neighbor (were to) have a better horse than yours is, would you prefer your horse or his?* *Si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, officium non reddere.* C., *Off.*, III. 25, 95; *if a man in sound mind were to deposit (to have deposited) a sword with you, (and) reclaim it (when) mad, it would be wrong to return it, right not to return it.* *Hanc viam si asperam esse negem, mentiar.* C., *Sest.*, 46, 100; *if I should say that this way is not rough, I should lie.* *Si nunc me suspendam meam operam luserim, et meis inimicis voluptatem creaverim.* PL., *Cas.*, 424; *should I hang myself now, I should (thereby) (have) fool(ed) my work away, and give(n) to my enemies a charming treat.* *Ciceroni nemo ducentis nunc dederit nummis nisi fulserit anulus ingens.* JUV., VII. 139; *no one would give Cicero nowadays two hundred two-pences unless a huge ring glittered (on his hand).* *Si quis furiosus praecepta det, erit ipse quem monabit, insanior.* SEN., *E.M.*, 94, 17; *if one should give advice to a madman, he will be more out of his mind than the very man whom he advises.* *Si valeant homines, ars tua, Phoebus, isacet.* OV., *Tr.*, IV. 3, 78; *should men keep well, your art, Phoebus, is naught.* *Utia si tollas, perire Cupidinis arcus.* OV., *Rem. Am.*, 139 (204, R. 6). (*Senectus*) *est plena voluptatibus, si illa scias tui.* SEN., *E.M.*, 12, 4 (595, R. 3). *Memoria minuitur nisi eam exerceas.* C., *Cat. M.*, 7, 21 (591, b. 2). *Nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris.* C., *Lael.*, II, 37; *it is no excuse for a sin to have sinned for the sake of a friend.*

2. The Point of View may be the Past. In that case the Protasis is found in the Imperfect, very rarely the Pluperfect Subjunctive, and the Apodosis has corresponding forms. This usage, however, is rare, inasmuch as it coincides in form with the Unreal Condition, from which it is distinguishable only by a careful study of the context. When found with indefinite persons, the construction is the Potential of the Past.

The idea of Partial Obliquity frequently enters, in which case *si* may often be translated, *in case that*.

Quod aut non veniebat de eo si quis legem constitueret non tam prohibere videretur quam admonere. C., *Tull.*, 4, 9; *if one should make a law about that which was not customary, he would seem not so much to prevent as to warn.* (Present: *si quis constitueret, videretur.*) *Si Alfenus tum iudicium accipere vellet, denique omnia quae postulares facere voluisset, quid ageres?* C., *Quinct.*, 26, 83; *in case Alfenus was willing then to undertake the trial, and should have been willing afterwards to do all that you required, what were you to do?* (See the whole passage—Present:

si nunc velit, . . . voluerit, agās.) Si tribūni mē triumphāre prohiberent, Fūrium et Aemiliū tēstēs citātūrus fui, L., XXXVIII. 47; *should the tribunes prevent me from triumphing, I was going to summon Furius and Aemilius as witnesses.* Quid faceret? si vivere vellet, Sēianus rogandus erat, SEN., Cons. Marc., 22, 6; *what was he to do? if he wished to live Sejanus was (the man) to be asked.* See TAC., Ann., III. 13. Erat Quinctius, si cōderē, placābilis, L., XXXVI. 32, 5; *Quinctius was, if you yielded to him, (sure to be) placable.* (Est si cōdēs.) Si luxuriæ temperāret, avaritiā nōn timēre, TAC., H., II. 62; *if he were to control his love of pleasure, you should not have feared avarice.* (Si temperet, nōn timeās.) Cū igitur et Camillus doleret, si hæc . . . eventūra putāret? et ego doleam si . . . putem? C., Tusc., I. 37, 90. (Present: doleat si putet.)

REMARKS.—I. The Ideal is not controlled by impossibility or improbability, and the lively fancy of the Roman often employs the Ideal where we should expect the Unreal. (Comp. 256, n. 2.) This is more common in early Latin.

Tu si hic sis, aliter sentiās, TER., And., 310; *if you were I (put yourself in my place), you would think differently.* Hæc si tēcum patriā loquātur, nōne impetrāre dēbeat? C., Cat., I. 8, 19; *if your country should (were to) speak thus with you, ought she not to get (what she wants)?* So C., Fin., IV. 22, 61.

2. Sometimes the conception shifts in the course of a long sentence: Si reviviscant et tēcum loquantur—quid tālibus viris responderē? C., Fin., IV. 22, 61; *if they should come to life again, and speak with you—what answer would you make to such men?*

3. When nōn possum is followed by nisi (si nōn), the Protasis has the Ideal of the Past, after the past tense, and may have the ideal of the Present after a primary tense.

Neque mūitiōne Caesaris prohibere poterat, nisi proeliū dēcertare vellet, CAES., B.C., III. 44. See MADVIG on C., Fin., III. 21, 70.

4. In comparing Ideal and Unreal Conditionals, exclude future verbs such as posse, velle, etc. The future sense of such Unreal Conditionals comes from the auxiliary.

5. In Ūtātis Oblīqua the difference between Ideal and Logical Future is necessarily effaced, so far as the mood is concerned. (656.)

III. UNREAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

597. The Unreal Conditional sentence is used of that which is Unfulfilled or Impossible, and is expressed by the Imperfect Subjunctive for continued action—generally, in opposition to the Present; and by the Pluperfect Subjunctive—uniformly in opposition to the Past.

The notion of Impossibility comes from the irreversible character of the Past Tense. Compare the Periphrastic Conjug. Perfect and Imperfect. Any action that is decided is considered Past (compare C., *Off.*, II. 21, 75). (See 277, 3, N.)

PROTASIS.

Si id crēderēs,
If you believed (were believing) that, [you
do not,]
Si id crēdidissēs,
If you had believed that, [you did not,]

APODOSIS.

errārēs,
you would be going wrong.
errāvissēs,
you would have gone wrong.

Sapientia nōn expetētur, si nihil efficeret, C., Fin., I. 13, 42; wisdom would not be sought after, if it did no practical good. Caederem tē, nisi irāscerer, SEN., Ira, I. 15, 8; I should flog you, if I were not getting angry. Si ibi tē esse scissem, ad tē ipse vēnissem, C., Fin., I. 8; if I had known you were there, I should have come to you myself. Hecora quis nōset, felix si Trōia fuisset! OV., Tr., IV. 3, 75; who would know (of) Hector, if Troy had been happy? Nisi ante Rōmā profectus esset, nunc eam certō relinquerēs, C., Fam., VII. 11, 1; if you had not departed from Rome before, you would certainly leave it now. Ego nisi peperissem, Rōma nō oppugnārētur; nisi filium habērem, libera in liberā patriā mortua essem, L., II. 40, 8; had I not become a mother, Rome would not be besieged; had I not a son, I should have died a free woman in a free land.

REMARKS.—I. The Impf. Subjv. is sometimes used in opposition to continuance from a point in the Past into the Present. This is necessarily the case when the Protasis is in the Impf., and the Apodosis in the Plupf., except when the Impf. denotes opposition to a general statement, which holds good both for Past and for Present:

Nōn tam facile opēs Carthāginis tantae concidissent, nisi Sicilia olīaribus nostris patēret, Cf. C., Verr., II. 1, 8; the great resources of Carthage (Carthage with her great resources) would not have fallen so readily, if Sicily had not been (as it still continues to be) open to our fleets. Si pudrēm habērēs, ultimam mihi pēnsiōnem remisissēs, SEN., E.M., 29, 10; if you had (= you had not, as you have not) any delicacy, you would have let me off from the last payment. Memoriam ipsam cum vōce perdidissēmus, si tam in nostrā potestāte esset oblivisci quam tacēre, TAC., Agr., 2, 4; we should have lost memory itself, together with utterance, if it were as much in our power to forget as to keep silent.

The Impf. in both members, referring to the Past, always admits of another explanation than that of the Unreal; thus we have a case of Representation (654, N.) in

Protogenēs si Ialysum illum suum casu oblītum vidēret, māgnū, erōdō, acciperet dōlōrem, C., Att., II. 21, 4; if Protogenes could see that famous Ialysus of his besmeared with mud, he would feel a mighty pang. See PL., Aul., 742.

2. In Unreal Conditions, after a negative Protasis, the Apodosis is sometimes expressed by the Impf. Indic., when the action is represented as interrupted (288); by the Plupf. and Hist. Pf., when the conclusion is confidently anticipated (254, R. 3).

Lābebar longius, nisi mē retinuissem, C., Leg., i. 19, 52 (254, R. 3).

This usage after a positive is cited first in the post-Augustan writers. Cases like *C., Verr., v. 42, 129; L., xxii. 28, 13*, do not belong here.

Omninō supervacua erat doctrina, si nātūra sufficeret, QUINT., ii. 8, 8 (254, R. 3). Peractum erat bellum, si Pompēium Brundisii opprimere potuisset, FLOR., ii. 13, 19; the war was (had been) finished, if he had been able to crush Pompey at Brundisium.

The Impf. Indic. is sometimes found in the Protasis:

Ipsam tibi epistolam misissem, nisi (v.l., sed) tam subito frātis puer proficiscēbatur, C., Att., viii. 1, 2; I should have sent you the letter itself, if my brother's servant was not starting so suddenly.

3. (a) The Indicative is the regular construction in the Apodosis with verbs which signify Possibility or Power, Obligation or Necessity—so with the active and passive Periphrastic—*vix, paene, scarcely, hardly*, and the like. In many cases it is difficult to distinguish this usage from that of the Ideal (596, 2).

Cōsul esse qui potui, nisi eum vitæ cursum tenuissem? C., Rep., i. 6, 10; how could I have been consul, if I had not kept that course of life? Antōni gladiōs potuit contemnere, si sic omnia dixisset, JUV., x. 123; he might have despised Antony's swords, if he had thus said all (that he did say). Emendāturus, si licuisset, eram, OV., Tr., i. 7, 40; I should have removed the faults, if I had been free (to do it). Pōns iter paene hostibus dedit (paene dedit = dabat = daturus erat), si unus vir fuisset, L., ii. 10, 2; the bridge well nigh gave a passage to the enemy, had it not been for one man.

(b) With the Indic. the Possibility and the rest are stated absolutely; when the Subjv. is used the Possibility and the rest are conditioned as in any other Unreal sentence.

Compare *quid facere potuissim, nisi tum cōsul fuissim*, with *cōsul esse qui potui, nisi eum vitæ cursum tenuissem, C., Rep., i. 6, 10. Qui si fuisset meliōre fortūnā, fortasse austērior et gravior esse potuisset, C., Pis., 29, 71.*

4. In *Ūrtiō Obliqua* the Protasis is unchanged; the Apodosis is formed by the Periphrastic Pr. and Pf. Inf. (149), for the Active, *futūrum (fore) ut, futūrum fuisse ut* for passive and Supineless verbs.

A. *Dicō (dixi), tē, si id crēderēs, errātūrum esse.*

B. *Dicō (dixi), tē, si id crēdidissēs, errātūrum fuisse.*

A. *Dicō (dixi), si id crēderēs, fore ut dēciperēris.*

B. *Dicō (dixi), si id crēdidissēs, futūrum fuisse ut dēciperēris.*

A is very rare; A, theoretical. For the long form, B, the simple

Perfect Infinitive is found. Examples, see 659, N. In B, *fuisset* is omitted occasionally in later Latin; TAC., *Ann.*, i. 33, etc.

5. (a) When the Apodosis of an Unreal Conditional is made to depend on a sentence which requires the Subjv., the Plupf. is turned into the Periphrastic Pf. Subjv.; the Impf. form is unchanged.

<i>Nōn dubitō,</i> <i>I do not doubt,</i>	}	<i>quā, si id crēderēs, errārēs,</i> <i>that, if you believed that, you would be going wrong.</i>
<i>Nōn dubitābam,</i> <i>I did not doubt,</i>		<i>quā, si id crēdidissēs, errātūrus fuērīs,</i> <i>that, if you had believed that, you would have gone wrong.</i>

Honestum tāle est ut, vel si ignōrārent id hominēs, esset laudābile, Cf. C., Fin., II. 15, 49; virtue is a thing to deserve praise, even if men did not know it. Ea res tantum tumultum & fugam praeiūit ut nisi castra Pūnica extra urbem fuissent, effūsura sē omnis pavidā multitudō fuerit, L., XXVI. 10, 7; that matter caused so much tumult and flight (= so wild a panic), that had not the Punic camp been outside the city the whole frightened multitude would have poured forth. Nec dubium erat quā, si tam pauci simul obire omnia possent, terga datūri hostēs fuerint, L., IV. 38, 5; there was no doubt that, if it had been possible for so small a number to manage everything at the same time, the enemy would have turned their backs. Dic quidnam factūrus fuērīs, si eō tempore cēsor fuissēs? L., IX. 33, 7; tell (me) what you would have done, if you had been censor at that time? See C., Pis., 7, 14.

(b) The Periphrastic Plupf. Subjv. occurs rarely, and then only in the Dependent Interrogative. The only examples cited are from LIVY.

Subibat cōgitātiō animum, quōnam modō tolerābilis futūra Etrūria fuisset si quid in Samnīs adversi evēnisset, L., X. 45, 8.

(c) *Potui* (254, R. 1) commonly becomes *potuerim*, and *fui* with the Periphrastic passive in *-dus* becomes *fuērim*, after all tenses.

Haud dubium fuit quā, nisi ea mora intervēnisset, castra eō diē Pūnica capī potuerint, L., XXIV. 42, 8; there was no doubt that, had not that delay interfered, the Punic camp could have been taken on that day. Quae (res) suā sponte nefaria est ut etiam si lēx nōn esset, magnopere vitanda fuerit, C., Verr., I. 42, 108.

(d) The passive Conditional is unchanged :

Id ille si repudiāset, dubitātis quā ei vis esset allata? C., Sest., 29, 62; if he had rejected that, do you doubt that force would have been brought (to bear) on him?

The active form is rarely unchanged (L., II. 33, 9). In the absence of the Periphrastic tense the Inf. with *potuerim* is often a sufficient substitute; see L., XXXII. 28, 6.

NOTE.—In PLAUTUS and TERENCE, *absque* with the Abl. and *esset* (*foret*) is found a few times instead of *nisi* (*si nōn*) with Nom., and *esset* (*fuisset*) in the sense *if it were not* (*had not been*), *for*.

Nam absque tē esset, hodiē numquam ad sōlem occāsum viverem, PL., Men., 1022. Cf. LIV., II. 10, 2 (R. 3, above).

INCOMPLETE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

598. Omission of the Conditional Sign.—Occasionally the members of a Conditional sentence are put side by side without a Conditional sign.

An ille mihi (351) *liber, cui mulier imperat ? pōcit, dandum est ; vocat, veniendum est ; alio, abundum ; minatur, extimescendum, C., Parad., 5, 2 ; or is he free (tell) me, to whom a woman gives orders ? she asks, he must give ; she calls, he must come ; she turns out (of door), he must go ; she threatens, he must be frightened. Unum cōgnōris, omnis nōris, TER., Ph., 265 ; you know one, you know all. Dedisset hunc animō pār corpus, fecisset quod optābat, PLIN., Ep., I. 12, 8 ; had you given him a body that was a match for his spirit, he would have accomplished what he desired.*

599. Omission of the Verb of the Protasis.—When the verb of the Protasis is omitted, either the precise form or the general idea of the verb is to be supplied from the Apodosis.

Si quisquam (= *si quisquam fuit*), *Catō sapiēs fuit, Cf. C., Lael., 2, 9 ; if any one was wise, Cato was. Edūc tēcum omnes tuōs ; si minus, quam plurimōs, C., Cat., I. 5, 10 (592, R.).*

600. Total Omission of the Protasis.—1. The Protasis is often contained in a participle or involved in the context ; for examples see 593, 2 and 3.

2. The Potential Subjunctive is sometimes mechanically explained by the omission of an indefinite Protasis (257, N. 2).

Nimio plūs quam velim [Volscōrum] ingenia sunt mōbilia, L., II. 37, 4 ; the dispositions of the Volscians are (too) much more unstable than I should like. Tuam mihi dari vellem eloquentiam, C., N. D., II. 59, 147 ; I could wish to have your eloquence given me. Tam felix esse quam fortissimā vellem, Ov., Am., I. 8, 27 (302). (Utinam esse !)

601. Omission and Involution of the Apodosis.—The Apodosis is omitted in *Wishes* (261), and implied after verbs and phrases denoting *Trial* (460, 2). It is often involved in *Oratio Obliqua*, and sometimes consists in the general notion of *Result, Ascertainment*, or the like.

Si verum exentiās, faciēs nōn uxor amātur, JUV., VI. 143 ; if you were to get out the truth (you would find that) it is the face, not the wife, that

is loved. (*Iugurtha*) *timēbat iram* (= *nō irāceretur*) *senātū, nī pāruiisset legātis*, S., *Iug*, 25, 7; *Iugurtha* was afraid of the anger of the senate (that the senate would get angry) in case he did not (should not have) obey(ed) the legates.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES OF COMPARISON.

602. The Apodosis is omitted in comparisons with *ut si*, *velut si*, *ac si*, *quam si* (rare), *tamquam si*, *quasi*, or simply *velut* and *tamquam*, as *if*.

The verb is to be supplied from the Protasis, as is common in correlative sentences. The Mood is the Subjunctive.

The tenses follow the rule of sequence, rather than the ordinary use of the conditional. In English, the translation implies the unreality of the comparison.

Nōli timēre quasi [= quam timeās si] assem elephantō dēs, QUINT., VI. 3, 59; *don't be afraid, as if you were giving a penny to an elephant*. *Parvi primō ortū sic iacent tamquam [= iaceant si] omnino sine animō sint*, C., *Fin.*, V. 15, 42; *babies, when first born, lie (there), as if they had no mind at all*. *Hic est obstandum, militēs, velut si ante Rōmāna moenia pugnāmus*, L., XXI. 41, 15; *here (is where) we must oppose them, soldiers, as if we were fighting before the walls of Rome (velut obstāmus, si pugnāmus, as we would oppose them, if we were to fight)*. *Mē iuvat, velut ipse in parte labōris sē periculi fuerim, ad finem belli Pūnicū pervēnisse*, L., XXXI. 1; *I am delighted to have reached the end of the Punic war, as if I had shared in the toil and danger (of it)*. *Tantus patrīs metus oēpit velut si iam ad portās hostis esset*, L., XXI. 16, 2; *a great fear took hold of the senators, as if the enemy were already at their gates*. *Delēta (est) Ausonium gēns perinde sē si internecivō bellō certāasset*, L., IX. 25, 9; *the Ausonian race was blotted out, just as if it had engaged in an internecine war (war to the knife)*.

REMARKS.—1. Occasionally the sequence is violated out of regard to the Conditional:

Masiliēnsēs in eō honōre audimus apud [Rōmānōs] esse sē si medium umbilicū Graeciae incoherent, L., XXXVII. 54, 21; *we hear that the people of Marseilles are in as high honor with the Romans as if they inhabited the mid-*navel* (= the heart) of Greece*. *Hius negotium sic velim suscipiā, ut si esset res mea*, C., *Fam.*, II. 14, 1; *I wish you would undertake his business just as if it were my affair*.

2. The principal clause often contains correlatives, as: *ita*, *sic*, *perinde*, *proinde*, *similiter*, *nōn* (*haud*) *secus*, etc.

NOTES.—1. *Tamquam* and *quasi* are also used in direct comparison with the Indic-

ative. Here the verbs with both clauses are apt to be the same, in which case the verb with *quasi* or *tamquam* is usually omitted in model prose.

Quasi pōma ex arboribus, arūda sī sunt, vix ēvelluntur, sic vitām adult-scentibus vis aufert, C., Cat. M., 19, 71.

2. *Quasi* is used to soften or apologize for a single word (= *ut ita dicam*).

Mors est quaedam quasi migratiō commutatiōque vitæ, Cf. C., Tusc., 1. 12, 27; death is as it were a shifting of life's quarters.

3. As in the ordinary Conditional sentence, so in the Comparative sentence, the Pro-tasis may be expressed by a participle:

Galli laeti ut exploratī victoriā ad castra Rōmānōrum pergunt, Cf. CAES., B. G., III. 18, 8; the Gauls in their joy, as if (their) victory had been fully ascertained, proceeded to the camp of the Romans. Antiochus securus dē bellō Rōmānō erat tamquam nōn transitūris in Asiam Rōmānis, L., XXXVI. 41, 1; Antiochus was as unconcerned about the war with Rome as if the Romans did not intend to cross over into Asia Minor.

4. In CELSUS, QUINTILIAN, JUVENAL, PLINY MIN., and especially in TACITUS and SUTONTIUS, we find *tamquam* used almost like *quod* (541), to indicate an assumed reason, in imitation of the similar Greek use of *ὡς* with the participle, and occasionally where we might have expected the Acc. and Infinitive.

Pridem invisus tamquam plūs quam civilia agitāret, Tac., Ann., I. 12, 6; long disliked as (in Tiberius' judgment) plotting high treason. Suspectus tamquam ipse suās incenderit aedēs, Juv., III. 222; suspected of having (as if he had) set his own house on fire. Vulgi opiniō est tamquam (comētēs) mūtatiōnem regni portendat, Tac. Ann., XIV. 22, 1; it is the popular belief that a comet portends a change in the kingdom.

Other particles, *quasi*, *sicut*, and *ut*, occur much more rarely and are cited mainly from TACITUS (*quasi* only in the *Annales*). Compare SUT., *Tit.*, 5.

5. *Ut si* is rare in early Latin, not being found at all in PLAUTUS. It is found but once in LIVY, but frequently in CICERO and later Latin. *Velut si* is found first in CAESAR. *Velut* for *velut si* is found first in LIVY. *Ac si* is equivalent to *quasi* only in late Latin.

CONCESSIVE SENTENCES.

603. Concessive Sentences are introduced by:

1. The Conditional particles, *etsi*, *etiāsi*, *tametsi* (*tamenetsi*).
2. The generic relative, *quamquam*.
3. The compounds, *quamvis*, *quantumvis*.
4. The verb *licet*.
5. The Final particles, *ut* (*nō*).
6. *Cum* (*quom*).

These all answer generally to the notion *although*.

NOTE.—*Etsi* (*et + si*), *even if*; *etiāsi*, *even now if*; *tametsi*, *yet even if*; *quamquam* (*quam + quam*), *to what extent soever*; *quamvis*, *to what extent you choose*; *quantumvis*, *to what amount you choose*; *licet*, *it is left free* (perhaps intrans. of *linquō*, *I leave*).

604. *Etsi*, *etiāsi*, and *tametsi*, take the Indicative or Subjunctive, according to the general principles which regulate

the use of *si*, *if*. The Indicative is more common, especially with *etiam*.

De futuris rebus etiam semper difficile est dicere, tamen interdum coniecturâ possis accedere, C., *Fam.*, vi. 4, 1; *although it is always difficult to tell about the future, nevertheless you can sometimes come near it by guessing*. [*Hamilcar*] *etiam flagrabat bellandi cupiditate, tamen pœci servandum putavit*, NEP., XXII. 1, 8; *although Hamilcar was on fire with the desire of war, nevertheless he thought that he ought to subserve (to work for) peace*. *Inops ille etiam referre gratiam non potest, habere certis potest*, C., *Off.*, II. 20, 69; *the needy man (spoken of), if he cannot return a favor, can at least feel it*. *Mē vera prō grātis loqui, etiam meum ingenium non moneret, necessitas cogit*, L., III. 68, 9; *even if my disposition did not bid me, necessity compels me to speak what is true instead of what is palatable*.

REMARKS.—I. *Si* itself is often concessive (591, 2), and the addition of *et*, *etiam*, and *tamen* serves merely to fix the idea.

2. *Etiam* is used oftener with the Subjv. than with the Indic., and seems to be found only in conditional sentences. On the other hand, *etiam* is also used like *quamquam* (605, R. 2), in the sense "*and yet*," *virtutem si finem amiseris—etiam amitti non potest virtus*, C., *Tusc.*, II. 14, 32; so too, but rarely, *tametsi*. *Etiam* is a favorite word with CICERO, but does not occur in QUINTILIAN nor in SALLUST, the latter of whom prefers *tametsi*. *Tametsi* is not found in the Augustan poets nor in TACITUS, and belongs especially to familiar speech.

3. *Tamen* is often correlative even with *tametsi*.

605. *Quamquam*, to what extent soever, falls under the head of generic relatives (254, R. 4), and, in the best authors, is construed with the Indicative.

Medici quamquam intellegunt saepe, tamen numquam aegris dicunt, illis morbo esse esse morituris, C., *Div.*, II. 25, 54; *although physicians often know, nevertheless they never tell their patients that they will die of that (particular) disease*.

REMARKS.—I. The Potential Subjv. (257, N. 8) is sometimes found with *quamquam*: *Quamquam exercitum qui in Volscis erat mallet, nihil recusavit*, L., VI. 9, 6; *although he might well have preferred the army which was in the Volscian country, nevertheless he made no objection*.

So especially with the Ideal Second Person.

2. *Quamquam* is often used like *etiam*, but more frequently, at the beginning of sentences, in the same way as the English, *and yet*, *although*, *however*, in order to limit the whole preceding sentence.

3. The Indic., with *etiam* and *quamquam*, is, of course, liable to attraction into the Subjv. in *Ōratiō Oblīqua* (508).

NOTE.—The Subjv. with *quamquam* (not due to attraction) is first cited from CICERO (perhaps *Tusc.*, v. 30, 86), NEPOS (XXV. 13, 6), after which, following the development in all generic sentences in Latin, it becomes more and more common; thus, in post-Augustan Latin, JUVENAL uses it exclusively, and PLINY MIN. and TACITUS regularly.

606. *Quamvis* follows the analogy of *velō*, *I will*, with which it is compounded, and takes the Subjunctive (usually the principal tenses).

Quantumvis and *quamlibet* (as conjunctions) belong to poetry and silver prose.

Quamvis sint sub aquā, sub aquā maledicere temptant, Ov., *M.*, vi. 376; *although they be under the water, under the water they try to revile.* *Quamvis* ille niger, *quamvis* tū candidus esset, V., *Ec.*, ii. 16; *although he was black, although you were fair.* [Vitia mentis], *quamvis* exigua sint, in māius excedunt, SEN., *E.M.*, 85, 12; *mental ailments (= passions), no matter how slight they be, go on increasing.* *Quamvis* sis molestus numquam tū esse cōfitebor malum, C., *Tusc.*, ii. 25, 61; *although you be troublesome, I shall never confess that you are evil.*

NOTES.—1. The Indic. with *quamvis* is cited in prose first from C., *Rab. Post.*, 2, 4; NEP., 1. 2, 3 (except in fragments of VARRO and VATINIUS); in poetry it appears first in LUCRETIUS. Then it grows, so that in the post-Augustan period it is used just like *quamquam* with the Indic., though the Subjv. is also common:

Quamvis ingenio nōn valet, arte valet, Ov., *Am.*, i. 13, 14; *although he does not tell by genius, he does tell by art.*

2. The verb of *quamvis* is sometimes inflected: *Quam* volet Epicūrus locūtur, tamen numquam mē movēbit, C., *N.D.*, ii. 17, 46.

607. *Licet* retains its verbal nature, and, according to the Sequence of Tenses, takes only the Present and Perfect Subjunctive:

Licet irrideat at qui vult, C., *Parad.*, i. 1, 8; *let any one laugh who will.* *Ardeat ipsa licet*, tormentis gaudet amantis, JUV., vi. 209; *though she herself is aglow, she rejoices in the tortures of her lover.* *Sim licet extrēmum*, stout sum, missus in orbem, Ov., *Tr.*, iv. 9, 9; *although I be sent, as I have been, to the end of the world.*

NOTES.—1. Exceptions are extremely rare: JUV., xiii. 56.

2. *Quamvis* is sometimes combined with *licet*, as: *quamvis licet insectemur istis—metuō nē sōli philosophi sint*, C., *Tusc.*, iv. 24, 53.

3. Occasionally *licet* is inflected; e. g., H., *Epod.*, 15, 19; S., ii. 1, 59. From the time of APULBIUS *licet* is construed with the Indicative.

608. *Ut* and *nē* are also used concessively for the sake of argument; this is common in CICERO, who often attaches to it *sānē*; the basis of this is the Imperative Subjunctive.

Ut dē sint virēs, tamen est laudanda voluntās, Ov., *Pont.*, iii. 4, 79;

granted that strength be lacking, nevertheless you must praise (my) good will. Ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certū est, C., Tusc., II. 5, 14; granted that pain be not the chief evil, an evil it certainly is.

REMARKS.—1. Ut nōn can be used on the principle of the Specific Negative: Hic diēs ultimus est; ut nōn sit, prope ab ultimō est, SEN., E.M., 15, 12; *this is your last day; granted that it be not, it is near the last.*

2. Examples with past tenses are rare: C., *Mil.*, 17, 46; L., XXXVIII. 46, 8, etc.

3. On ita—ut, see 262; on ut—ita, see 482, 4.

609. *Concessive Sentence represented by a Participle or Predicative Attribute.*—The Concessive sentence may be represented by a Participle or Predicative Attribute.

[Risus] interdum ita repente surripit, ut eum cupientēs tenere nequēmus, Cf. C., *Or.*, II. 58, 235; *laughter between whiles (occasionally) breaks out so suddenly that we cannot keep it down, although we desire to do so. Multūrum tē oculi et aurēs nōn sentientem custōdient, C., Cat., I. 2, 6; (of) many (the) eyes and ears will keep guard over you, though you perceive it not (WITHOUT your perceiving it). Quis Aristidēm nōn mortuū diligit? C., Fin., v. 22, 62; who does not love Aristides, (though) dead?*

NOTES.—1. Quamquam, quamvis, and etai are often combined with the participle. This, however, is rare in classical Latin, but becomes more common later.

(Caesar), quamquam obsidiōne Māssiliæ retardante, brevī tamen omnia subēgit, SUET., *Jul.*, 34.

2. With adjectives and adverbs this is much more common, so especially with quamvis, which is used with a positive as a circumlocution for the superlative. With the superlative quamvis is rare.

Etai nōn iniquū, certū triste senātūs cōsultū, L., xxv. 6, 2. Cum omnia per populum gerantur, quamvis iūstū atque moderātū tamen ipse aequibilitās est iniqua, C., *Rep.*, I. 27, 42.

RELATIVE SENTENCES.

610. The Latin language uses the relative construction far more than the English: so in the beginning of sentences, and in combination with Conjunctions and other Relatives.

REMARKS.—1. The awkwardness, or impossibility, of a literal translation may generally be relieved by the substitution of a demonstrative with an appropriate conjunction, or the employment of an abstract noun:

Quae cum ita sint, *now since these things are so* (Ciceronian formula).

Futura modo expectant; quae quia certa esse nōn possunt, cōfidentur et angere et metu, C., *Fin.*, I. 18, 60; *they only look forward to the future; and because that cannot be certain, they wear themselves out*

with distress and fear. [Epicūrus] nōn satis politus his artibus quīs qui tenent, eruditī appellantur, C., *Fin.*, 1. 7, 26; *Epicurus is not sufficiently polished by those accomplishments, from the possession of which people are called cultivated.*

2. Notice especially quod in combination with si and its compounds ubi, quia, quoniam, ut (poetic and post-class.), utinam, nā, utinam nā, qui (rare), in which quod means *and as for that*, and is sometimes translated by *and, but, therefore, whereas*, sometimes not at all.

Quod nī fuisset inobgītāns ita eum exspectārem ut pār fuit, TER., *Ph.*, 155; *whereas, had I not been heedless, I should be awaiting him in proper mood.*

NOTES.—1. The use of the Relative to connect two independent clauses instead of a demonstrative, is very rare in PLAUTUS, more common in TERENCE, but fully developed only in the classical period.

2. The Relative is the fertile source of many of the introductory particles of the compound sentence (quom, quia, quoniam, compounds of quam, ut, ubi, etc.), and is therefore treated last on account of the multiplicity of its uses.

611. Relative sentences are introduced by the Relative pronouns in all their forms: adjective, substantive, and adverbial. (See Tables 109 foll.)

REMARKS.—1. The Relative adverbs of Place, and their correlatives, may be used instead of a preposition with a Relative. Unde, whence, is frequently used of persons, but the others rarely; occasional examples are cited for ubi and quō, the others less frequently: ibi = in eo, etc.; ubi = in quō, etc.; inde = ex eo, etc.; unde = ex quō, etc.; eo = in eum, etc.; quō = in quem, etc.

Potest fieri ut is, unde tū audire dicit, irātus dixerit, C., *Or.*, II. 70, 285; *it may be that he, from whom you say you heard (it), said it in anger.* Quō (= quibus) lubeat nūbant, dum dōs nō fiat comes, PL., *Aul.*, 491 (578).

2. The Relative is not to be confounded with the Dependent Interrogative sentence (469, R. 2).

Quae probat populus ego nesciō, SEN., *E. M.*, 29, 10; *the things that the people approves, I do not know (quid probet, what it is the people approves).* Et quid ego tū velim, et tū quod quaeris, scīs, TER., *And.*, 536; *you shall know both what (it is) I want of you, and what (the thing which) you are asking (= the answer to your question).*

612. *Position of Relatives.*—The Relative and Relative forms are put at the beginning of sentences and clauses. The preposition, however, generally, though not invariably, precedes its Relative (413).

613. *Antecedent.*—The word to which the Relative refers

is called the Antecedent, because it precedes in thought even when it does not in expression.

REMARK.—The close connection between Relative and Antecedent is shown by the frequent use of one preposition in common (414, R. 1).

CONCORD.

614. The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person.

Is minimū eget mortālīs, qui minimum cupit, SYRUS, 286 (Fr.) (308). Uxor contenta est quae bona est unō virō, PL., Merc., 812; a wife who is good is contented with one husband. Malum est cōsiliū quod mutārī nōn potest, SYRUS, 362 (Fr.); bad is the plan that cannot (let itself) be changed. Hōc illīs nārō qui mē nōn intellegunt, PHAEDR., 3, 128; I tell this tale for those who understand me not. Ego qui tē cōfirmō, ipse mē nōn possum, C., Fam., XIV. 4, 5; I who reassure you, cannot reassure myself.

REMARKS.—1. The Relative agrees with the Person of the true Antecedent, even when a predicate intervenes; exceptions are very rare:

Tū es is, qui (mē) summīs laudibus ad caelum extulisti, C., Fam., xv. 4, 11; you are he that has(t) praised me to the skies.

The Latin rule is the English exception: Acts, xxi. 38; Luke, xvi. 15.

2. When the Relative refers to a sentence, *id quod, that which*, is commonly used (parenthetically). So also *quae res*, or simple *quod*, and, if reference is made to a single substantive, *is qui* or some similar form.

Si ē vōbīs id quod nōn spērō dēserar, tamen animō nōn dēficiam, C., Rosc. Am., 4, 10; if I should be deserted by you (which I do not expect), nevertheless I should not become faint-hearted. Nec audiendus [Theophrasti] auditor, Strabō, is qui phyzicus appellatur, C., N. D., I. 13, 85.

3. The gender and number of the Relative may be determined:

(a) By the sense, and not by the form; that is, a collective noun may be followed by a Plural Relative; a neuter numeral by a masculine Relative, a possessive pronoun by a Relative in the person indicated by the possessive, etc.

Caesa sunt ad sex milia qui Pydnam perfugerant, L., XLIV. 42, 7; there were slain up to six thousand who had fled to Pydna. Equitatum omnem praemittit, qui videant, CAES., B. G., I. 15; he sent all the cavalry ahead, who should see (that they might see, to see).

(b) By the predicate or the apposition, and not by the antecedent; so especially when the Relative is combined with the copula or with a copulative verb.

Thēbae, quod Boeotiae caput est, L., XLII. 44, 8; Thebes, which is the capital of Boeotia. Flumen Scaldia, quod infuit in Mosam, CAES., B. G.,

VI. 33, 8; *the river Scheldt, which empties into the Maas. Iusta glōria, qui est fructus virtutis*, C., Pis., 24, 57; *real glory, which is the fruit of virtue.*

Exceptions are not unfrequent, especially when the predicative substantive in the Relative clause is a foreign word or a proper name.

Stellae quās Graeci comētās vocant, C., N.D., II. 5, 14; *the stars which the Greeks call comets.* *Est genus quoddam hominum quod Helōtāe vocatur*, NEP., IV. 3, 6; *there is a certain class of men called Helots.*

4. The pronominal apposition may be taken up into the Relative and disappear :

Testārum suffrāgiis quod illi ostracismum vocant, NEP., v. 3, 1; *by potsherd votes—a thing which they call "ostracism."*

5. When the Relative refers to the combined antecedents of different gender, the strongest gender is preferred, according to 282 :

Grandēs nātū mātres et parvi liberi, quōrum utrumque aetās misericordiam vestram requirit, C., Verr., v. 49, 129; *aged matrons and infant children, whose age on either hand demands your compassion.* *Ōtium atque divitiae, quae prima mortālēs putant*, S., C., 36, 4; *leisure and money, which mortals reckon as the prime things.*

Or, the nearest gender may be preferred :

Eae frūgēs atque fructūs quōs terra gignit, C., N.D., II. 14, 87; *those fruits of field and tree which earth bears.*

6. Combined Persons follow the rule, 287.

NOTE.—A noteworthy peculiarity is found in early Latin, where a generic Relative sentence with *qui* is made the subject of an abstract substantive with *est*, and represented by a demonstrative in agreement with that substantive.

Istae virtūs est, quandō āsust, qui malum fert fortiter, PL., *Aen.*, 323; *that's manhood who (if one) bears evil bravely, when there's need.*

The parallel Greek construction suggests Greek influence.

615. Repetition of the Antecedent.—The Antecedent of the Relative is not seldom repeated in the Relative clause, with the Relative as its attributive.

(Caesar) intellexit diem instāre, quō diē frumentum militibus mētiri oportēret, CAES., B.G., I. 16, 5; *Caesar saw that the day was at hand, on which day it behooved to measure corn* (corn was to be measured out) *to the soldiers.*

NOTE.—This usage belongs to the formal style of government and law. CAESAR is very fond of it, especially with the word *diēs*. It is occasional in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, and not uncommon in CICERO; but after CICERO it fades out, being found but rarely in LIVY, and only here and there later.

616. Incorporation of the Antecedent.—1. The Antecedent substantive is often incorporated into the Relative

clause; sometimes there is a demonstrative antecedent, sometimes not.

In quem primum egressi sunt locum Trōia vocātur, L., L. I, 8; *the first place they landed at was called Troy*. *Quam quisque nōrit artem, in hīs eē exerceat*, [C.], *Tusc.*, I. 18, 41; *what trade each man is master of, (in) that let him practise (himself), that let him ply*.

NOTES.—1. Incorporation, while much less frequent than Repetition, is still not unfrequently met with in LIVY; after LIVY it decays. No examples are cited from SALLUST with a demonstrative antecedent, and but one from CAESAR. No example is cited from CAESAR without a demonstrative antecedent.

2. Instead of a principal clause, followed by a consecutive clause, the structure is sometimes reversed. What would have been the dependent clause becomes the principal clause, and an incorporated explanatory Relative takes the place of the demonstrative. This is confined to certain substantives, and is found a number of times in CICERO, but rarely elsewhere (SALL., HOR., LIVY, OVID, SEN., TAC., PLINY MIN.).

Quā enim prudētis es, nihil tē fugiet (= *eē prudētis es, ut nihil tē fugiat*), C., *Flam.*, XI. 13, 1. *Velis tantummodo; quae tua virtūs (est), expugnābis*, H., *S.*, I. 9, 54.

2. An appositional substantive, from which a Relative clause depends, is regularly incorporated into the Relative clause.

[*Amanus*] *Syriam & Ciliciā dividit, qui mōns erat hostium plēnus*, C., *Att.*, v. 20, 8; *Syria is divided from Cilicia by Amanus, a mountain which was full of enemies*.

NOTE.—This usage is found first in CICERO. The normal English position is found first in LIVY, but it becomes more common in later Latin.

Priscus, vir cōius prōvidentiam in rē pūblicā ante experta civitās erat, L., IV. 45, 10.

3. Adjectives, especially superlatives, are sometimes transferred from the substantive in the principal clause and made to agree with the Relative in the Relative clause.

[*Themistocles*] *dē servīs suis quem habuit fīdēlissimū ad rēgem misit*, NEP., II. 4, 8; *Themistocles sent the most faithful slave he had to the king*. *Nēmīnē crēdō, qui largē blandiunt dives pauperi*, PL., *Aul.*, 196; *I trust no rich man who is lavishly kind to a poor man*.

617. *Attraction of the Relative*.—The Accusative of the Relative is occasionally attracted into the Ablative of the antecedent, rarely into any other case.

Hōc cōfirmāmus illō auguriō quō diximus, C., *Att.*, x. 8, 7; *we confirm this by the augury which we mentioned*.

NOTES.—1. This attraction takes place chiefly when the verb of the Relative clause must be supplied from the principal sentence; that is, with auxiliary verbs like *vella*, *solāre*, *iubāre*; and after verbs of Saying and the like.

It is rare in early Latin, but common from CICERO on.

Quibus poterat saucis ductis secum ad urbem pergit, L., IV. 39, 9; having taken with him all the wounded he could, he proceeded to the city.

2. *Inverted Attraction.*—So-called Inverted Attraction is found only in poetry, and then usually in the Acc., which may be considered as an object of thought or feeling.

This Acc. stands usually for a Nom., sometimes, but only in Comedy, for the Gen. Dat. or Abl. A strange usage is the Nom. where the Acc. would be expected. This may be *nominativus pendens*, a form of *anacoluthon* (697), and is found only in early Latin.

Urbem quam statuo, vestra est, V., A., I. 573; (as for) the city which I am rearing, (it) is yours. Istum quem quaeris, ego sum, PL., Curc., 419; (as for) that man whom you are looking for, I am he. Ille qui mandavit eum exturbasti ex aedibus? PL., Trin., 137. ("He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.")

618. *Correlative Use of the Relative.*—The usual Correlative of *qui* is *is*, more rarely *hic*, *ille*.

Is minimū eget mortālis, qui minimum cupit, SYRUS, 286 (Fr.) (808). Hic sapiens, de quo loquor, C., Ac., II. 33, 105 (805, 3). Illa dies veniet, mea quā lugubria pōnam, Ov., Tr., IV. 2, 73 (807, 4).

619. *Absorption of the Correlative.*—The Correlative, *is*, is often absorbed, especially when it would stand in the same case as the Relative. This is a kind of Incorporation.

Postume, nūn bene olet, qui bene semper olet, MART., II. 12, 4; Postumus, (he) smells not sweet, who always smells sweet. Quem arma nūn frēgerant vitia viciērunt, CURT., VI. 2, 1; (him) whom arms had not crushed did vices overcome. Quem dī diligunt adulēscentis moritur, PL., B., 816; (he) whom the gods love dies young. Xerxes praemium proposuit qui [= ei qui] invēnisset novam voluptātem, C., Tusc., v. 7, 20; Xerxes offered a reward to him who should invent a new pleasure. Miseranda vīta qui [= eōrum qui] sē metui quam amārī mālunt, NEP., x. 9, 5; pitiable is the life of those who would prefer being feared to being loved. Discite sāriri per quem [= per eum, per quem] didicistis amāre, Ov., Rem. Am., 43 (401).

Difficult and rare are cases like :

Nunc redeō ad quae (for ad ea quae) mihi mandās, C., Att., v. 11, 6.

620. *Position of the Correlative clause.*—The Relative clause naturally follows its Correlative, but it often precedes; incorporation also is common.

Male sē res habet cum quod virtūte effici dēbet id temptātur pecūniā, C., Off., II. 6, 22; it is a bad state of affairs when what ought to be accomplished by worth, is attempted by money. Quod vidēs accidere pueris hūc nobis quoque māiusculis pueris evenit, SEN., E. M., 24, 13; what you see befall children (this) happens to us also, children of a larger growth. Quam quisque nōrit artem, in hāc sē exerceat, [C.], Tusc., I. 18, 41 (616, 1).

The Correlative absorbed :

Quod nōn dedit fortuna, nōn eripit, SEN., *E.M.*, 59, 18; *what fortune has not given* (does not give), *she does not take away*. *Per quā nōn petitis saepe fugātis opēs*, OV., *A.A.*, III. 132; *the means you take to win us often scare us off*.

621. Indefinite Antecedent.—The Indefinite Antecedent is generally omitted.

Elige cui dices : tū mihi sōla placeō, OV., *A.A.*, I. 42; *choose some one to whom you may say : You alone please me*.

REMARK.—Such sentences are sometimes hardly to be distinguished from the Interrogative: [*Conōn*] *nōn quassivit ubi ipse tūtū viveret*, NEP., IX. 2, 1; *Conon did not seek a place to live in safety himself*, might be either Relative or Deliberative (265).

TENSES IN RELATIVE SENTENCES.

622. Future and Future Perfect.—The Future and Future Perfect are used with greater exactness than in current English (242, 244).

Sit liber, dominus qui volet esse meus, MART., II. 32, 8; *he must be free who wishes* (shall wish) *to be my master*. *Qui prior strinxerit ferrum, eius victōria erit*, LIV. (244, R. 2).

623. Iterative Action.—Relative sentences follow the laws laid down for Iterative action (566, 567).

I. Contemporaneous action :

Ōre trahit quodcumque potest, atque addit acervū, H., *S.*, I. 1, 84; *drags with its mouth whatever it can, and adds to the treasure (heap)*. *Quicumque incedēbat agmen, legātī occurrēbant*, L., XXXIV. 16, 6; *in whatever direction the column advanced, ambassadors came to meet them*.

II. Prior action :

[*Terra*] *numquam sine usūrā reddit, quod accipit*, C., *Cat.M.*, 15, 51; *the earth never returns without interest what it has received* (receives). *Quod nōn dedit fortuna, nōn eripit*, SEN., *E.M.*, 59, 18 (620). *Nōn oēnat quotiens nēmo vocāvit sum*, MART., V. 47, 2; *he does not dine as often as (when) no one has invited* (invites) *him*. *Haerēbant in memoriā quaecumque audierat et viderat* [*Themistocles*], C., *Ac.*, II. 1, 2 (567). *Sequentur tē quodcumque pervēneris vitia*, SEN., *E.M.*, 28, 1; *vices will follow you whithersoever you go*. *Qui timēre dēclerint, ōdisse incipient*, TAC., *Agr.*, 32 (567).

REMARK.—On the Subjv. in Iterative Sentences, see 567, N.

MOODS IN RELATIVE SENTENCES.

624. The Relative clause, as such—that is, as the representative of an adjective—takes the Indicative mood.

Uxor quae bona est, PL., Merc., 812; a wife who is good (a good wife).

REMARK.—The Relative in this use often serves as a circumlocution for a substantive, with this difference: that the substantive expresses a permanent relation; the Relative clause, a transient relation: *ii qui docent = those who teach = the teachers* (inasmuch as they are exercising the functions). On the Relative with Subjv. after an adj. clause, see 438, R.

625. Indefinite and Generic Relatives.—1. *Quicumque, quisquis*, and the like, being essentially Iterative Relatives, take the Indicative according to the principles of Iterative action (254, R. 4). So also simple Relatives when similarly used.

Quicumque incedebat agmen, legati occurrerant, LIV., XXXIV. 16, 6 (623).

REMARK.—According to 567, N., the Subjv. is used:

(1) In *Ōstis Obliqua* (Total or Partial):

Marti Galli quae bellū cōperint (Pl. Subjv.) *dēvovent (= sē dātūrū vovent), Cf. CAES., B. G., VI. 17, 8; the Gauls devote (promise to give) to Mars whatever they (shall) take in war (Ō. R., Quae cōperimus, dabimus).*

(2) By Attraction of Mood (Complementary Clauses):

Quis eum diligit quem metuat? C., *Lael.*, 15, 58 (629).

(3) In the Ideal Second Person:

Bonus signior sit ubi negligas, S., *Iug.*, 31, 28 (566).

(4) By the spread of the Subjv. in post-classical Latin:

Qui unum eius ordinis offendisset omnes adversos habebat, L., XXXIII. 46, 1 (567).

2. *Qui = si quis, if any*, has the Indicative when the Condition is Logical.

[*Terra*] *numquam sine usūrā reddit, quod accipit,* C., *Cat. M.*, 15, 51 (623). (*Si quid accipit.*) *Qui mori didicit, servire dedidit,* SEN., *E. M.*, 26, 10 (423).

REMARK.—When the Condition is Ideal, the Subjv. is necessary (596). In post-classical Latin the Subjv. is the rule with all conditionals.

626. Explanatory Relative.—*Qui*, with the Indicative (= *is enim, for he*), often approaches *quod, in that*.

Habes senectutī magnam grātiā, quae mihi sermōnis aviditatem

auxit, C., *Cat. M.*, 14, 46; *I am very thankful to old age, which (for it, in that it) has increased me (= in me) the appetite for talk.*

REMARK.—*Qui* with the Subjv. gives a ground, = *cum* is (586); *qui* with the Indic., a fact; and in many passages the causal sense seems to be inevitable:

Inseñit hic quidem, qui ipse male dicit sibi, PL., *Men.*, 309; *cracked is this man, who calls (= for calling) down curses on himself.* *Erraverim fortasse qui me aliquid putavi*, PLIN., *Ep.*, 1. 23, 2; *I may have erred in thinking myself to be something.*

NOTES.—1. This causal sense is heightened by *ut*, *utpote*, *as*; *quippe*, namely. *Ut qui* is rare in early Latin, CAESAR, and CICERO, and is not found at all in TERENCE and SALLUST. LIVY, however, is fond of it. The mood is everywhere the Subjunctive. *Utpote* is found only here and there in Latin, and not at all in TERENCE, CAESAR, LIVY; but once in PLAUTUS. The mood is the Subjv. until late Latin. *Quippe qui* is the most common of the three, but does not occur in CAESAR. In early Latin the mood is the Indic. (except PL., *Pers.*, 699); also in SALLUST. CICERO uses the Subjv.; LIVY uses both moods; later the Subjv. is the rule until the time of APULEIUS.

2. Simple Explanatory *qui* has the Indic. most commonly in early Latin, and in general develops on the same line that *cum* follows.

627. The Subjunctive is employed in Relative clauses when it would be used in a simple sentence.

POTENTIAL: *Habeo quae velim*, C., *Fin.*, 1. 8, 28; *I have what I should like.*

OPTATIVE: *Quod faustum sit, regem creste*, L., 1. 17, 10; *blessing be on your choice, make ye a king.*

REMARKS.—1. Especially to be noted is the Subjv. in restrictive phrases. Here the Relative often takes *quidem*, sometimes *modo*.

The early Latin shows only *quod sciam* (as if *dum aliquid sciam*), so far as I may be permitted to know anything about it (= *quantum scio*, as far as I know, for all I know), which is used throughout the language, and *quod quidem veniat in mentem* (PL., *Ep.*, 638). CICERO, however, shows a great variety. *Quantum sciam* is found first in QUINTILIAN.

Omnium oratorum quos quidem cognoverim acutissimum iudicio Sertorium, C., *Br.*, 48, 180; *of all orators, so far as I know them, I consider Sertorius the most acute.* *Nillum ornatum qui modo non obestret subtrahendum putô*, QUINT., 7. 14, 33; *I think no ornament is to be withdrawn, provided that it do not cause obscurity.*

2. Restrictions involving *esse*, *posse*, *attinet*, are regularly in the Indicative. CICERO and CAESAR, however, show a very few cases of the Subjv., especially with *posse*.

Prodidisti et te et illam, quod quidem in te fuit, TER., *Ad.*, 692; *you have betrayed both her and yourself, so far as in you lay.* *Ego quod ad me attinet, iudico*, VIOL., C., *Verr.*, 11. 1. 8, 21; *I, judges, so far as pertains to me, have conquered.*

628. The Subjunctive is used in Relative clauses which form a part of the utterance or the view of another than the narrator, or of the narrator himself when indirectly quoted (539, R.). So especially in *Ōratiō Obliqua* and Final Sentences.

Recte Graeci praecipunt, nōn temptanda quae effici nōn possint, QUINT., IV. 5, 17; *right are the Greeks in teaching that those things are not to be attempted which cannot be accomplished.* *Apud Hypanim fluvium Aristotelēs ait, bestiolās quādam nāscī quae tūm diem vivāt*, C., *Tusc.*, I. 39, 94 (850). *Virtūs facit ut eōs diligāmus in quibus ipsa inesse videātur*, C., *Off.*, I. 17, 56; *virtue makes us love those in whom she seems to reside.* *Pōstulātur ab hominibus ut ab iis sē abtineant māximē vitis, in quibus alterum reprehenderint*, C., *Verr.*, III. 2, 4; *it is demanded of men that they refrain from those faults most of all as to which they have blamed another.* *Senātus cōsuevit uti quicumque Galliam prōvinciam obtinēret, Haedūs dēfenderet*, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 35; *the senate decreed that whoever obtained Gaul as his province should defend the Haedui.* *Paetus omnes librōs quōs frāter suus reliquisset mihi dōnavit*, C., *Att.*, II. 1, 12; (this is Paetus' statement; otherwise: *quōs frāter suus* (521) *reliquit*; compare C., *Att.*, I. 20, 7). *Xerxēs praeemium prōposuit qui [= ei qui] invēnisset novam voluptātem*, C., *Tusc.*, V. 7, 20 (619).

REMARK.—Even in *Ōratiō Obliqua* the Indic. is retained :

(a) In explanations of the narrator :

Nūntiātur Afrānīs magnās commēditās qui iter habebant ad Caesarem ad flūmen cōstitisse, CAES., *B.C.*, I. 51, 1; *it is (was) announced to Afranius that large supplies of provisions (which were on their way to Caesar) had halted at the river.*

In the historians this sometimes occurs where the Relative clause is an integral part of the sentence, especially in the Impf. and Pluperfect; partly for clearness, partly for liveliness. For shifting Indic. and Subj., see L., XXVI. 1.

(b) In mere circumlocutions:

Quis neget haec omnia quae vidēmus deōrum potestate administrāri? Cf. C., *Cat.*, III. 9, 21; *who would deny that this whole visible world is managed by the power of the gods?* *Prōvidendum est nō quae dicuntur ab eō qui dicit dissentiant*, QUINT., III. 8, 48; *we must see to it that the speech be not out of keeping with the speaker.*

629. Relative sentences which depend on Infinitives and Subjunctives, and form an integral part of the thought, are put in the Subjunctive (Attraction of Mood).

Pigrī est ingenii contentum esse iis quae sint ab aliis inventa, QUINT., X.

2, 4; *it is the mark of a slow genius to be content with what has been found out by others.* Quis aut eum diligat quem metuat aut eum & quò se metui putet? C., *Lael.*, 15, 53; *who could love a man whom he fears, or by whom he deems himself feared?* Nam quod emās possis idre vocāre tuum, MART., II. 20, 2; *for what you buy you may rightly call your own.* Ab aliò expectās alteri quod feceris, SYRUS, 2 (Fr.) (319). In virtute sunt multi ascēnsūs, ut is glōriā māximā excellat, qui virtute plurimum praestet, C., *Planc.*, 25, 60 (552). Si sūlō eōs dicerēs miserōs quibus moriendum esset, nēminem eōrum qui viverent excoipēs; moriendum est enim omnibus, C., *Tusc.*, I. 5, 9; *if you called only those wretched who had (have) to die, you would except none who lived (live); for all have to die.*

REMARK.—The Indic. is used :

(a) In mere circumlocutions ; so, often in Consecutive Sentences :

Necesse est facere sūptum qui quaerit lucrum, PL., *As.*, 218 (535). Efficitur ab oratore, ut si qui audiunt ita addiciantur ut orator velit; Cf. C., *Br.*, 49, 185; *it is brought about by the orator that those who hear him* (= his auditors) *are affected as he wishes (them to be).*

(b) Of individual facts :

Et quod vidēs perisse perditum dīcōs, CAT., VIII. 2; *and what you see* (definite thing, definite person) *is lost for aye, for aye deem lost.* (Quod vidēs, anybody, anything.)

630. *Relative Sentences of Design.*—Optative Relative sentences are put in the Subjunctive of Design, when qui = ut ia.

Sunt multi qui arripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, C., *Off.*, I. 14, 43; *many are they who snatch from some to lavish on others.* [Senex] serit arborēs, quae alteri saeculū praeint, CAECILIUS (C., *Tusc.*, I. 14, 31) (545). Semper habēs Pyladēn aliquem qui curet Orestem, OV., *Rem. Am.*, 589 (545). [Māgnēsiam Themistocli Artaxerxēs] urbem dōnarat, quae ei pānem praebēret, NEP., II. 10, 8 (545).

NOTES.—1. The basis of this construction is the characteristic Subjv., and the conception seems Potential rather than Optative ; but in many cases the characteristic force is no longer felt.

2. After mittere there are a few cases where the Impf. Indic. is used with much the same force as the Impf. Subjv., but the purpose is merely inferential from the continuance in the tense.

Inmittēbantur illi canēs, qui invēstigābant omnia, C., *Verr.*, IV. 21, 47.

3. By attraction similar to that with quod (541, n. 3) and quom (566, n. 3), the Relative is sometimes found with an Inf. and diceret, where the Subjv. of the verb in the Inf., or the Indic. with a parenthetical ut dixit, is to be expected.

Litterās quās mē sibi misisse diceret (= misisset, or miserat, ut dixit) recitavit, C., *Ph.*, II. 4, 7.

631. *Relative Sentences of Tendency.*—Potential Relative sentences are put in the Subjunctive of Tendency, when qui = ut ia.

The notion is generally that of Character and Adaptation, and we distinguish three varieties :

1. With a definite antecedent, when the character is emphasized ; regularly after *idōneus, suitable ; aptus, fit ; dignus, worthy ; indignus, unworthy* ; after *is, talis, eiusmodi, tam, tantus*, and the like ; after *unus* and *sōlus*.

Est innocentia affectiō talis animi, quae noceat nēmīni, C., *Tusc.*, III. 8, 16 ; *harmlessness (innocence) is that state of mind that does harm to no one (is innocuous to any one)*. *Ille ego sim cūius laniet furiosa capillōs*, Ov., *A.A.*, II. 451 ; *may I be the man whose hair she tears in her seasons of frenzy*. *Sōlus es, C. Caesar, cūius in victōriā occiderit nēmō*, C., *Dei.*, 12, 84 ; *thou art the only one, Caesar, in whose victory no one has fallen*. *Quem mea Calliops lacerit unus ego*, Ov., *Tr.*, II. 568 ; *I am the only one that my Calliope (= my Muse) has hurt*. (*Acadēmici*) *mentem sōlam cōnsēbant idōneam cui crēderetur*, C., *Ac.*, I. 8, 80 ; *the Academics held that the mind alone was fit to be believed (trustworthy)*.

REMARKS.—1. *Ut* is not unfrequently found instead of *qui* after the correlatives.

2. *Idōneus, dignus, etc.*, take also *ut*, and the Infinitive (552, R. 2).

2. With an indefinite antecedent ; so especially after negatives of all kinds, and their equivalents, and in combinations of *multi, quidam, alii, nōnnūlli, etc.*, with *est, sunt, existit, etc.*

Est qui, sunt qui, there is, there are some who ; nēmō est qui, there is none to ; nihil est quod, there is nothing ; habēs quod, I have to ; reperiuntur qui, persons are found who (to) . . . ; quis est qui ? who is there who (to) . . . ? est cūr, there is reason for, etc. So, also, *fuit cum, there was a time when* (580, R. 1).

Sunt qui discēssum animi ā corpore putent esse mortem, C., *Tusc.*, I. 9, 18 ; *there are some who (to) think that death is the departure of the soul from the body*. *Fuit qui suāderet appellātiōnem mēsis Augusti in Septembrem trānsferendam*, Suet., *Aug.*, 100 ; *there was a man who urged (= to urge) that the name of the month (of) August should be transferred to September*. *Multi fuerunt qui tranquillitatem expetentes ā negotiis publicis se removerint*, C., *Off.*, I. 20, 69 ; *there have been many who, in the search for quiet, have withdrawn themselves from public engagements*. *Omnino nēmō illius rei fuit amptor cui dēfuerit hic vēnditor*, C., *Ph.*, II. 38, 97 (317, 1). *Post mortem in morte nihil est quod metuum mali*, Pl., *Capt.*, 741 ; *after death there is no ill in death for me to dread*. *Nec mea qui digitis lūmina condāt erit*, Ov., *Her.*, 10, 120 ; *and there will be no one to close mine eyes with his fingers*. *Miserrimus est*

qui quom tunc cupit quod edit (173, N.) nōn habet, PL., *Capt.*, 463; *he is a poor wretch who, when he wants to eat, has not anything to eat* (nōn habet quid edat would mean *does not know what to eat*). Quotus est quisque qui somnis paret, C., *Div.*, II. 60, 125; (*how many men in the world*), *the fewest men in the world obey dreams*.

REMARKS.—I. The Indic. may be used in the statements of definite facts, and not of general characteristics :

Multi sunt qui eripiant, Multi sunt qui eripiunt,
There are many to snatch away. Many are they who snatch away.

Of course this happens only after affirmative sentences. The poets use the Indic. more freely than prose writers :

Sunt qui (= quidam) quod sentiunt nōn audent (so MSS.) dicere, C., *Off.*, I. 24, 84; *some dare not say what they think*. Sunt quibus ingrātis timida indulgentia servit, Ov., *A.A.*, II. 435; *to some trembling indulgence plays the slave all thanklessly*. Sunt qui (indefinite) nōn habeant, est qui (definite) nōn cūrat habere, H., *Ep.*, II. 2, 182.

2. When a definite predicate is negated, the Indic. may stand on account of the definite statement, the Subjv. on account of the negative :

- A. Nihil bonum est quod nōn eum qui id possidet meliorem facit; or,
- B. Nihil bonum est quod nōn eum qui id possideat meliorem faciat.
- A. *Nothing that does not make its owner better is good.*
- B. *There is nothing good that does not make its owner better.*

3. After comparatives with quam as an object clause.

Meliora in defectione deliquerant, quam quibus ignosci posset, L., XXVI. 12, 6; (*in that revolt*) *they had been guilty of greater crimes than could be forgiven (had sinned past forgiveness)*. Nōn longius hostēs aberant, quam quō telum adici posset, CAES., *B.G.*, II. 21, 3; *the enemy were not more than a javelin's throw distant*.

REMARKS.—I. Classical Latin prefers ut after comparatives.

2. Instead of quam ut, quam is not unfrequently found alone, especially after potius, but also after amplius, celerius, etc.; in which case the construction resembles that of antequam.

4. Parallel with a descriptive adjective with which it is connected by et or sed.

Exierant (duo) adulescentes et Drusi mīxime familiāres, et in quibus mīgnam spem mīlitrēs collocarent, C., *Or.*, I. 7, 25; *two young men had come out (who were) intimates of Drusus and in whom their elders were putting great hopes*.

632. Quin in Sentences of Character.—After negative clauses, usually with a demonstrative tam, ita, etc., quin is

often used (556) where we might expect *qui nōn*, and sometimes where we should expect *quae nōn*, or *quod nōn*.

Sunt certa vitia quae nēmō est quin effugere cupiat, C., *Or.*, III. 11, 41; *there are certain faults which there is no one but (= everybody) desires to escape. Nīl tam difficile est quin quaerendō invēstigārī possiet (= possit)*, TER., *Heaut.*, 675 (552).

REMARK.—That *quin* was felt not as *qui nōn*, but rather as *ut nōn*, is shown by the fact that the demonstrative may be expressed :

Nōn cum quōquam arma contuli quin is mihi succubuerit, NEP., XVIII. 11, 5; *I have never measured swords with any one that he has not (but he has) succumbed to me.*

633. Relative in a Causal Sense.—When *quī = cum* is, as *he*, the Subjunctive is employed. (See 586, R. 1.)

The particles *ut*, *utpote*, *quippe*, *as*, are often used in conjunction with the Relative; for their range, see 626, N. 1.

(*Caninius*) *fuit mirificā vigilantia qui suō tōtō cōsulatū somnum nōn viderit*, C., *Fam.*, VII. 30, 1; *Caninius has shown marvellous watchfulness, not to have seen (= taken a wink of) sleep in his whole consulship. Ō fortunāte adulēscentes, qui tuae virtutis Homērum praecōnem invēneris!* C., *Arch.*, 10, 24; *lucky youth! to have found a crier (= trumpeter) of your valor (in) Homer! Māior glōria in Scipione, Quinctilī recentior ut qui eō annō triumphāset*, L., XXXV. 10, 5; *Scipio's glory was greater, Quinctius' was fresher, as (was to be expected in) a man who (inasmuch as he) had triumphed in that year.*

REMARK.—On the use of the Indic. after *quippe*, etc., see 626, N. 1. On the sequence of tenses, see 513, N. 3.

634. Relative in a Concessive or Adversative Sense.—*Qui* is sometimes used as equivalent to *cum* is in a Concessive or Adversative Sense.

Ego qui leviter Graecās litterās attigissem, tamen cum vēnissem Athēnas complūrēs ibi diēs sum commorātus, C., *Or.*, I. 18, 82; *although I had dabbled but slightly in Greek, nevertheless, having come to Athens, I stayed there several days.*

NOTE.—The Indic. is the rule for this construction in early Latin (580, N. 1).

635. Relative and Infinitive.—The Accusative and Infinitive may be used in *Ōratiō Obliqua* after a Relative, when the Relative is to be resolved into a Coördinating Conjunction and the Demonstrative.

(*Philosophi cōsēnt*) *ūnam quemque nostrum mundi esse partem, ex quō illud nātūrā cōnsequi ut communem utilitatem nostrae antepōnāmus*, C.,

Fin., III. 19, 64; philosophers hold that every one of us is a part of the universe, and that the natural consequence of this is for us to prefer the common welfare to our own.

NOTES.—1. This usage is not cited earlier than CICERO, and seems to be found principally there, with sporadic examples from other authors.

2. Occasional examples are also found of the Inf. after *etiam* (LIVY), *quamquam* (TAC.), in the sense *and yet*; *cum interim* (LIVY), *quia* (SEN.), *nisi* (TAC.), *si non* (LIVY); and after *quem admodum*, *ut* (CIC., LIVY, TAC.), in comparative sentences.

636. Combination of Relative Sentences.—Relative Sentences are combined by means of Copulative Conjunctions *only when they are actually coördinate*.

When the second Relative would stand in the same case as the first, it is commonly omitted (*a*).

When it would stand in a different case (*b*), the Demonstrative is often substituted (*c*); or, if the case be the Nominative (*d*) or Accusative (*e*), the Relative may be omitted altogether.

(a) *Dumnorix qui principatū obtinebat se plebi acceptus erat* (CAES., *B. G.*, I. 3, 5),

Dumnorix, who held the chieftaincy, and (who) was acceptable to the commons;

(b) *Dumnorix qui principatū obtinebat cuique plebs favēbat*,
Dumnorix, who held the chieftaincy, and whom the commons favored;

(c) *Dumnorix qui principatū obtinebat eique plebs favēbat*,
Dumnorix, who held the chieftaincy, and whom the commons favored;

(d) *Dumnorix quem plebs diligēbat et principatū obtinebat*,
Dumnorix, whom the commons loved, and (who) held the chieftaincy;

(e) *Dumnorix qui principatū obtinebat et plebs diligēbat*,
Dumnorix, who held the chieftaincy, and (whom) the commons loved.

Examples: (a) CAES., *B. G.*, IV. 34, 4; (b) C., *Lacl.*, 23, 87; *Tusc.*, I. 30, 72; (c) C., *Br.*, 74, 268; *Tusc.*, V. 13, 38; (e) C., *Off.*, II. 6, 21; L., X. 29, 8; (d) S., *Jug.*, 101, 5; *TRB.*, *Ad.*, 85.

NOTES.—1. The insertion of a demonstrative is almost confined to early Latin, LUCRETIUS, and CICERO. CAESAR and SALLUST have no examples, and LIVY very few. On the other hand, the use of a relative by *zeugma* (690) in connection with two or more verbs governing different cases is found at all periods.

2. (a) The Relative is not combined with adversative or illative conjunctions (*but who, who therefore*) except at the beginning of a sentence, when it represents a following demonstrative or anticipates it (620).

Qui fortis est, idem fidēs est; qui autem fidēs est, is nōn extimēscit,
C., *Tusc.*, III. 7, 14; *he who is brave is confident, but he who is confident is not afraid.*

(b) *Sed qui, qui tamen*, can be used in antithesis to adjectives.

Sōphrōn mimōrum quidē scriptor sed quem Platō probāvit, QUINT., I. 10, 17; *Sophron, a writer of mimes, 'tis true, but (one) that Plato approved.*

(c) *Qui tamen* may be added to explain a foregoing statement.

Causam tibi exposuimus Ephesi, quam tū tamen cōram facilius cōgnoscēs,
C., *Fam.*, XIII. 55, 1.

3. Two or more Relative clauses may be connected with the same antecedent when the one serves to complete the idea of the principal clause, the other to modify it:

Illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio dicitur, C., *Tusc.*, I. 25, 61; *the faculty that tracks out hidden things, which is called (the faculty of) research.*

4. The Relative is often repeated by *anaphora* (682) for stylistic reasons. Compare C., *Tusc.*, I. 25, 62; *Planc.*, 33, 81; L., XXIII. 14, 8.

637. Relative Sentence represented by a Participle.—The Relative sentence is sometimes represented by a Participle, but generally the Participle expresses a closer connection than the mere explanatory Relative.

Omnēs aliud agentēs, aliud simulantēs perfidī (sunt), C., *Off.*, III. 14, 60; *all who are driving at one thing and pretending another are treacherous.* [*Pisistratus*] *Homēri librīs cōfusis antea sic disposuisse dicitur ut nunc habemus*, C., *Or.*, III. 34, 187; *Pisistratus is said to have arranged the books of Homer, which were (whereas they were) in confusion before, as we have them now.*

COMPARATIVE SENTENCES.

638. A peculiar phase of the Relative sentence is the Comparative, which is introduced in English by *as* or *than*, in Latin by a great variety of relative forms:

(a) By correlatives; (b) by *atque* or *ac*; (c) by *quam*.

639. Moods in Comparative Sentences.—The mood of the Dependent clause is the Indicative, unless the Subjunctive is required by the laws of oblique relation, or by the conditional idea (602).

REMARK.—On *potius quam* with the Subj., see below, 644, R. 3.

640. The dependent clause often borrows its verb from the leading clause. Compare 602.

Ignorantiū futurōrum malōrum utilior est quam scientia, C., *Div.*, II. 9, 28 (296). *Servi mōribus idem erant quibus dominus*, Cf. C., *Verr.*, III. 25, 62; *the servants had the same character as the master.*

641. When the dependent clause (or standard of comparison) borrows its verb from the leading clause, the dependent clause is treated as a part of the leading clause; and if the first or leading clause stands in the Accusative with the Infinitive, the second or dependent clause must have the Accusative likewise.

Ita sentiō Latinam linguam locupletiorē esse quam Graecam, C., *Fin.*, I. 3, 10; *it is my opinion that the Latin language is richer than the*

Greek. Ego Gaium Caesarem nōn eadē dē rē publicā sentire quāe mē scīō, C., Pis., 32, 79; *I know that Gaius Caesar has not the same political views that I (have).*

I. Correlative Comparative Sentences.

642. Correlative Sentences of Comparison are introduced by Adjective and Adverbial Correlatives:

1. Adjective correlatives:

tot, totidem	quot,	(so) as many	} as.
tantus	quantus,	(so) as great	
tālis	quālis,	such	
idem	qui,	the same	

2. Adverbial correlatives:

tam	quam,	(so) as much	} as.
tantopere	quantopere,	(so) as much	
totiens (se)	quotiens (se),	as often	
tamdiu	quamdīu,	as long	
ita, sic	{ ut, uti, sicut, tamquam (rare), quasi (rare),		} so (as) = as.
item, itidem	quemadmodum,		
	quōmodo,		

Quot hominēs, tot sententiā, (as) many men, (so) many minds, TER., Ph., 454. Frumentum tanti fuit quanti iste aestimāvit, C., Verr., III. 84, 194; *corn was worth as much as he valued it.* Plēriquo habēre amicum tālem volunt, quālis ipi esse nōn possunt, C., Lael., 22, 82; *most people wish to have a friend of a character such as they themselves cannot possess.* Cimōn incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater suus, NEP., v. 3, 1 (810). Nihil est tam populāre quam bonitās, C., Lig., 12, 37; *nothing is so winning as kindness.* Sic dē ambiōne quōmodo dē amīcō queruntur, SEN., E.M., 22, 10; *they complain of ambition as they do of a sweet-heart.* Tamdiū requiescō quāmdīū ad tē scribō, C., Att., ix. 4, 1; *I rest as long as I am writing to you.* Optō ut ita cuique eveniat, ut dē rē publicā quisque mereatur, C., Ph., II. 46, 119; *I wish each one's fortune to be such as he deserves of the state.*

3. The Correlative is sometimes omitted.

Homō, nōn quam isti sunt, glōriōsus, L., xxiv. 49, 7; *a man, not (so) vainglorious as they are.* Discōs quāmdīū volēs, C., Off., I. 1, 2; *you shall learn (as long) as you wish.*

REMARKS.—1. Instead of *idem qui*, *idem ut* is sometimes found.

Disputātiōnem expōnimus eiōdem ferē verbis ut scōtum disputātamque

est, C., *Tusc.* II. 3, 9; *we are setting forth the discussion in very much the same words in which it was actually carried on.*

On *idem* with *atque*, *ac*, *et*, see 643; on *idem* with *Dat.*, see 359, n. 6; on *idem* with *cum*, see 310, R. 2.

2. (a) *The more—the more*, may be translated by *quō* (*quisque*)—*eō*, and the like, with the comparatives; but usually by *ut* (*quisque*), *quam*—*ita*, *tam*, *etc.*, with the superlative, especially when the subj. is indefinite.

Tantō brevius omne quantō felicius tempus, *PLINY, Ep.*, VIII. 14, 10; *time is the shorter, the happier it is.* *Quam citissimē cōficiās, tam m̄ximē expediet*, *CATO, Agr.*, 64, 2; *the quicker the better.* *Ut quisque sibi plurimum cōfidit, ita m̄ximē excellit*, C., *Lael.*, 9, 80; *the more a man trusts himself, the more he excels.*

(b) When the predicate is the same, one member often coalesces with the other: *Optimum quidque r̄rissimum est*, C., *Fin.*, II. 25, 81 (318, 2), = *ut quidque optimum est, ita r̄rissimum.*

3. *Ut—ita* is often used adversatively (482, 4). On *ita—ut*, in asseverations, see 262.

4. *Ut* and *pro eō ut* are frequently used in a limiting or causal sense, *so far as, inasmuch as*; *prō eō ut temporum difficultās tulit* (C., *Verr.*, III. 54, 126), *so far as the hard times permitted*; *ut tūc res erant*, *as things were then*; *ut temporibus illis* (C., *Verr.*, III. 54, 125), *for those times*; *ut erat furiosus* (C., *Rosc. Am.*, 12, 83), *stark mad as he was*; *ut Siculi* (C., *Tusc.*, I. 8, 15), *as (is, was, to be expected of) Sicilians.*

Vir ut inter Aetolēs facundus, L., XXXII. 33, 9; *a man of eloquence for an Aetolian.* *Ut sunt hūmāna, nihil est perpetuum datum*, *PL., Cist.*, 194; *as the world wags, nothing is given for good and all.*

5. On *quam*, *quantus*, and the Superlative, see 303.

Notice in this connection *quam qui, ut qui*, and the like, with the Superlative (usually *m̄ximē*):

Tam sum amicus rei p̄blicae quam qui m̄ximē (= est), C., *Fam.*, v. 2, 6; *I am as devoted a friend to the state as he who is most (= as any man).* *Proelium, ut quod m̄ximē umquam, commissum est*, L., VII. 33, 5. *Domus celebrātur ita, ut cum m̄ximē*, C., *Q. F.*, II. 4, 6.

6. The Correlative forms do not always correspond exactly.

Subeunda dimicatio totiēns, quot cōfirati superessent, L., II. 13, 2.

II. Comparative Sentences with *ATQUE* (*AC*).

643. Adjectives and Adverbs of Likeness and Unlikeness may take *atque* or *ac*.

Virtūs eadem in homine ac deō est, C., *Leg.*, I. 8, 25; *virtue is the same in man as in god.* *Date operam nō simili stāmur fortūis atque fūsumus*, *TER., Ph.*, 30; *do your endeavor that we have not (ill)-luck like that we had before.* *Dissimulatio est cum alia dicuntur ac sentiās*, C.,

(Or., II. 67, 269; *dissimulation is when other things are said than what you mean* (something is said other than what you mean). *Similiter* (807, R. 2) *facis ac si mē rogēs cūr tē duōbus contuear oculis, et nōn alterō cōniveam*, C., *N.D.*, III. 3, 8; *you are acting (like) as if you were to ask me why I am looking at you with two eyes, and not blinking with one*. *Nōn dixi secus ac sentiēbam*, C., *Or.*, II. 6, 24; *I did not speak otherwise than I thought*.

NOTES.—1. The expression is commonly explained by an ellipsis: *Aliter dixi atque [aliter] sentiēbam*, *I spoke one way and yet I was thinking another way*.

So we find: *Timeō nō aliud crēdam atque aliud nūntiēs*, *TER.*, *Hec.*, 844; *I fear that I believe one thing, and you are telling another*.

2. Instead of *atque*, *et* is sometimes used; this is not common, but the greater proportion of cases occurs in the classical period: *Solet enim aliud sentire et loqui*, C., *Fam.*, VIII. 1, 3; *for he has a way of thinking one thing and saying another*.

3. These words are principally: *aequos*, *pār*, *pariter*, *idem*, *iūxtā* (from the classical period on), *perinde*, *proinde*, *prō eō*; *alius*, *aliter*, *secus* (usually with a negative), *contrā*, *contrārius*, *similis*, *dissimilis*, *simul*; and rarely *item*, *tālis*, *totidem*, *proximā*, and a few others. *PLAUTUS* uses thus some words which involve a similar meaning, as (*dē*)*mūtāre* (*M.G.*, 1130). Compare also *M.G.*, 763; *B.*, 725.

4. *Alius* and *secus* have *quam* occasionally at all periods. On the other hand, *nōn alius* and other negative combinations seldom have *atque*, commonly *quam* or *nisi*. After negative forms of *alius* *CICERO* has regularly *nisi*, occasionally *praeter*.

Philosophia quid est aliud (= nihil est aliud) nisi dōnum deōrum? C., *Tusc.*, I. 26, 64; *philosophy—what else is it but the gift of the gods?*

III. Comparative Sentences with QUAM.

644. Comparative Sentences with *quam* follow the comparative degree or comparative expressions.

The Verb of the dependent clause is commonly to be supplied from the leading clause, according to 640.

In Comparative Sentences *quam* takes the same case after it as before it.

Mellior tūtorque est certa pax quam spārāta victōria, L., xxx. 30, 19 (807, R. 1). *Potius amicum quam dictum perdidī*, *QUINT.*, VI. 3, 20; *I preferred to lose my friend rather than my joke*. *Velim existimās nēmīnem cuiquam cōriōrem umquam fuisse quam tē mihi*, C., *Fam.*, I. 9, 24 (546, R. 1).

REMARKS.—1. When the second member is a subj., and the first member an oblique case, the second member *must* be put in the Nom., with the proper form of the verb *esse*, unless the oblique case be an Accusative:

Vicius tuus equum meliōrem habet quam tuus est, *Cf. C.*, *Inv.*, I. 31, 52 (596). *Ego hominem callidiōrem vidī nēmīnem quam Phormiōnem*, *TER.*, *Ph.*, 591; *I have seen no shrewder man than Phormio (= quam Phormiō est)*. *Tibi, multō maiōri quam Āfricānus fuit, mē nōn multō minōrem quam Laelium adiūctum esse patere*, *Cf. C.*, *Fam.*, v. 7, 3.

2. On *quam prò*, and *quam qui*, see 298. On the double comparative, see 299.

3. (a) When two clauses are compared by *potius*, *rather*, *prius*, *before*, *citius*, *quicker*, *sooner*, the second clause is put in the Pr. or Impf. Subjv. (512), with or (in CICEO) without *ut*.

Dèpugnâ potius quam serviâs, C., *Att.*, vii. 7, 7 (577, N. 6). (*Dixérunt*) *sè miliens moritûrûs potius quam ut tantum dèdecoris admitti patiantur*, L., iv. 2, 8; *they said that they would rather die a thousand times than (to) suffer such a disgrace to slip in.* *Moritûrûs sè affirmâbant citius quam in alièns mûrûs verterentur*, L., xxiv. 3, 12; *they declared that they had rather die, than let themselves be changed to foreign ways.*

(b) If the leading clause is in the Inf., the dependent clause may be in the Inf. likewise, and this is the regular construction in classical Latin when the Inf. follows a verb of Will and Desire; CICEO uses the Inf. regularly, CAESAR generally, though examples of the simple Subjv. are not uncommon in both; LIVY is very fond of the Subjv., especially with *ut*, which is cited first from him.

Sè ab omnibus dèsertûs potius quam abs tè dèfensûs esse mûlunt, C., *Div. in Caec.*, 6, 21; *they prefer to be deserted by all rather than defended by you.*

NOTES.—1. Instead of *tam—quam*, *so—as*, the Roman prefers the combinations *nôn minus quam—nôn magis quam* (by Litotèse).

(a) *Nôn minus quam* means *no less than = quite as much* :

Patria hominibus nôn minus quam liberî cûra esse dèbet, (Cf. C.,) *Fam.*, iv. 5, 2; *country ought to be no less dear to men than children (= quite as dear as).*

The meaning *as little as* is cited only from TER., *Hec.*, 647 : *nôn tibi illud factum minus placet quam mihi*, where *not less than = quite as much as = as little as*.

(b) *Nôn magis quam* means *quite as little, or quite as much* :

Animus nôn magis est sânus quam corpus, Cf. C., *Tusc.*, iii. 5, 10; *the mind is no more sound than the body = as little sound as the body.* (Or it might mean: *The mind is no more sound than the body = the body is quite as sound as the mind.*)

So with other comparatives.

Fabius nôn in armis præstantior fuit quam in togâ, Cf. C., *Cat. M.*, 4, 11; *Fabius was not more distinguished in war than in peace (no less distinguished in peace than in war, quite as distinguished in peace as in war).*

2. After a negative comparative, *atque* is occasionally found for *quam* in PLAUTUS, TERENCE, CATULLUS, VERGIL; much more often in HORACE (nine times in the *Satires*, twice in the *Epodes*), who uses it also after a positive.

Nôn Apollinis magis vèrum atque hûc respõsumst, TER., *And.*, 698. *Illî nôn minus sè tibi pectore ûritur intimò flamma*, CAT., LXI. 176. Cf. H., *S.*, ii. 7, 96.

THE ABRIDGED SENTENCE.

645. The compound sentence may be reduced to a simple sentence, by substituting an Infinitive or a Participle for the dependent clause.

THE INFINITIVE AND INFINITIVE FORMS.

646. The practical uses of the Infinitive and its kindred forms, as equivalents of dependent clauses, have already been considered :

Infinitive after Verbs of Creation : 423.

Gerund and Gerundive : 425-433.

Supine : 434-436.

Infinitive in Object Sentences : 526-531.

Infinitive in Complementary Final Sentences : 532.

Infinitive in Relative Sentences : 635.

NOTE.—Under the head of the Abridged Sentence will be treated the Historical Infinitive and *Ōrātiō Obliqua* : the Historical Infinitive, because it is a compendious Imperfect : *Ōrātiō Obliqua*, because it foreshortens, if it does not actually abridge, and effaces the finer distinctions of *Ōrātiō Rēcta*.

HISTORICAL INFINITIVE.

647. The Infinitive of the Present is sometimes used by the historians to give a rapid sequence of events, with the subject in the Nominative ; generally, several Infinitives in succession.

(*Verrēs*) *minitārī Diodorū, vōciferārī palam, lacrimās interdū vix tenēre*, C., *Verr.*, IV. 18, 39 ; *Verrēs threatened* (was for threatening) *Diodorus, bawled out before everybody, sometimes could hardly restrain his tears.*

NOTE.—1. The ancient assumption of an ellipsis of *coepit*, *began* (QUINT., IX. 3, 58), serves to show the conception, although it does not explain the construction, which has not yet received a convincing explanation. A curious parallel is *de* with Infinitive in French. The Final Infinitive (*to be*) *for*, may help the conception, as it sometimes does the translation. It takes the place of the Imperfect, is used chiefly in rapid passages, and gives the outline of the thought, and not the details ; it has regularly the sequence of a Past tense.

2. The Historical Infinitive is sometimes found after *cum*, *ubi*, *etc.* See S., *Aug.*, 98, 2 ; L., III. 37, 6 ; TAC., *Ann.*, II. 4, 4 ; *H.*, III. 31 ; *Ann.*, III. 26, 2. No examples are cited from CICERO and CAESAR ; this usage is characteristic of TACITUS.

ŌRĀTIŌ OBLIQUA.

648. The thoughts of the narrator, or the exact words of a person, as reported by the narrator, are called *Ōrātiō Rēcta*, or Direct Discourse.

Indirect Discourse, or *Ōrātiō Obliqua*, reports not the exact words spoken, but the general impression produced.

REMARKS.—1. Under the general head of *Ōrātiō Obliqua* are em-

braced also those clauses which imply Indirect Quotation (Partial Obliquity). See 508.

2. *Inquam*, *quoth I*, is used in citing the *Ōrātiō Rēcta*; *ēiō*, *I say*, generally in *Ōrātiō Obliqua*. *Inquam* never precedes the *Ōrātiō Obliqua*, but is always parenthetic; *ēiō* may or may not be parenthetic. *Ōrātiō Rēcta* may also be cited by a parenthetic "*ut ait*," "*ut sūnt*," rarely *ait*, (*as*) *he says*, (*as*) *they say*. The subject of *inquit* often precedes the quotation, but when it is mentioned in the parenthesis it is almost always put after the verb.

Tum Cotta: rŭmōribus mēcum, inquit, pŭgnā, C., N.D., III. 5, 18 (484). Aliquot somnia vĕra, inquit Ennius, C., Div., II. 62, 127; "some dreams are true," quoth Ennius.

3. The lacking forms of *inquam* are supplied by forms of *dicere*.

649. *Ōrātiō Obliqua* differs from *Ōrātiō Rēcta*, partly in the use of the Moods and Tenses, partly in the use of the pronouns.

NOTES.—1. It must be remembered that as a rule the Roman thought immediately in *Ō. O.*, and did not think first in *Ō. R.* and then transfer to *Ō. O.*; also that *Ō. O.* is necessarily less accurate in its conception than *Ō. R.*, and hence it is not always possible to construct the *Ō. R.* from the *Ō. O.* with perfect certainty. What is ideal to the speaker may become unreal to the narrator, from his knowledge of the result, and hence, when accuracy is aimed at, the narrator takes the point of view of the speaker, and in the last resort passes over to *Ō. Rēcta*.

2. *Ō. Obliqua* often comes in without any formal notice, and the governing verb has often to be supplied from the context, sometimes from a preceding negative.

(*Rēgulus*) *sententiam nē diceret recūsavit*; (*saying that*) *quam diū iŕe iŕandō hostium tenērētur, nōn esse sē senātōrem, C., Off., III. 27, 100.*

(*Idem Rēgulus*) *reddi captivōs negāvit esse ūtile*; (*saying that*) *illōs enim adulescentēs esse, sē iam cōnfectum senectūte, Ib.*

3. Sometimes, after a long stretch of *Ō. Obliqua*, the writer suddenly shifts to the *Ō. Rēcta*. Examples: *C., Tusc., II. 25, 61*; *L., II. 7, 9, etc.*

Moods in *Ōrātiō Obliqua*.

650. In *Ōrātiō Obliqua* the *principal clauses* (except Interrogatives and Imperatives) are put in the *Infinitive*, the *subordinate clauses* in the *Subjunctive*.

Ōrātiō Rēcta: Apud Hypanim fluvium, inquit Aristotelēs,

Ōrātiō Obliqua: Apud Hypanim fluvium Aristotelēs ait

Ō. R.: bēstiolae quaedam nāscuntur,

Ō. O.: bēstiolās quāsdam nāsci,

Ō. R.: quae ūnum diem vivunt,

Ō. O.: quae ūnum diem vivant, *C., Tusc., I. 39, 94.*

Ō. R.—On the river Bog, says Aristotle, { little creatures are born, that live (but

Ō. O.—Aristotle says that on the river Bog, { one day.

Sōcratēs dicere solēbat:

Ō. R. Omnēs in eō quod sciunt satis sunt eloquentēs,

Ō. O. Omnēs in eō quod scirent satis esse eloquentēs, *C., Or., I. 14, 63.*

Ō. R. *Socrates used to say: "All men ARE eloquent enough in what they UNDERSTAND."*

Ō. O. *Socrates used to say that all men WERE eloquent enough in what they UNDERSTOOD.*

REMARK.—When the Principal Clause, or Apodosis, is in the Indic., the Inf. is used according to the rule for Verbs of Saying and Thinking. When the Principal Clause, or Apodosis, is in the Subjv., as in the Ideal and Unreal Conditions, special rules are necessary (656).

Otherwise, Subjv. in Ō. R. continues to be Subjv. in Ō. O.

NOTE.—In CAESAR, *B. C.*, III. 73, 6, where a principal clause is apparently put in the Subjv., instead of *detrimentum in bonum verteret*, read (*fore ut*) . . . *verteret*, with Vossius, Dübner, Perrin, Hoffmann. NEP., II. 7, 6, is disputed.

651. Interrogative sentences are put in the Subjunctive, according to 467; inasmuch as the verb of Saying involves the verb of Asking.

Ariovistus respondit sē prius in Galliam vēnisse quam populum Rōmānum: quid sibi vellet cūr in suās possessions veniret, CAES., *B. G.*, I. 44, 7; *Ariovistus replied that he had come to Gaul before the Roman people; what did he (Caesar) mean by coming into his possessions?* (*Quid tibi vis?*)

REMARKS.—I. Indicative Rhetorical Questions (464), being substantially statements, are transferred from the Indic. of Ō. R. to the Acc. and Inf. of Ō. O. when they are in the First and Third Persons. The Second Person goes into the Subjunctive.

Ō. R. Num possum? *Can I?* [No.] Ō. O. Num posse?
CAES., *B. G.*, I. 14; *Could he?*
Quid est turpius? *What is baser?* [Nothing.] Quid esse turpius?
CAES., *B. G.*, V. 28, 6; *What was baser?*

Quō sē repulsō ab Rōmānis itūrō? L., XXXIV. II, 6; *whither should they go, if repelled by the Romans?* (*Quō ibimus?*) Cui nōn appārere ab eō qui prior arma intulisset infūriam ortam (esse)? L., XXXII. 10, 6; *to whom is it not evident that the wrong began with him, who had been the first to wage war?* (*Cui nōn appāret?*)

Examples are not found in early Latin, are rare in classical period, but are especially common in LIVY.

Si bonum dūcerent, quid prō noxiō damnāssent? L., XXVII. 34, 18; *if they thought him a good man, why had they condemned him as guilty?* (*Si bonum dūctis, quid prō noxiō damnatīs?*)

The Question in the Second Person often veils an Imperative. Here from LIVY on the Subjv. is the rule.

Nec cessabant Sabini instāre rogantēs quid tererent tempus, L., III. 61, 18. (Ō. R., *Quid teritis?*)

Exceptions are rare; Subjv. with Third Person, CAES., *B.C.*, i. 32, 8; Inf. with Second Person, L., vi. 39, 10.

2. In Subjv. Rhetorical Questions the Subjv. is either retained or transferred to the Infinitive. *The Deliberative Subjv. is always retained.*

Quis sibi persuaderet sine certâ re Ambiorigem ad eiusmodi cōsiliū descendisse? CAES., *B.G.*, v. 29, 5; *who could persuade himself that Ambiorix had proceeded to an extreme measure like that, without (having made) a sure thing (of it)?* (*Quis sibi persuaderet?*)

The Inf. form would be the Future: *quem sibi persuasurū?* (659), and is not to be distinguished from the Fut. Indicative.

652. Imperative sentences are put in the Subjunctive, sometimes with, usually without, *ut*; the Negative is, of course, *nō* (never *ut nō*).

Reddītūr responsum: nōdum tempus pūgnæ esse; castris sē tenērent, L., ii. 45, 8; *there was returned for answer, that it was not yet time to fight, that they must keep within the camp.* (Ō. R., *castris vōs tenēte.*) (*Vercingetorix*) *cōhortātus est: nō perturbārentur incommōdō*, CAES., *B.G.*, vii. 29, 1; *Vercingetorix comforted them (by saying) that they must not allow themselves to be disconcerted by the disaster.* (Ō. R., *nōlīte perturbārī.*)

REMARKS.—1. *Ut* can be used according to 546, after verbs of Will and Desire and their equivalents.

Pythia respondit ut moenibus lignis sē mūnīrent, NEP., ii. 2, 6; *the Pythia answered that they must defend themselves with walls of wood.*

2. Verbs of Will and Desire, being also *verba dicendi*, frequently have an *ut* clause followed by an Acc. with the Inf., the second clause adding a statement to the request.

Ubi ōrābant ut sibi auxilium ferret; ad auxilium spemque reliqui temporis satis futurū, CAES., *B.G.*, iv. 16, 5.

Tenses in Ōrātiō Obliqua.

653. The Tenses of the Infinitive follow the laws already laid down (530):

The Present Infinitive expresses contemporaneous action;

The Perfect Infinitive expresses prior action;

The Future Infinitive expresses future action.

REMARK.—The Impf. Indic., as expressing prior continuance, becomes the Pf. Inf. in Ō. O., and hence loses its note of continuance.

654. The Tenses of the Subjunctive follow the laws of

sequence (510). The choice is regulated by the point of view of the Reporter, or the point of view of the Speaker.

NOTE.—By assuming the point of view of the speaker, greater liveliness as well as greater accuracy is imparted to the discourse. This form is technically called *Representatīō*. In Conditional Sentences *Representatīō* often serves to prevent ambiguity. The point of view not unfrequently shifts from reporter to speaker, sometimes in the same sentence; this has the effect of giving additional emphasis to the primary verb, and is therefore common in commands and in favorable alternatives.

Point of View of the Reporter :

Lēgātīōnī Ariovistus respondit: sibi mīrum videri quid in suis Gallis quam bellū videret, Caesari negotiū esset, CAES., B. G., I. 34, 4; to the embassy Ariovistus replied, that it seemed strange to him (he wondered) what business Caesar had in his Gaul, which he had conquered in war.

Point of View of the Speaker :

[*Lēgātīs Helvetiōrum*] *Caesar respondit: cōsuetū deōs immortāles, quō gravius hominēs ex commutātiōne rerū doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcisci vellent, his secundiorēs interdum res cōcedere, CAES., B. G., I. 14, 5; to the envoys of the Helvetians Caesar replied, that the gods were (are) wont, that men might (may) suffer the more severely from change in their fortunes, to grant occasional increase of prosperity to those whom they wished (wish) to punish for their crime. (A long passage is L., XXVIII. 32.)*

Point of View shifted :

Ad haec Mārcius respondit: Si quid ab senātū petere vellent, ab armis discēdant, S., C., 34, 1; thereto Marcius replied: If they wished to ask anything of the senate, they must lay down their arms.

Proinde aut cēderent (undesired alternative) animō atque virtūtē genti per eos diēs totiens ab sē victae, aut itineris finem spērent (desired alternative) campum interiacentem Tibērī sē moenibus Rōmānis, L., XXI. 30, 11; therefore they should either yield in spirit and courage to a nation which during those days they had so often conquered, or they must hope as the end of their march the plain that lies between the Tiber and the walls of Rome.

655. Object, Causal, Temporal, and Relative Clauses follow the general laws for Subordinate Clauses in *Oratiō Obliqua*.

For examples of Object Clauses, see 525; for Causal, see 541; for Temporal, see 561-564, 569-577; for Relative, see 628.

REMARKS.—I. Coördinate Relative Clauses are put in the Acc. and Infinitive (635).

2. Relative Clauses are put in the Indicative: (a) In mere circumlocutions. (b) In explanations of the narrator (628, R.).

3. *Dum*, with the Indic., is often retained as a mere circumlocution:

Dic, hospes, Spartaē nōs tē hic vidisse iacentis, dum s̄nctis patriae lēgibus obsequimur, C., *Tusc.*, i. 42, 101; *tell Sparta, stranger, that thou hast seen us lying here obeying (in obedience to) our country's hallowed laws.*

So also sometimes *cum*; see C., *Lael.*, 3, 12.

656. Conditional Sentences in *Ōrātīō Oblīqua*, Total and Partial.

1. The Protasis follows the rule.

2. The Indicative Apodosis follows the rule, but Present, Imperfect, and Perfect Subjunctive are turned into the Future Infinitive or its periphrases.

The Pluperfect Subjunctive is transferred to the Perfect Infinitive of the Active Periphrastic Conjugation.

Passive and Supineless Verbs take the circumlocution with *futūrum fuisse ut* . . . 248, N. 3.

REMARK.—*Posse* needs no Fut. (248, R.), and *potuisse* no Periphrastic Pf. Inf., so that these forms are often used to lighten the construction.

3. *Identical Forms*.—In the transfer of Conditions to Ō. 0., the difference between many forms disappears. For instance,

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. 1. <i>Si id crēdis, errābis.</i> | } <i>Dicō tē, si id crēdās, errātūrum esse.</i> |
| 2. <i>Si id crēdēs, errābis.</i> | |
| 3. <i>Si id crēdās, errēs.</i> | |
| II. 1. <i>Si id crēdis, errābis.</i> | } <i>Dixi tē, si id crēderēs, errātūrum esse.</i> |
| 2. <i>Si id crēdēs, errābis.</i> | |
| 3. <i>Si id crēdās, errēs.</i> | |
| 4. <i>Si id crēderēs, errārēs.</i> | |
| III. 1. <i>Si id crēdideris, errābis.</i> | } <i>Dixi tē, si id crēdidissēs, errātūrum esse.</i> |
| 2. <i>Si id crēdideris, errēs.</i> | |
| 3. <i>Si id crēdideris, errāveris.</i> | |
| 4. <i>Si id crēdidissēs, errārēs.</i> | |

NOTES.—1. In No. I. the difference is not vital, though exactness is lost.

2. (a) In No. II. the ambiguity lies practically between 2 and 3; inasmuch as *Representātīō* is usually employed for the Logical Condition, and the Periphrastic Pf. Inf. is employed in the Unreal, wherever it is possible. The difference between an Unfulfilled Present and an Unfulfilled Past would naturally vanish to the narrator, to whom both are Past.

Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi & Caesare opus esset, sēsē ad illum ventūrum fuisse: si quid ille sē velit, illum ad sē venire oportēre, CAES., *B. G.*, i.

34, 2; *Arriovistus answered, that if he had wanted anything of Caesar he would have come to him; if he (Caesar) wanted anything of him, he ought to come to him (Arriovistus).* Ō. R.: si quid mihi & Caesare opus esset, ego ad illum venissem; si quid ille mē vult, illum ad mē venire oportet.

Patentur sē virtutis causā, nisi ea voluptatē faceret, nō manum quidem versūrō fuisse, C. Fin., v. 31, 93; *they confess that for virtue's own sake, if it did not cause pleasure, they would not even turn a hand.* Ō. R.: nisi ea voluptatē faceret nō manum quidem verterēmus.

(b) Occasionally in the Logical Condition the Fut. Indic. is changed to the Fut. Periphrastic Subjv., thus: si adsensurus esset, etiam opinaturum is an Ō. O. quotation for si... assentiatur, opinabitur in C., Ac., II. 21, 67.

3. No. III., like No. II., is used chiefly of the future. But in 3 the periphrases with fore (futurum esse) are commonly employed for the active and the Pf. participle, with fore for the passive. In 4 the same fading out of the difference between Unfulfilled Present and Past occurs as in II.

657. Logical Conditions in Ōratiō Obliqua.

1. Ad haec Arriovistus respondit: si ipse populō Rōmānō nōn praescriberet quemadmodum suō iure uteretur, nōn oportere eōs & populō Rōmānō in suō iure impediri, CAES., B. G., I. 36, 2; *to this Arriovistus made answer: If he did not prescribe to the Roman people how to exercise their right, he ought not to be hindered by the Roman people in the exercise of his right.* (Ō. R.: si ego nōn praescribō, nōn oportet mē impediri.)

2. Si bonum dūcerent, quid prō noxiō damnassent? Si noxium comperissent, quid alterum (cōsulātum) crēderent? L., XXVII. 34, 13; *if they thought him a good man, why had they condemned him as guilty; if, on the other hand, they had found him guilty, why did they intrust him with a second consulship?* (Ō. R.: si—dūcitis, quid damnāstis? si—comperistis, quid crēditis?)

3. Titurius clāmitābat, suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam; si nihil esset (Ō. R.: si nihil erit) dūrius, nullō periculō ad proximam legiōnem perventū (Ō. R.: pervenistis); si Gallia omnis cum Germānis cōsentiaret (Ō. R.: si cōsentiit) finem esse (Ō. R.: est) in celeritate positam salutem, CAES., B. G., v. 29, 6; *Titurius kept crying out that his resolution was safe in either case: if there were (should be) no especial pressure, they would get to the next legion without danger; if all Gaul was in league with the Germans, their only safety lay in speed.*

4. Eum omnium labōrum finem fore existimābant si hostem Hiberō intercludere potuissent, CAES., B. C., I. 68, 3; *they thought that would be the end of all (their) toils, if they could cut off the enemy from the Ebro.* (Ō. R.: is labōrum finis erit (or fuerit) si hostem intercludere potuerimus.)

5. [Hi] Jugurthae nōn mediocrem animum pollicitandō accendēbant si Micipsa rex occidisset, fore uti sōlus imperi Numidia potireretur, S., Jug., 8, 1; *these persons kindled no little courage in Jugurtha's heart by promising over and over that if King Micipsa fell, he alone should possess the ryle over Numidia.* (Ō. R.: si Micipsa occiderit, tū sōlus imperi potirēris.)

6. [Fidēs data est] si Iugurtham vivom aut necātum sibi trādidisset fore ut illi senātus impūnitātem et sua omnia concēderet, S., *Jug.*, 61, 5; *his word was pledged that if he delivered to him Jugurtha, alive or dead, the senate would grant him impunity, and all that was his.* (Ō. R.: si mihi trādidērīs, tibi senātus tua omnia concēdet.)

7. Nōn multō ante urbem captam exaudita vōx est . . . futūrum esse, nisi prōvisum esset, ut Rōma caperētur, C., *Div.*, I. 45, 101; *not long before the taking of the city, a voice was heard (saying), that unless precautions were adopted, Rome would be taken.* (Ō. R.: nisi prōvisum erit, Rōma capiētur.)

8. Ariovistus respondit si quid ille sē velit illum ad sē venire oportēre, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 34, 2 (656, 3, N. 2).

9. Ariovistus respondit nisi dēcedat [Caesar] sēs illum prō hoste habitūrum; quod si eum interfecerit, multis sēs nōbilibus principibusque populi Rōmāni grātum esse factūrum, CAES., *B.G.*, I. 44, 12; *Ariovistus replied, that unless Caesar withdrew, he should regard him as an enemy, and in case he killed him, he would do a favor to many men of the highest position among the Roman people.* (Ō. R.: nisi dēcedēs tē prō hoste habēbō . . . si tē interfecerō grātum fēcerō; 244, R. 4.)

REMARK.—Posse is used as has been stated (656, 2, R.).

Negāvunt dirimī bellum posse nisi Messēniis Achaei Pylum redderent, L., XXVII. 30, 13; *they said that the war could not be stopped unless the Achaeans restored Pylos to the Messenians.* (Ō. R.: bellum dirimī nōn potest (poterit) nisi Pylum reddent.)

Docent, si turre concidisset, nōn posse militēs continēri quā spēs praedae in urbem irrumperent, CAES., *B.C.*, II. 12, 4; *they show that if the tower fell, the soldiers could not be kept from bursting into the city in the hope of booty.* (Ō. R.: si conciderit, nōn possunt (poterunt) continēri.)

658. Ideal Conditions in Ōrātiō Obliqua.

1. Ait sē si urātur "Quam hōc suāve" dictūrum, C., *Fin.*, II. 27, 88; *he declares that if he were to be burnt he would say, "How sweet this is."* (Ō. R.: si urar, dicam, same form as Logical.)

2. Voluptātem si ipsa prō sē loquātur concēssuram arbitror Dignitāti, C., *Fin.*, III. 1, 1; *I think that if Pleasure were to speak for herself, she would yield (the palm) to Virtue.* The context shows that the condition is Ideal, not Logical. Si loquātur, concēdat. Compare 596, R. 1.

659. Unreal Conditions in Ōrātiō Obliqua.

1. Titurius clāmitābat Eburōnēs, si [Caesar] adesset, ad castra ventūrōs [nōn] esse, CAES., *B.G.*, v. 29, 2; *Titurius kept crying out that if Caesar were there, the Eburones would not be coming to the camp.* (Ō. R.: si Caesar adesset, Eburōnēs nōn venirent.) On the rareness of

this form, see 599, R. 4; and even this passage has been emended into *ventūrus sēs* (for *esse*).

2. [Apprēbat] si diūtius virisset, Hamilcare duce Poenōs arma Italiam inlātūrus fuisse, L., XXI. 2, 2; *it was evident that if he had lived longer, the Punics would have carried their arms into Italy under Hamilcar's conduct.*

3. Nisi eō ipso tempore nūnti dē Caesaris victōriā essent allātī existimābant plērique futurum fuisse ut (oppidum) ēmitteretur, CAES., B.C., III. 101, 3; *had not news of Caesar's victory been brought at that very time, most persons thought the city would have been lost.* (Ō. R.: nisi nūnti allātī essent, oppidum ēmissum esset.)

NOTE.—As the Plupf. Indic. is sometimes used (rhetorically) for the Subjv. (354, R. 3), so the ordinary Pf. Inf. is sometimes employed instead of the Periphrastic:

Nēmō mihi persuādēbit multōs praestantēs virtūs tanta esse cōnītēs (= cōnātūrus fuisse) nisi animō cernerent (597, R. 1) posteritatem ad se pertinere, C., Cat. M., 23, 22; *no one will persuade me that (so) many eminent men had made such mighty endeavors, had they not seen with their minds' (eye) that posterity belonged to them.* Agricola solēbat narrāre se primē in iuventū studiū philosophiae sērius hausisse (Ō. R.: hauserat), nī prudenā mātis coercuisset, Cf. Tac., Agr., 4, 5; *Agricola used to relate that in his earliest youth he would have drunk in more eagerly the study of philosophy, had not his mother's prudence restrained him.*

So with *potuisse*:

(Pompēium) plērique existimant si sērius insequi voluisset bellum eō diū potuisse finire, CAES., B.C., III. 51, 3; *most people think that if Pompey had (but) determined to follow up more energetically, he could have finished the war on that day.* (Ō. R.: si voluisset, potuit, 597, R. 3.) Namque illā multitudinē si sēna mēns esset (597, R. 1) Graeciae, supplicium Persae dare potuisse, NEP., XVII. 5, 2; *for with that number, if Greece had had (had been in her) sound mind, the Persians might have paid the penalty (due).* (Ō. R.: si sēna mēns esset Graeciae, supplicium Persae dare potuerunt.)

Pronouns in Ōrātiō Oblīqua.

660. 1. The Reflexive is used according to the principles laid down in 520 ff.

2. The person addressed is usually *ille*; less often *is*.

Ariovistus respondit nisi dēcedat [Caesar] sēs illū prō hoste habitūrum: quod si eum interfecerit, multis sēs nōbilibus principibusque populi Rōmāni grātum esse factūrum, CAES., B.G., I. 44, 12 (657, 9).

Of course, this does not exclude the ordinary demonstrative use.

3. *Hic* and *iste* are commonly changed into *ille* or *is*, *nunc* is changed into *tum* and *tunc*, except when already contrasted with *tunc*, when it is retained (S., *Iug.*, 109, 3; III, 1).

Diodorus [respondit] illud argentum se paucis illis diebus misisse Lilybaeum, C., *Verr.*, IV. 18, 39 (398, R. 4).

4. *Nō* is used when the narrator's party is referred to ; compare CAES., *B. G.*, I. 44, below.

5. *Ipsē* seems to be used sometimes in *Ō. O.* with reference to the principal subject, as contrasted with the person addressed. Usually, however, *ipsē* would have occurred in the *Ō. R.* as well.

Ariovistus respondit : Si ipse populū Rōmānū nōn praescriberet, quemadmodum suū iūre āteretur, nōn oportere sēs ā populū Rōmānū in suū iūre impediri, CAES., B. G., I. 36, 2 (657).

661. *Specimens of the conversion of Ōrātiō Obliqua into Ōrātiō Rēcta.*

Ōrātiō Obliqua.

1. Ariovistus respondit :

Trānsisse Rhēnum sēsē nōn suā sponte sed rogātum et arcessitum ā Gallis ; nōn sine magnā spē magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque reliquisse ; sēdes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessās, obsidēs ipsōrum voluntate datōs ; stipendium capere iūre belli, quod victōrēs victis impōnere cōsuērunt. Nōn sēsē Gallis sed Gallōs sibi bellum intulisse ; omnēs Galliae civitatēs ad sē oppugnandum vēnisse et contrā sē castra habuisse ; eās omnēs cōpiās ā sē ūnō proeliō pulsās ac superatas esse. Si iterum experiri velint, sē iterum parātum esse decertare ; si pāce ūti velint, iniquum esse de stipendiō recūsare, quod suā voluntate ad id tempus pependerit. Amicitiam populī Rōmāni sibi ōrnamētō et praesidiō, nōn dētrimentō esse oportere idque eā spē petisse. Si per populum Rōmānum stipendium remittatur et dediticiū subtrahantur, nōn minus libenter sēsē recūsātūrum populī Rōmāni amicitiam quam appetit. Quod multitudinem Germānōrum in Galliam trādūcat, id sē sui mūniendī, nōn Galliae impugnandae causā facere ; eius rei tēstimōniū esse quod nisi rogātus nōn vēnit et quod bellum nōn intulerit sed dēfenderit.

CAES., *B. G.*, I. 44.

Ōrātiō Rēcta.

Trānsiī Rhēnum nōn meā sponte sed rogātus et arcessitus ā Gallis ; nōn sine magnā spē magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque reliqui ; sēdes habē in Gallia ab ipsis concessās, obsidēs ipsōrum voluntate datōs ; stipendium capio iūre belli, quod victōrēs victis impōnere cōsuērunt. Nōn ego Gallis sed Galli mihī bellum intulerunt ; omnēs Galliae civitatēs ad mē oppugnandum vēnērunt et contrā mē castra habuērunt ; eae omnēs cōpiae ā mē ūnō proeliō pulsae ac superatae sunt. Si iterum experiri volunt, iterum parātus sum decertare, si pāce ūti volunt, iniquum est de stipendiō recūsare, quod suā voluntate ad hōc tempus pependerunt. Amicitiam populī Rōmāni mihī ōrnamētū et praesidiū, nōn dētrimentū esse oportet idque eā spē peti. Si per populum Rōmānum stipendium remittetur et dediticiū subtrahentur, nōn minus libenter recūsābō populī Rōmāni amicitiam quam appeti. Quod multitudinem Germānōrum in Galliam trādūcam, id mei mūniendī, nōn Galliae impugnandae causā facio ; eius rei tēstimōniū est quod nisi rogātus nōn vēni et quod bellum nōn intuli sed dēfendi.*

* Allusion to the preceding speech, otherwise *trādūcō*.

Oratio Obliqua.

Oratio Recta.

2. *His Caesar ita respondit:*

Eō sibi minus dubitationis dari quod eās res quas legātī Helvētī commemorāssent memoriā tenēret atque eō gravius ferē quō minus meritō populi Rōmānī accidissent; quī si alicūius iniūriāe sibi cōsciū fuisset nōn fuisse difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptum quod neque commissum ā sē intellegeret quārē timēret neque sine causā timendum putāret. Quod si veteris contumēliae oblivisci vellet, num etiā recentium iniūriarū, quod eō invitō iter per prōvinciā per vim temptāssent, quod Aeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogas vexāssent memoriā dēponere posse? Quod suā victoriā tam insolenter gloriārentur, quodque tam diū sē impūne tulisse iniūriās admirārentur eōdem pertinere. Cōsuēsse enī deōs immortālēs quō gravius hominēs ex commutātiōe rerū doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcisci velint, his secundiōrēs interdum res et diuturniōrem impunitātem concedere. Cum ea ita sint, tamen si obsidēs ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea quae polliceantur factūrōs intellegat, et si Aeduī de iniūriis quas ipsis sociisque eōrum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciāt, sēsē cum iis pacem esse facturū.

CAES., B.G., I. 14.

3. *Sulla regi patefecit:*

Quod polliceatur, senātum et populum Rōmānum, quoniam amplius armīs valuisse, nōn in grātiā habitūrōs; faciundum aliquid, quod illōrum magis quam suā retulisse vidēretur; id idē in prōptū esse, quoniam Iugurthae cōpiā habēret, quem si Rōmānis trādidisset, fore ut illi plurimum dēberetur; amicitia, foedus, Numidiāe partē, quam nunc peteret, tunc ultro adventūram.

S., Iug., 111.

Hic mihi minus dubitationis datur quod eās res quas vōs, legātī Helvētī, commemorāstis, memoriā teneō atque hōc gravius ferō quō minus meritō populi Rōmānī acciderunt; quī si alicūius iniūriāe sibi cōsciū fuisset, nōn fuit difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptus quod neque commissum ā sē intellegēbat quārē timēret neque sine causā timendum putābat. Quod si veteris contumēliae oblivisci vōlō, num etiā recentium iniūriarū, quod mē invitō iter per prōvinciā per vim temptāstis, quod Aeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogas vexāstis, memoriā dēponere possum? Quod vestrā victoriā tam insolenter gloriāmini, quodque tam diū vōs impūne tulisse iniūriās admirāmini eōdem pertinet. Cōsuēverunt enī dī immortālēs quō gravius hominēs ex commutātiōe rerū doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcisci volunt, his secundiōrēs interdum res et diuturniōrem impunitātem concedere. Cum haec ita sint, tamen si obsidēs ā vōbis mihi dabuntur, uti ea, quae pollicemini, factūrōs intellegam et si Aeduī de iniūriis quas ipsis sociisque eōrum intulistis, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciētis, ego vōbiscum pacem faciam.

Quod pollicēris, senātus et populus Rōmānus quoniam amplius armīs valuerunt, nōn in grātiā habebunt; faciundum aliquid, quod illōrum magis quam tui retulisse videatur; id idē in prōptū est, quoniam Iugurthae cōpiā habēs, quem si Rōmānis trādidēris tibi plurimum dēbebitur; amicitia, foedus, Numidiāe pars, quam nunc petis, tunc ultro adveniet.

ORATIO Obliqua.

ORATIO Recta.

4. *Athēniēnsēs dēplōrāvērunt vāstātiōnem populātiōnemque miserābilem agrōrum.* Neque sē id queri quod hostilia ab hoste passi *forent*; esse enim quaedam belli iūra quae ut facere ita pati *sit* fās. Sata exūri, dirui tēcta, praedās hominum pecorumque agi misera magis quam indigna patienti *esse*; vērū enim vērō id *sē* queri, quod is, qui Rōmānōs aliēnigenās et barbarōs *vocat*, adeō omnia simul divīna hūmānaque iūra polluit ut priore populātiōne cum Infernis diis, secundā cum superis bellum nefārium gesserit. Omnia sepulcra monumentaque diruta *esse* in finibus *suis*, omnium nūdātōs mānēs, nūllius ossa terrā *tegi*. Quālem terram Atticam *fēcerit*, exōrnatam quondam opulentamque, tālem *eum* si liceat Aetōliam Graeciamque omnem *factūrum*. Urbis quoque *suae* similem dēfōrmitatē *futūram fuisse*, nisi Rōmāni subvēnissent.

Nōn id querimur quod hostilia ab hoste passi *sumus*. *Sunt* enim quaedam belli iūra quae ut facere ita pati *est* fās. Sata exūri, dirui tēcta, praedās hominum pecorumque agi misera magis quam indigna patienti *sunt*; vērū enim vērō id querimur quod is, qui Rōmānōs aliēnigenās et barbarōs *vocat*, adeō omnia simul divīna hūmānaque iūra polluit ut priore populātiōne cum Infernis diis, secundā cum superis bellum nefārium gesserit. Omnia sepulcra monumentaque diruta *sunt* in finibus *nostris*, omnium nūdātī mānēs, nūllius ossa terrā *teguntur*. Quālem terram Atticam *fēcit*, exōrnatam quondam opulentamque, tālem *is*, si licebit (or: liceat) Aetōliam Graeciamque omnem *faciet* (or: *faciat*). Urbis quoque *nostrae* similis dēfōrmitās *fuisse*, nisi Rōmāni subvēnissent,

L., xxxi. 30.

INVOLVED ORATIO OBLIQUA. ATTRACTION OF MOOD.

662. ORATIO Obliqua proper depends on some verb of Thinking or Saying, expressed or understood. In a more general sense the term *O. Obliqua* is used of all complementary clauses that belong to ideal relations. The principle is the same in both sets of sentences, for in the one, as in the other, the Infinitive takes its dependencies in the Subjunctive, on account of the close relation between the Ideal mood and the Substantive Idea of the verb. Hence the favorite combination of the Infinitive and the Ideal Second person :

Difficile est amicitiam manēre si ā virtūte dēfēcēris, C., *Lael.*, II, 37; *it is hard for friendship to abide if you (one) have fallen away from virtue.* *Proprium hūmāni ingenii est ōdisse quem laeseris*, Tac., *Agr.*, 42, 4; *it is (peculiar to) human nature to hate whom you have injured.* (But *ōdisti quem laesisti*.)

The so-called attraction of mood, by which clauses originally Indicative become Subjunctive in dependence on Subjunctives, is another phase of the same general principle.

663. 1. All clauses which depend on Infinitives and Subjunctives, and form an integral part of the thought, are put in the Subjunctive (Subjunctive by Attraction).

Recordatione nostrae amicitiae sic fruor ut beatè vixisse videar quia cum Scipione vixarim, C., Lael., 4, 15: I enjoy the remembrance of our friendship so much that I seem to have lived happily because I lived with Scipio. Vereor nō dum minuire velim labōrem augeam, C., Leg., 1, 4, 12; I fear lest while I am wishing to lessen the toil I may increase it (dum minuire volō, augeō). Istō bonō utāre dum adsit, cum absit, nō requireās, C., Cat. M., 10, 38 (268, 2, a). Quārē fībat ut omnium oculōs quotiescumque in publicum prōdisset ad sē converteret, NEP., VII. 3, 5 (567; quotiescumque prōdierat convertēbat). Nescire quid antequam nātus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, C., Gr., 34, 120; not to know what happened before you were born, (that) is to be always a boy. Fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit ut cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magnā fallat, L., XXVIII. 42, 7; fraud lays itself a foundation of credit in small things in order that when it is worth while it may make a great profit by cheating. [Araneolae] rōte texunt ut si quid inhaeserit cōficiant, C., N.D., II. 48, 123 (567; si quid inhaesit cōficiunt). Abeunt si quid poposcit cōcedere mōris, Tac., G., 21, 4; to the departing (guest) it is customary to grant anything that he asks (si quid poposcit cōcedunt).

NOTES.—1. *Dum* not unfrequently resists the Attraction both in prose and poetry: *Tantum nō nocēs dum vīs prōdesse vidētis, Ov., Tr., I. 1, 101 (548).*

2. On the retention of the Indic. in Relative clauses, see 628, 2.

2. PARTIAL OBLIQUITY.—(a) From this it is easy to see how the Subjunctive came to be used in a Generic or Iterative sense after Tenses of Continuance. Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative may all involve the Notion of Habit, Will, Inclination, Endeavor, and the complementary clauses would follow the sense rather than the form. For examples, see 567, 2.

(b) So also is explained the use of the Subjunctive in Causal Sentences, and especially in Conditional Sentences, where the Apodosis is embodied in the leading verb.

(*Iugurtha*) timēbat tram senātūs (= nō frācerētur senātus) nī pārisset lēgātis, S., Iug., 25, 7 (601). [*Ubiis*] auxilium suum (= sē auxiliātūrum) pollicitus est, si ab Sūbīs premeretur, CAES., B.G., IV. 19, 1. Praetor aedem (= sē aedificātūrum) Dīovi vōvit si eō diē hostis fūdisset, L., XXXI. 21, 12.

The idea of *Ō. O.* is shown in the tense:

Si per Metellum licitum esset matrēs veniēbant (= ventūrae erant), C., Verr., V. 49, 129. [Dīctātor] ad hostem dūcit nullō loco nisi necessitās cōgeret fortunae sē commissūrus, L., XII. 12, 2 (488, N.).

PARTICIPIAL SENTENCES.

664. Participles are used in Latin even more extensively than in English, to express a great variety of subordinate relations, such as Time and Circumstance, Cause and Occasion, Condition and Concession. The classification cannot always be exact, as one kind blends with another.

REMARKS.—1. It is sometimes convenient to translate a Participial Sentence by a coördinate clause, but the Participle itself is never coördinate, and such clauses are never equivalents. (410, R. 2.)

Mānlius Gallum caesum torque spoliāvit, L., VI. 42, 5; *Manlius slew the Gaul and stripped him of his neckchain* (after slaying the Gaul stripped him of his neckchain, having slain, etc.). (*Miltiadēs*) *capitis absolūtus, pecūniā multātus est*, NEP., I. 7, 6; *Miltiades (though) acquitted of a capital charge, was mulcted in (a sum of) money (was acquitted, but mulcted)*.

2. A common translation of the Participle is an abstract substantive; see 325, R. 3; 437, N. 2.

Nec terra mutāta mutāvit mōrēs, L., XXXVII. 54, 18; *nor hath the change of land changed the character*. *Teucer Ulixē reum facit Aīscis occisī*, QUINT., IV. 2, 18; *Teucer indicts Ulysses for the murder of Ajax*. *Inter haec parāta atque dēscrēta*, S., C., 43, 8.

3. On the Participle after verbs of Perception and Representation, see 536.

665. Participles may represent Time When.

Alexander moriēns anulum suum dederat Perdiccae, NEP., XVIII. 2, 1; *Alexander (when he was) dying, had given his ring to Perdiccas*. *Dionysius tyrannus Syracūsais expulsus Corinthi pueris docebat*, C., *Tusc.*, III. 12, 27; *Dionysius the tyrant, (after he had been) exiled from Syracuse (after his exile from Syracuse), taught (a) boys' (school) at Corinth*.

Ablative Absolute.

(*Solōn et Pisistratus*) *Serviū Tulliū rēgnante viguērunt*, C., *Br.*, 10, 39; *Solon and Pisistratus flourished when Servius Tullius was king (in the reign of Servius Tullius)*. *Sōle ortō Volscī sē circumvallātō vidērunt*, Cf. L., IV. 9, 13; *when the sun was risen (after sunrise), the Volscians saw that they were surrounded by lines of intrenchment*.

NOTES.—1. On the Abl. Abs. of the simple Participle, see 410, N. 4.

2. Suetonius uses the Abl. Abs. as well as the simple Participle with *ante* (*prius*) *quam*: (*Tiberius*) *exōssum Augusti nōn prius palam fecit quam Agrippā iuvene interēptō*, *Tib.*, 22; see also *Iul.*, 58.

666. Participles may represent Cause Why.

Arseopagitæ damnâverunt puerum coturnicem oculis ærulentum, Cf. QUINT., v. 9, 18; the court of Mars' Hill condemned a boy for plucking out (because he plucked out) the eyes of quails. Athēniensēs Alcibiadem corruptum à rége Persarum capere nōluisse Cymēn arguebant, Cf. NEP., VII. 7, 2; the Athenians charged Alcibiades with having been unwilling to take Cyme (because he had been) bribed by the King of Persia.

Ablative Absolute.

(Rōmāni veterēs) regnāri omnes volēbant libertātis dulcedine nōdum experti, L., I. 17, 3; the old Romans all wished to have a king over them (because they had) not yet tried the sweetness of liberty.

NOTE.—An apparent cause is given by *ut, as, velut, ac, for instance, tamquam, (so) as, quasi, as if*; see 602, N. 3.

In this usage CICERO and CAESAR are very careful, employing only *quasi, ut*. LIVY introduces *tamquam, utpote, velut*, and the tendency grows until it reaches its culmination in TACITUS.

667. Participles may represent Condition and Concession.

Si latet ars prōdest, affert deprēnsa pudorem, Ov., A. A., II. 313 (593, 2). [Risus] interdum ita repente erumpit ut eum cupientes tenere nequimus, Cf. C., Or., II. 58, 235 (609). (Miltiadēs) capitis absolutus, pecūniā multatus est, NEP., I. 7, 6 (664, R. 1).

Ablative Absolute.

Māximās virtūtēs laetare omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, C., Fin., II. 35, 117 (598, 2).

NOTE.—On the combination of *quamquam, quamvis, and etiam* with the Participle, see 609, N. 1; *nisi* also is not uncommon; *tamen* is sometimes added in the principal clause.

668. Participles may represent Relative Clauses (637).

Omnes aliud agentēs, aliud simulantēs, perfidī (sunt), C., Off., III. 14, 60 (637). [Pisistratus] Homēri librōs cōfūsus anteq̃ sic disposuissē dicitur ut nunc habemus, C., Or., III. 34, 137 (637).

REMARK.—*So-called, qui dicitur, vocatur, quem vocant; above-mentioned, quem anteq̃, suprā diximus.*

669. Future Participle (Active).—The Future Participle is a verbal adjective, denoting Capability and Tendency, chiefly employed in the older language with *sum, I am*, as a periphrastic tense. In later Latin it is used freely, just as the Present and Perfect Participles, to express subordinate relations.

Peculiar is the free use of it in Sentences of Design, and especially

noticeable the compactness gained by the employment of it in Conditional Relations.

670. In later Latin, the Future Participle (active) is used to represent subordinate relations (438, N.) :

1. Time When.

(Tiberius) *trāiectūrus* (= *cum trāiectūrus esset*) *Rhenum commestum nōn trāsmisit*, SUET., *Tib.*, 18; *when Tiberius was about to cross the Rhine, he did not send over the provisions.*

2. Cause Why.

Deridiculis fuit senex foedissimae adulatōnis tantum infāmiae astutus, TAC., *Ann.*, III. 57, 8; *a butt of ridicule was the old man, as infamy was the only gain he would make by his foul fawning.* *Antiochus seclurus dē bellō Rōmānō erat tamquam nōn trānsitūris in Asiam Rōmānis*, L., XXXVI. 41, 1 (602, N. 8).

3. Purpose (usually after a verb of Motion).

(Maroboduus) *misit lēgātēs ad Tiberium orātūrōs auxilia*, TAC., *Ann.* II. 46 (438, N.). *Cōsul Lārisam est profectus, ibi dē summā belli cōsultatūrus*, L., XXXVI. 14, 5.

NOTE.—The Pr. Participle is sometimes used in a similar sense, but the Purpose is only an inference :

Lēgātī vēnerunt nūntiantēs Asiae quoque civitatēs sollicitārī, L., XXXI. 2, 1; *envoys came with the announcement that the states of Asia also were tampered with.*

4. Condition and Concession.

(1) Protasis.

Deditūris eē Hannibali fuisse accersendum Rōmānōrum praesidium ? L., XXIII. 44, 2; *if they had been ready to surrender to Hannibal, would they have had to send for a Roman garrison ?* (= *si deditūri fuissent*, O. R. : *si deditūri fuērunt*.)

(2) Apodosis.

Quatiunt arma, ruptūri imperium nī dūcantur, TAC., *H.*, III. 19, 3; *they clash their arms, ready to break orders, if they be not led forward.* *Librum misit exigenti tibi, missūrus etāi nōn exēgissēs*, PLIN., *Ep.*, III. 13, 1; *I have sent you the book, as you exacted it, although I should have sent it even if you had not exacted it.*

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

671. The Latin language allows greater freedom in the arrangement of words than the English. This freedom is, of course, due to its greater wealth of inflections.

Two elements enter into the composition of a Latin Sentence, governing to some extent its arrangement: Grammar and Rhetoric.

672. 1. Grammatical arrangement has for its object clearness. It shows the ideas in the order of development in the mind of the speaker. By Grammatical arrangement the sentence grows under the view.

2. Rhetorical arrangement has for its objects Emphasis and Rhythm. It presents a sentence already developed in such a way that the attention is directed to certain parts of it especially.

(a) *Emphasis* is produced :

1. By reversing the ordinary position.
2. By approximation of similars or opposites.
3. By separation.

In all sentences Beginning and End are emphatic points. In long sentences the Means as well as the Extremes are the points of emphasis.

(b) *Rhythm*.—Much depends on the rhythmical order of words, for which the treatises of the ancients are to be consulted. Especially avoided are poetic rhythms. So, for example, the Dactyl and Spondee, or close of an Hexameter at the end of a period.

673. Two further principles seem to underlie the arrangement of Latin sentences : (a) that of the ascending construction ; (b) that of the descending construction. In the ascending construction, which is more common, the principal word is placed last, and the subordinate ones, in the order of their importance, precede. In the descending construction the reverse is the process. The descending construction is regular in definitions.

674. RULE I.—The most simple arrangement of a sentence is as follows :

1. The Subject and its Modifiers.
2. The Predicate and its Modifiers.

1. *Dionysius tyrannus, Syracūsais expulsus*, 2. *Corinθi puerte docebat*, C., *Tusc.*, III. 12, 27 (665).

Rhetorical positions :

Potentis sequitur invidia, *QUINT.*, IV. 1, 14 (477, N. 4). *Nōbis nōn satis*

facit ipse Dēmōsthēnēs, *Cf. C., Or.*, 29, 104 (552, R. 1). *Discriptus* (erat) populus cōsū, ōrdinibus, aetātibus, *C., Leg.*, III. 19, 44 (397). *Intrā* moenia sunt hostēs, *S., C.*, 52, 35 (477).

REMARK.—The modifiers of the predicate stand in the order of their importance. The following arrangement is common :

1. Place, Time, Cause, or Means. 2. Indirect Object. 3. Direct Object. 4. Adverb. 5. Verb.

NOTE.—The postponement of the subject is rare and always for definite reasons in the classical period ; later it becomes a mannerism, especially in the elder PLINY ; to a less degree in NEPOS and LIVY.

675. RULE II.—Interrogative Sentences begin with the interrogative, subordinate clauses with the leading particle or relative.

Quis eum diligit quem metuat? *C., Lael.*, 15, 53 (629). *Postquam* Caesar pervēnit obsidēs poposcit, *CAES., B. G.*, I. 27, 3 (561). *Si* spīritum dūcit vivit, *C., Inv.*, I. 46, 86 (595). *Qui* timēre dēclerint ōdisse incipient, *TAC., Agr.*, 32 (567).

Rhetorical position :

[*Nātūram*] *si* sequēmur ducem, numquam aberrābimus, *C., Off.*, I. 28, 100 (595). *Dē* futuris rēbus etāi semper difficile est dicere, tamen interdum coniectūrā possis accēdere, *C., Fam.*, VI. 4, 1 (604). [*Catō*] mirārī nō kībat quod nōn rīdēret haruspex, haruspīcem cum vīdisset, *C., Div.*, II. 24, 51 (567).

676. RULE III.—An Adjective usually precedes, but often follows, the word to which it belongs ; a dependent Genitive usually follows the governing word ; so too does a word in Apposition.

Saepe māgna indolēs virtūtis priusquam rei pūblicae prōdesse potuisset extincta est, *C., Ph.*, V. 17, 47 (577). *Sēnsū* oculōrum praecipit animus, *QUINT.*, VI. 2, 6 (540).

Rhetorical position :

[*Isocratēs*] queritur plūs honōris corporum quam animōrum virtūtibus dari, *QUINT.*, III. 8, 9 (542, R.). [*Ager*], cum multōs annōs quīēvit, uberiōrēs efferre frūgēs solet, *C., Br.*, 4, 16 (567). *Verām*ur nō parum hīc liber mellis et absinthii multum habēre vidētur, *QUINT.*, III. 1, 5 (550).

REMARKS.—1. The demonstrative pronouns regularly precede; the possessives regularly follow.

*Verām*ur nō hīc liber absinthii multum habēre vidētur, *QUINT.*, III. 1, 5 (550). *Torquātus* filium suū necārī iussit, *S., C.*, 52, 30 (540).

Rhetorical position:

Recordare tempus illud, cum pater Cūlō maerens iacebat in lectō, C., Ph., II. 18, 45 (580). Ōculātur tigrim suis cūstōe, SEN., E. M., 85, 41 (309, 2).

2. Ordinals regularly follow, Cardinals regularly precede the substantive.

3. Many expressions have become fixed formulae: so titles, proper names, and the like; see 288.

Facinus est vincire civem Rōmānum, C., Verr., v. 66, 170 (585).

4. The titles *rēx, imperātor, etc.*, frequently precede the proper name with which they are in apposition.

5. New modifiers of either element may be inserted, prefixed, or added:

Catōnem vidī in bibliothecā sedentem multis circumfūsum Stūdiōrum libris, C., Fin., III. 2, 7 (586). Saepe magna indolēs virtūtis priusquam rei publicae prōdesse potuisset exstincta est, C., Ph., v. 17, 47 (577). At vidēte hominis intolerābilem audāciam, C., Dom., 44, 115 (488). (Aristidēs) interfuit pūgnae nāvālī apud Salamina, NEP., III. 2, 1.

NOTES.—1. The tendency in Latin was to reverse the Indo-Germanic rule by which an attributive adjective and a dependent Genitive preceded the governing word. But in early Latin the adjective still holds its place more often before its substantive, while the Genitive has already succumbed for the most part to the tendency. In the classical period the adjective is more often used after its substantive. But neither position can be strictly called rhetorical. The same is true of the possessive pronoun.

2. The original force of a following adjective or Genitive was restrictive or appositional, while, when it preceded, it formed a close compound with its substantive; thus, *bonus homō, a good man* (one idea); *homō bonus, a man* (one idea) *who is good* (another idea). In classical Latin this distinction is no longer inevitable, though it is often essential.

677. RULE IV.—Adverbs are commonly put next to their verb (before it when it ends a sentence), and immediately before their adjective or adverb.

Zēnōnem cum Athēnis essem audiēbam frequenter . . . , C., N. D., I. 21, 59 (585). Caedi discipulōs minimē velim, QUINT., I. 3, 18 (257). Vix cuiquam persuādēbātur Graeciā omni cōestūto (Rōmāno), L., XXXIII. 32, 8 (546, R. 1). [Rīus] interdum ita repente ērumpit ut eum cupientēs tenēre nequēmus, C., Or., II. 58, 235 (609).

Rhetorical positions:

[Iram] bene Ennius initium dixit insāniae, C., Tuscul., IV. 23, 52 (440). Saepe magna indolēs virtūtis priusquam rei publicae prōdesse potuisset exstincta est, C., Ph., v. 17, 47 (577).

REMARKS.—1. *Ferē, paene, prope*, usually follow:

Nēmō ferē saltat sūbrius nisi forte insānit, C., Mur., 6, 13 (591, R. 4).

2. Negatives always precede, see 448.

NOTE.—The separation of adverbs from their adjectives is rare, except in the case of *tam* and *quam*, which *PLAUTUS*, *TERENCE*, *CICERO*, and later authors often separate, e. g., by a preposition : *tam ab tenui exitiō*. Hyperbaton with other adverbs is rare.

678. RULE V.—Prepositions regularly precede their case (413).

Ā rēctā cōscientiā trāversum unguem nōn oportet discēdere, C., *Att.*, XIII. 20, 4 (328, 1).

REMARKS.—1. On *versus*, *tenus*, and the postposition of *cum* in combination with the personal pronouns and the relative, see 418, R. 1.

2. Monosyllabic prepositions are not unfrequently put between the adjective and substantive : *māgnā cum cūrā*. See 418, R. 2.

Less frequently they are placed between the Gen. and substantive; except when the relative is employed.

3. Dissyllabic prepositions are sometimes put after their case (*Anastrophe*), especially after a relative or demonstrative: most frequently *contra*, *inter*, *propter*. So also adverbs. See 418, R. 1.

4. The preposition may be separated from its case by a Gen. or an adverb (418, R. 3): *ad Appi Claudii senectūtem accēdēbat etiam ut cecus esset*, C., *Cat. M.*, 6, 16 (553, 4).

5. Monosyllabic prepositions, such as *cum*, *ex*, *dē*, *post*, sometimes append the enclitics *-que*, *-ve*, *-ne*, as, *exque his*, and *from them*. Usually, however, the enclitics join the dependent substantive: *in patriamque rediit*, and *returned to his country*. See 418, N. 3.

On the position of *per*, see 418, N. 2.

679. RULE VI.—Particles vary.

Enim commonly takes the second, seldom the third place; *nam* and *namque* are regularly prepositive. See 498, N. 1.

Ergō in the syllogism precedes, elsewhere follows; *igitur* is commonly second or third; *itaque* regularly first. See 502, N. 2; 500, R.

Tamen is first, but may follow an emphatic word. See 490.

Etiam usually precedes, *quoque* always follows. See 478, 479.

Quidem and *dēmum* (*at length*) follow the word to which they belong.

680. RULE VII.—A word that belongs to more than one word regularly stands before them all, or after them all, sometimes after the first (291).

Ariovistus respondit multis sēs nōbilibus principibusque populi Rōmāni grātum esse factūrum, CAES., *B. G.*, I. 44, 12 (657, 9). [*Isocrates*] *queritur plūs honoris corporum quam animōrum virtūtibus dari*, QUINT., III. 8, 9 (542, R.). *Longum est mālōrum persequi utilitātē et asinōrum*, C., *N. D.*, II. 64, 159 (254, R. 1).

681. RULE VIII.—Words of kindred or opposite meaning are often put side by side for the sake of complement or contrast.

Manus manum lavat, one hand washes the other. [Cat] *mīrārī sē sībat quod nōn rīdēret haruspex, haruspīcem cum vīdīset, C., Div., II. 24, 51 (567). Eūit morte immortālītatem, QUINT., IX. 3, 71 (404).*

682. RULE IX.—*Contrasted Pairs.*—When pairs are contrasted, the second is put in the same order as the first, but often in inverse order. The employment of the same order is called *Anaphora* (repetition). The inverse order is called *Chiasmus*, or crosswise position, and gives alternate stress. The principle is of wide application, not merely in the simple sentence but also in the period.

Same order (*Anaphora*).

Fortūna (1) vestra (2) facit ut frāe (1) meae (2) temperem, L., XXXVI. 35, 8 (553, 1). Mālō tē sapiēs (1) hostis (2) metuat quam stultī (1) civēs (2) laudent, L., XXII. 39, 20 (546, R. 2).

Inverse order (*Chiasmus*).

Ante vidēmus (1) fulgūrem (2) quam sonum (2) audīmus (1), SEN., N. Q., II. 12, 6 (577). Parvi sunt foris (1) arma (2) nīl est cōsīllium (2) domi (1), C., Off., I. 22, 76 (411, R. 2).

REMARK.—Chiasmus is from the Greek letter *X* (*chi*):

1. Foris		2. arma
2. cōsīllium	<i>X</i>	1. domi

683. Poetical Peculiarities.—In the poets we find many varieties of arrangement of substantive and adjective, designed to draw especial attention to the idea or to color the verse. These occur chiefly in the Hexameter and Pentameter, but to a lesser degree also in other measures. Thus the substantive and adjective are put either at the end of each hemistich, or at the beginning of each hemistich, or one is at the end of the first and the other at the beginning of the second.

Cerberus et nullās hodiē petat improbus umbrās | et iaceat tacitā lapsa catēna aērē, PROP., IV. (V.) 11, 25. Pūicēō stābis sūris ēvincta colthurnō, V., Ec., 7, 82. Mē similem vestris mōribus esse putās? PROP., II. (III.) 29 (27), 32.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

684. A period is a compound sentence with one or more subordinate clauses, in which sentence the meaning is kept suspended to the close.

685. Latin periods may be divided into two classes :

1. Responsive or Apodotic, in which a Protasis has an Apodosis.

2. Intercalary or Enthetic, in which the various items are inserted in their proper place between Subject and Predicate.

Ut saepe hominēs aegri morbo gravi, cum aestu febrilique iactantur, si aquam gelidam bibērunt, primō relevārī videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque affliguntur : sic hic morbus, qui est in rē publicā, relevātus istius poenā, vehementius, reliquis vivis, ingravēscet, C., *Cat.*, i. 13, 81 (Apodotic).

Catuvelcus, rēx dimidiaē partis Eburōnum, qui unā cum Ambiorige cōsiliū inierat, aetate iam cōfectus, cum labōrem aut belli aut fugae ferre nōn posset, omnibus precibus dētēstātus Ambiorigem, qui eius cōsiliū auctor fuisset, taxō, cūius magna in Galliā Germāniāque cōpia est, se exanimāvit, CAES., *B.G.*, vi. 31, 5 (Enthetic).

686. NÄGELSBACH's careful study of the subject has led to the following results. The simplest period is composed of one subordinate (α) and one principal (A) clause ; the principal varieties are : (1) $\alpha : A$, where the principal clause follows the subordinate ; (2) $A (\alpha) A$, where the subordinate clause is inserted within the principal clause ; (3) $A | \alpha$, where the principal clause precedes the subordinate clause ; (4) $\alpha (A) \alpha$, where the principal clause is inserted within the subordinate clause. When two subordinate clauses (α, b), independent of each other, are used, the forms are : (5) $\alpha : A | b$; (6) $\alpha : A (b) \alpha$; (7) $A (\alpha) A | b$; (8) $A (\alpha) A (b) A$; (9) $\alpha : (b : A)$. If the dependent clauses are of different degree (α, α, A), that is, one depending upon the other, some fifteen additional forms are allowable.

Some examples are :

$\alpha (A) \alpha$: illūrum vidēs quam niteat ōrātō, C., *Fin.*, iv. 3, 5. $\alpha : (b : A)$: cūr nōlūt, etiāmsi taceant, satis dicunt, C., *Div. in Caec.*, 6, 21. $\alpha : \alpha : A$: quid agātur, cum aperuerō, facile erit statuere, C., *Ph.*, v. 2, 6. $\alpha : A | \alpha$: illud quid sit, seire cupiō, quod iacis obscūrā, C., *Att.*, ii. 7, 4. $\alpha | \alpha (A) \alpha$: nōs uti exspectāremus sē, reliquit qui rogāret, VARRO, *R.R.*, i. 2, 32. $A | \alpha (A) \alpha$: mandō tibi plānē, tōtum ut videās cūius modī sit, C., *Att.*, i. 12, 2.

687. Periods are also divided into Historical and Oratorical. The former are, as a rule, simple. The most common form is $\alpha : A$, i.e., where a subordinate clause is followed by a leading clause : Id ubi dixisset hastam in hostium finē smittēbat, L., i. 42, 18. Another common period, developed and much liked by LIVY, and later by TACITUS, was $\alpha : \alpha : A$, consisting of (1) a participial clause ; (2) a clause introduced by a conjunction ; (3) the principal clause. Cf. TAC., *Ann.*,

n. 69, 8, *detentus ubi . . . accipit plēbem prōturbat*. Historians, having much occasion for description, are also prone to use the descending period, i.e., the form in which the principal clause precedes. So especially NĒPOS. LIVY likes also to use two independent subordinate clauses asyndetically.

The Oratorical periods are much more diverse and complicated, owing to the greater variety of effects at which they aim. We find, however, the ascending structure, where the emphasis is continually ascending until it culminates at the end, more common.

See an excellent example in C., *Imp.*, 5, 11 :

Vōs eum rēgem inultum esse patiēmini qui lēgātum populi Rōmāni cōsulārem VINCULIS AC VERBERIBUS ATQUE OMNI SUPPLICIŌ EXCRUCIATUM NECĀVIT ?

FIGURES OF SYNTAX AND RHETORIC.

688. Ellipsis is the omission of some integral part of the thought, such as the substantive of the adjective (204, N. 1), the copula of the predicate (209), the verb of the adverb.

Unde domō ? V., A., VIII. 114 (391, R. 2).

REMARK.—When the ellipsis is indefinite, do not attempt to supply it. The figure is still much abused by commentators in the explanation of grammatical phenomena.

689. Brachylogy (*breviloquentia*) is a failure to repeat an element which is often to be supplied in a more or less modified form.

Tam felix cōsē quam fōrmōsissima (= *es*) vellem, Ov., *Am.*, I. 8, 27 (302).

690. Zeugma or Syllēpsis is a junction of two words under the same regimen, or with the same modifier, although the common factor strictly applies but to one.

Māntis ac supplicis vōcēs ad Tiberium tendēns, TAC., *Ann.*, II. 29, 2; *stretching out hands and (uttering) suppliant cries to Tiberius.*

691. Aposiōpēsis is a rhetorical breaking off before the close of the sentence, as in the famous Vergilian *Quōs ego*

692. Pleonasm is the use of superfluous words.

693. Enallage is a shift from one form to another : vōs ō Calliopē precor, V., A., IX. 525.

Hypallage is an interchange in the relations of words: *dare clāssibus austrōs*, V., *A.*, III. 61.

694. Ozymōron is the use of words apparently contradictory of each other: *cum tacent clāmant*, C., *Cat.*, I. 8, 21 (582).

695. Synecdoché is the use of the part for the whole, or the reverse: *tectum* for *domum*, *puppis* for *nāvis*, *mucrō* for *gladius*, etc.

696. Hypérbaton, Trajection, is a violent displacement of words. *Lydia dic per omnēs tē deōs ōrō*, H., *O.*, I. 8, 1 (413, N. 2).

697. Anacolūthon, or *want of sequence*, occurs when the scheme of a sentence is changed in its course.

698. Hendiadys (ἐν δὲ δυοῖν) consists in giving an analysis instead of a complex, in putting two substantives connected by a copulative conjunction, instead of one substantive and an adjective or attributive genitive.

Vulgus et multitūdō, the common herd. *Via et ratio* (C., *Verr.*, I. 16, 47), scientific method. *VI et armis*, by force of arms.

So two verbs may be translated by an adverb and a verb: *fundi fugisque*, to be utterly routed.

699. Cōnstrūctiō Praegnāns. So-called cōnstrūctiō prae-gnāns is nothing but an extended application of the accusative of the Inner Object (Object Effected). The result is involved, not distinctly stated.

Exitium irritat, Cf. TAC., *Ann.*, XIII. 1, 1; he provokes destruction (ad exitium irritat).

700. Litotēs, or Understatement, is the use of an expression by which more is meant than meets the ear. This is especially common with the Negative.

Nōn indecōrō pulvere sordidi, H., *O.*, II. 1, 22 (449, R. 2).

PRINCIPAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

1. The Verb agrees with its subject in number and person (211).
2. The Adjective agrees with its subject in gender, number, and case (211).
3. The common Predicate of two or more subjects is put in the Plural (285); when the genders are different, it takes the strongest gender or the nearest (286); when the persons are different, it takes the first in preference to the second, the second in preference to the third (287).
4. The common Attribute of two or more substantives agrees with the nearest, rarely with the most important (290).
5. The Predicate substantive agrees with its subject in case (211).
6. The Appositive agrees with its subject in case; if possible, also in number and person (321).
7. The Relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person (314).
8. Disproportion is indicated by the comparative with *quam prę*, *quam ut*, *quam qui* (298).
9. In comparing two qualities, use either *magis quam* with the positive, or a double comparative (299).
10. Superlatives denoting order and sequence are often used partitively and then usually precede their substantive (291, R. 2).
11. The Genitive forms *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostrę*, *vestrę*, are used mainly as objective genitives; *nostrum* and *vestrum* as partitive (304, 2).
12. The Reflexive is used regularly when reference is made to the grammatical subject; frequently when reference is made to the actual subject (309).
13. The Reflexive is used of the principal subject, when reference is made to the thought or will of that subject; hence, in Infinitive clauses, or Indirect Questions, in Sentences of Design, and in *Ōratiō Oblīqua* (321).
14. The Possessive Pronoun is used instead of the Possessive or Subjective Genitive in the First and Second Persons (362, 364).
15. The Appositive to a possessive pronoun is in the Genitive (321, R. 2).
16. With words of Inclination and Disinclination, Knowledge and Ignorance, Order and Position, Time and Season, the adjective is usually employed for the adverb (325, R. 6).
17. The Indicative, not the Subjunctive, is used in expressions of Possibility, Power, Obligation, and Necessity (254, R. 1).

18. The Potential of the Present or Future is the Present or Perfect Subjunctive (257); the Potential of the Past is the Imperfect Subjunctive (258).

19. The Optative Subjunctive may be used to express a Wish (260), an Asseveration (262), a Command (263), or a Concession (264).

20. The First Imperative looks forward to immediate, the Second to contingent, fulfilment (268).

21. The Negative of the Imperative is regularly *nōli* with the Infinitive; sometimes *nē* with the Perfect Subjunctive (270, R. 2), or *cavē* with the Subjunctive (271) is also used.

22. The Infinitive, with or without a subject, may be treated as a neuter subject (422), object (423), or predicate (424).

23. The Infinitive is used as the object of verbs of Will, Power, Duty, Habit, Inclination, Resolve, Continuance, End, *etc.* (423).

24. The Accusative and Infinitive is used as the object of verbs of Will and Desire (532).

25. The Accusative and Infinitive is used as the object of verbs of Emotion (533).

26. The Accusative and Infinitive is used in Exclamation (534).

27. After verbs of Saying, Showing, Believing, and Perceiving, the Present Infinitive expresses action contemporary with that of the governing verb, the Perfect, action prior to it, the Future, action future to it (530).

28. The Genitive of the Gerund and Gerundive is used chiefly after substantives and adjectives that require a complement (428).

29. The Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used mainly in post-classical Latin after words of Fitness and Function; also after words of Capacity and Adaptation, and to express Design (429).

30. The Accusative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used after verbs of Giving and Taking, Sending and Leaving, *etc.*, to indicate Design (430).

31. The Ablative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used to denote Means and Cause, rarely Manner (431).

32. The Supine in *-um* is used chiefly after verbs of Motion to express Design (435).

33. The Supine in *-a* is used chiefly with adjectives to indicate Respect (436).

34. The Present Participle denotes continuance, the Perfect, completion, at the time of the leading verb (282).

35. The Future Participle is used in post-Ciceronian Latin to express Design (438, N.).

36. The Participle is used after verbs of Perception and Representation to express the actual condition of the object (536).

37. The Perfect Participle passive is used after verbs of Causation and Desire, to denote impatience of anything except entire fulfilment (587).

38. The subject of a finite verb is in the Nominative (208).

39. Verbs of Seeming, Becoming, with the passive of verbs of Making, Choosing, Showing, Thinking, and Calling, take two Nominatives, one of the subject, one of the predicate (206).

40. With passive verbs of Saying, Showing, Believing, and Perceiving, the Accusative subject of the Infinitive becomes the Nominative subject of the leading verb (528).

41. The Appositional Genitive is used after *vōx*, *nōmen*, *verbum*, *res*, etc. (361, 1).

42. The Epexegetical Genitive (or Genitive of Explanation) is used after *genus*, *vitium*, *culpa*, etc. (361, 2).

43. The Possessive Genitive is used of the Third Person to denote possession (362).

44. The Subjective Genitive is used of the subject of the action indicated by the substantive (363, 1); the Objective Genitive of the object of that action (363, 2).

45. Essential or permanent qualities are put in the Genitive, always with an adjective (365); external and transient qualities in the Ablative, always with an adjective (400). See No. 82.

46. The Genitives of Quality and Possession may be used as predicates (366).

47. The Partitive Genitive stands for the whole to which a part belongs (367).

48. Adjectives of Fulness and Want, of Knowledge and Ignorance, of Desire and Disgust, of Participation and Power, may take the Genitive (374). Also some present participles used as adjectives, and in later Latin some verbals in *-ix* (375).

49. Verbs of Reminding, Remembering, and Forgetting take usually the Genitive (376); but sometimes the Accusative, especially of things (376, R.).

50. Impersonal verbs of Emotion take the Accusative of the Person Who Feels, and the Genitive of the Exciting Cause (371).

51. Verbs of Accusing, Convicting, Condemning, and Acquitting, take the Genitive of the Charge (378).

52. Verbs of Rating and Buying take the Genitive of the General, the Ablative of the Particular Value (379, 404). See No. 87.

53. **Interest** and **Revert** take the Genitive of the Person, rarely of the Thing concerned (381).

54. The Indirect Object is put in the Dative (345).

55. Verbs of Advantage and Disadvantage, Bidding and Forbidding, Pleasure and Displeasure, Yielding and Resisting, take the Dative (346).

56. Many intransitive verbs compounded with **ad**, **ante**, **con**, **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **post**, **prae**, **sub**, and **super** may take a Dative; transitive verbs also an Accusative besides (347).

57. Verbs of Giving and Putting take a Dative and Accusative, or an Accusative and Ablative (348).

58. The Dative is used with **esse** to denote possession (349).

59. The Dative is used of the Person Interested in the action (350).

60. The Ethical Dative is used of the personal pronouns only (351).

61. The Dative of Reference is used of the Person to whom a statement is referred (352).

62. The Dative of Agent is used with the Perfect passive, the Gerund, and the Gerundive (354).

63. The Dative may denote the Object For Which in combination with the Person To Whom (355).

64. Adjectives of Friendliness, Fulness, Likeness, Nearness, with their opposites, take the Dative (359).

65. Active transitive verbs take the Accusative case (330).

66. Many intransitive verbs, mostly those of Motion, compounded with **ad**, **ante**, **circum**, **con**, **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **per**, **praeter**, **sub**, **subter**, **super**, and **trans**, take the Accusative; transitive verbs thus compounded may have two Accusatives (331).

67. Intransitive verbs may take an Accusative of similar form or meaning (333, 2).

68. The Accusative may express Extent in Degree, Space, or Time (334-6).

69. Names of Towns and Small Islands are put in the Accusative of Place Whither; so also **domus** and **rūs** (337). See No. 74 and 92.

70. Verbs meaning to Inquire, Require, Teach, and Conceal, take two Accusatives, one of the Person, one of the Thing (339).

71. Verbs of Naming, Making, Taking, Choosing, and Showing, take two Accusatives of the same Person or Thing (340).

72. The subject of the Infinitive is regularly in the Accusative (420).

73. The Accusative may be used in Exclamations (343).

74. Place Where is denoted by the Ablative, usually with **in** (385);

Place Whence by the Ablative, usually with *ex*, *dē*, or *ab* (390).
Names of Towns and Small Islands omit the prepositions (388, 391).
See No. 69 and 92.

75. Attendance is denoted by the Ablative with *cum* (392).
76. Time When or Within Which is denoted by the Ablative (393).
77. Origin or Descent is denoted by the Ablative with or without *ex* and *dē* (395).
78. Material is denoted by the Ablative with *ex* (396).
79. The Point of View or Respect is denoted by the Ablative (397).
80. Comparatives without *quam* are followed by the Ablative (398).
81. Manner is denoted by the Ablative regularly with an adjective or *cum* (399).
82. External and transient qualities are denoted by the Ablative, always with an adjective (400); essential and permanent qualities by the Genitive, always with an adjective (385). See No. 45.
83. Cause, Means, and Instrument, are denoted by the Ablative (401, 408).
84. The Agent is denoted by the Ablative with *ē* (*ab*) (401).
85. The Standard of Measurement is denoted by the Ablative (402).
86. Measure of Difference is put in the Ablative (403).
87. Definite Price is put in the Ablative (404); General Price in the Genitive (379). See No. 52.
88. Verbs of Depriving and Filling, of Plenty and Want, take the Ablative (405).
89. The Ablative is used with *opus* and *usus* (406).
90. *Ūtor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, and *vescor* take the Ablative (407).
91. The Ablative, combined with a participle, serves to modify the verbal predicate of a sentence: Ablative Absolute (409).
92. Names of Towns and Small Islands of the First and Second Declensions are put in the Locative of the Place Where (411). See No. 69 and 74.
93. Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs (439).
94. A question for information merely is introduced by *-ne* (454).
95. A question that expects the answer *yes* is introduced by *nōne* (455).
96. A question that expects the answer *no* is introduced by *num* (456).
97. The Deliberative Question is in the Subjunctive (265).
98. The Indirect Question is in the Subjunctive (467).

99. *Sequence of Tenses.* Principal tenses are ordinarily followed by Principal tenses, Historical by Historical (509).

100. After a Future or Future Perfect, the Future relation is expressed by the Present, the Future Perfect by the Perfect Subjunctive (514). After other tenses the Future relation is expressed by the Active Periphrastic Present and Imperfect Subjunctive (515).

101. In *Ōrātiō Obliqua* all subordinate tenses follow the general law of sequence (516).

102. *Quod, the fact that, in that,* is used with the Indicative to introduce explanatory clauses after Verbs of Adding and Dropping, Doing and Happening, and demonstratives (525).

103. *Quod, quia, quoniam,* and *quandō* take the Indicative in Direct Discourse, the Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse, to express Cause (540, 541).

104. *Quod* is used after verbs of Emotion with the Indicative in Direct, the Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse, to give the Ground (542).

105. Final Sentences have the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive with *ut* or *nē* (545).

106. Complementary Final Clauses are used after verbs of Will and Desire (546).

107. Positive verbs of Preventing, Refusing, Forbidding, and Barring, may take *nē* with the Subjunctive (548).

108. Verbs of Preventing and Refusing may take *quominus* with the Subjunctive (549). See No. 112.

109. Verbs of Fear are followed by *nē* or *ut* (*nē nōn*) and all tenses of the Subjunctive (550).

110. Consecutive Sentences have the Subjunctive with *ut* and *ut nōn* (552).

111. Verbs of Effecting have the Subjunctive with *ut* and *nē*, or *ut nōn* (553).

112. Negated or Questioned verbs of Preventing, Hindering, etc., of Doubt and Uncertainty, may be followed by the Subjunctive with *quān* (555). See No. 108.

113. A Consecutive Clause with *ut* is often used to give the contents or character of a preceding substantive, adjective, or pronoun (557).

114. *Ut, ut primum, cum, cum primum, ubi, ubi primum, simul, simul atque,* and *postquam* take the Perfect Indicative, in the sense of *as soon as*; but the Imperfect of Overlapping Action, and the Pluperfect when a definite interval is given (561, 562, 563).

115. When two actions are repeated contemporaneously, both are put in the Indicative in tenses of continuance (566).

116. When one action is repeated before another, the antecedent action is put in the Perfect, Pluperfect, or Future Perfect, the subsequent in the Present, Imperfect, or Future, according to the relation (567).

117. *Dum, donec, quoad, quamdiu, so long as, while*, take the Indicative of all tenses (569).

118. *Dum, while, while yet*, takes the Present Indicative after all tenses (570).

119. *Dum, donec, quoad, until*, take the Present, Historical Present, Historical Perfect, and Future Perfect Indicative (571).

120. *Dum, donec, quoad, until*, take the Subjunctive when Suspense or Design is involved (572).

121. *Dum, modò, and dummodò, if only, provided only*, take the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive in Conditional Wishes (573).

122. *Antequam* and *priusquam* take the Indicative Present, Perfect, and Future Perfect when the limit is stated as a fact; the Subjunctive when the action is expected, contingent, designed, or subordinate (574, 577).

123. Temporal *cum, when*, is used with all tenses of the Indicative to designate merely temporal relations (580).

124. Historical *cum, when*, is used with the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive to give the temporal circumstances under which an action took place (585).

125. Causal and Concessive *cum, when, whereas, although*, are used with all tenses of the Subjunctive (586, 587).

126. The Logical Condition has usually some form of the Indicative in both Protasis and Apodosis (595).

127. The Ideal Condition has usually the Present or Perfect Subjunctive, less often the Imperfect or Pluperfect, in both clauses (596).

128. The Unreal Condition has the Imperfect Subjunctive of opposition to present, the Pluperfect of opposition to past fact (597).

129. *Ut si, sicut, quasi, quam si, tamquam, tamquam si, velut, and velut si*, introduce a comparison in the Subjunctive. The tense follows the rule of sequence (602).

130. Concessive clauses may be introduced by *etsi, etiam, tametsi*, with the Indicative or Subjunctive (604); by *quamquam*, with the Indicative (605); by *quamvis*, with the Subjunctive (606).

131. Indefinite and generic relatives usually have the Indicative (625); so explanatory *qui*, when equivalent to *quod* (626).

132. The Subjunctive is used in Relative Clauses that form a part

of the utterance of another; so in *Ōrātiō Obliqua* and Final Clauses (628).

133. Relative sentences that depend on Infinitives or Subjunctives, and form an integral part of the thought, are put in the Subjunctive by Attraction (629).

134. Relative sentences are put in the Subjunctive of Design when *qui* = *ut* (final) *is* (630).

135. Relative sentences are put in the Subjunctive of Tendency when *qui* = *ut* (consecutive) *is*; so after *dignus*, *indignus*, *idoneus*, *aptus*, *etc.*; after an indefinite antecedent; after comparatives with *quam* (631).

136. Comparative sentences after words of Likeness and Unlikeness may be introduced by *atque* or *et* (643).

137. Comparative sentences after comparatives are introduced by *quam* (644).

138. In *Ōrātiō Obliqua*, Principal Clauses are put in the Infinitive, except Interrogatives and Imperatives, which are put in the Subjunctive; Subordinate clauses are put in the Subjunctive (650, 651, 652).

PROSODY.

701. PROSODY treats of Quantity and Versification.

REMARKS.—I. Prosody originally meant Accent. Latin Accent is regulated by Quantity, and as classical Latin versification is also quantitative, Prosody is loosely used of both quantity and versification.

2. In the earliest Latin the Accent was not regulated by Quantity, but was on the initial syllable (15, N.). This often resulted in

(a) The disappearance of the vowel (8, 9) in the *antepenult* or *pro-antepenult*; this occurs especially in Greek words, but also in some common Latin words: *Poludeuotēs*, *Poldenotēs*, *Pollūotēs*, *Pollūx*; *balineatōn*, *balineum*, *balneum*, *bath*; *māximus*, *greatest*, for *magisimos*; *optumus*, *best*, for *opitumus*, *etc.*

(b) The shortening of a *long penult* (8). This was still going on in the time of *PLAUTUS*, and occurs here and there in the poets: *anchora*, *anchor*, from *ankūra*; so *pūerō*, *I swear falsely*, for *periūrō*; *chorea*, *dance*, from *chorēia*, *etc.*

(c) The weakening (8) of the *antepenult*, sometimes also of the *penult*, both in Greek words and Latin: *Massilia* from *Massalia*; *beni-* and *mahi-* for *bene* and *male* in composition; *-hibeō* for *habeō* in composition; and a few others, as *-cidō* for *caedō* in composition, *etc.*

QUANTITY.

702. RULE I.—A syllable is said to be long *by nature* when it contains a long vowel or diphthong: *ō*, *vac*, *lēgēs*, *saevae*.

REMARKS.—I. (a) A vowel before *-gm*, *-gn*, *-nt*, *-ns* is long *by nature*; (b) a vowel before *-nt*, *-nd* is short *by nature*.

EXCEPTIONS:

(a) *Egnātius*, *Theognis*, and some Greek words in *-agma*, as *phlegma*, *phlegm*; but *pēgma*.

(b) *Cūctiō* (for *coventiō*), *assembly*; *iētāculum*, *iētātis*, *breakfast*; *nūntius*, *messenger*; *quintus*, *fifth*; and Greek substantives in *-ia*, *-iatis*, *-on*, *-ontis*; *Charōndēs*, *Epaminōndēs*; also *nūndinae* (*noyen-d-*), *market day*; *nōndum*, *not yet*; *prēndō*, *I seize*; *quīndecim*, *fifteen*; *vēndō*, *I sell*; *undecim*, *eleven*; *vinēmia*, *vintage*.

2. Inchoative verbs have vowel before *-eo* long *by nature*; *discō*, *I learn*.

3. Noteworthy are the following: *quārtus*, *fourth*; *quīnque*, *five*, and its derivatives; *vīginti*, *twenty*; *mille*, *thousand*, and its derivatives.

4. In verbs the quantity of the Present Stem is generally retained throughout before two consonants (except *-ns*).

Except dico, I say; Supine, dictum; dūcō, I lead; Supine, ductum; and their derivatives, like dictiō, etc.

5. Noteworthy are the following : *ago, I drive, āgi, āctum; emo, I buy, ēmi, ēmptum; frangō, I break, frēgi, frāctum; fungor, I perform, fūctus; iubeō, I order, iūssi, iūssum; iungō, I join, iūxi, iūctum; lege, I read, lēgi, lēctum; pangō, I fix, pāctum; rego, I govern, rēxi, rēctum; sancio, I sanction, sāxi, sāctum, sācītum; struo, I pile up, strūxi, strūctum; tangō, I touch, tāctum; tego, I cover, tēxi, tēctum; traho, I draw, trāxi, trāctum; ungō, I anoint, ūxi, ūctum; vincō, I conquer, vixi, victum.*

6. In verbs, a vowel resulting from syncope is long before *ss, st* (181). Also, perhaps, *i* before *s* and *t* in syncopated Pf. forms of *ire* and *petere*.

NOTE.—On the method of distinguishing long vowels on inscriptions, see 12, 1, N.

703. RULE II—A syllable is said to be long *by position* (12, 2) when a short vowel is followed by two or more consonants, or a double consonant : *ars, collum, castra*.

REMARKS.—1. The consonants may be divided between two words : *per mare, in terris*; but when all the consonants are in the second word, the preceding short syllable commonly remains short, except in the Thesis (729) of a verse, when it is lengthened : *praemiā scribae*.

2. Every vowel sound followed by *i* consonant (*j*) is long (except in the compounds of *iugum, yoke*). This is due sometimes to natural length of the vowel, sometimes to compensation : *Gaius* from *Gavius*, *paierō* for *peritūrō*; but *biungus, two-horse*.

NOTE.—In compounds of *iacere, to throw*, the *i* is often omitted, and the preceding vowel lengthened by compensation; so *cōnicere*; a short vowel with the *i* omitted is not found until *OVID*'s time.

3. Final *s*, preceded by a short vowel, is dropped before a consonant in the older poetry; often too in *LUCRETIVS*.

In somnis vidit priu(s) quān sam (= eam) discere cōepit.—*ENNIUS*.

NOTE.—In comic poetry, a short final syllable in *s* blends with *est*, and sometimes with *es*: *opus* (= *opus est*); *simili's* (= *similis es*).

704. RULE III.—A syllable ending in a short vowel before a mute, followed by *l* or *r*, is common (13) : *tenē-brae, darkness*. In early Latin it is regularly short, so, too, when the mute and liquid begin a word.

REMARKS.—1. The syllable must end in a short vowel : *nāvi-fragus, ship-wrecking; mellī-fluus, flowing with honey*; but in *ab-rumpō* the *a* is long by position.

2. In Greek words *m* and *n* are included under this rule : *Tē-māssa*, *Cy-enus*.

EXCEPTION.—Derivative substantives in *Abram*, *Scram*, *Stram* from verbs ; as *fibra*, *blasts*. *Zmarāgos*, *MART.*, v. 11, 1, cannot be paralleled.

705. RULE IV.—Every diphthong, and every vowel derived from a diphthong, or contracted from other vowels, is long (14) : *aevos*, *cruel* ; *conclūdō*, *I shut up* (from *claudō*) ; *iniq̄uos*, *unfair* (from *aequos*) ; *cōgō*, *I drive together* (from *coigo* = *con* + *ago*).

EXCEPTION.—*Pras* in composition is shortened before a vowel until the time of *STATIUS* ; *prae-astus*, *burnt at the point* (*V.*, *A.*, vii. 524).

706. RULE V.—One simple vowel before another vowel-sound, or *h*, makes a short syllable : *dēus*, *God* ; *pūer*, *boy* ; *nīhil*, *nothing*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. *s* in the old Gen. of the First Declension : *aurā*.
2. *s* in *-si* of the Fifth Declension, when a vowel precedes : *diā*, but *siā* (68, n. 1).
3. *a* and *e* before *i* in proper names in *-ius* : *Gai*, *Pompē*.
4. *i* in the Gen. form *-ius* (76, n. 2). *Alterius* is often shortened, perhaps even in prose : *an̄ius*, *allius*, *nāllius*, *tōcius*, are found in poetry. In *alius* the *i* is never shortened (*alius* for *alīus*).
5. *i* in *fiō* is long, except before *er* : *fiō*, but *fieret* and *fieri*.
6. *Deu*, *Diana*, *Dea*, *dius* (= *divus*).
7. Many Greek words : *ātr*, *Menelāus*, *mūstum*, *Mēdē*.
8. In early Latin many words retain the original length of the vowel : *āa*, *rā* ; all forms of *fiō* ; *clūō* ; *fui* and its forms ; *plūit*, *lūit*, *adnūi*, etc. Most of the shortened forms also occur, and are more common.

Quantity of Final Syllables.

A. POLYSYLLABLES.

707. RULE VI.—In words of more than one syllable, final *a*, *e*, and *y* are *short* ; *i*, *o*, and *u* are *long*.

1. *a* is short : *terrā*, *earth* ; *dōnā*, *gifts* ; *capitā*, *heads*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. Abl. of the First Declension : *terrā*.
2. Voc. of words in *as* (*Aenēs*), and Greek Nom. in *ē* (*Electrē*).
3. Impv. of First Conjugation : *amā*.

4. Most uninflected words : *triginta, iuxta*, but *ita, quia, sia*. With *puta*, for instance, compare *cave* below.

2. *e* is short.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. Abl. of the Fifth Declension : *dis*.
2. Impv. of Second Conjugation : *monē* (but see Note).
3. Most adverbs of Second Declension : *rectē*; but *benē, malē, infernē* (LUCR.), *māxumē* (PLAUT.), *probē* (PLAUT.), *supernē* (LUCR., HOR.), *tamerē* (PLAUT., TER.).
4. Greek words in *ē* (γ) : *Tempē, melē*.
5. *Que* is thought to be not unfrequently long in the Thesis of early Saturnians ; so in the hexameter of the classical period if a second *que* follows in the Arsis.

NOTE.—Observe that in PLAUTUS and TERENCE any dissyllabic Iambic Impv. may have the last *ē* shortened ; principally *cavē, habē, iubē, manē, monē, movē, tacē, tenē, valē, vidē*. See 716. Later poets also shorten sometimes when the penult is long ; *salve* (MART.).

3. *y* is always short, except in contracted forms : *misŷ* (Dative *misŷ* = *misyi*).

4. *i* is long : *domini, viginti, audi*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. Greek Dat. *ai* : *Trōasī*.
2. Greek Nom., as *sināpi*; Voc., as *Parī*; Dat. Sing. (rarely), as *Mintōidi*.
3. *quasi, nisi, cūi* (when a dissyllable).
4. *i* is common in *mihī, tibi, sibi, ibi, ubi*.
Observe the compounds : *ibidem, ibique, ubique, ubinam, ubivis, ubicunque, necubi, utinam, utique, sicuti*; (but *uti*).

5. *o* is long : *bonō, tūtō*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. Common in *homō*; in the Augustan times in *lēō* and many proper names ; as *Scipio*; in the post-Augustan times in many common substantives : *virgō*. *Nēmō* is found first in OVID, *mentis* in HORACE.
2. Frequently short in Iambic words in early Latin, especially in verbs, many of which remained common in the Augustan times, as *volō, vetō, sciō, petō, putō, etc.*; so less often *nesciō, dēsinō, obsecrō, dixerō, oderō*. From SENECA on, the Gerund may be shortened : *amandō*.
3. *o* is usually short in *modō, citō, octō, egō, illic, immō, duō, ambō* (post-classical); and in many other words in later poetry.

6. *u* is always long : *cornū, fructū, auditū*.

708. RULE VII.—All final syllables that end in a simple consonant other than *s* are short.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. *illūc, hīc*, and many Greek substantives.
2. The adverbs and oblique cases of *illūc, illūc, istūc, istūc*, can hardly be considered exceptions, as *-c* is for *-ce*, and is merely enclitic.
3. Compounds of *pār*: *dispār, impār*.
4. *ist, petitt*, and their compounds.
5. Final *-at, -et, -it*, were originally long, and as such often occur in early Latin, and occasionally before a pause in the classical poets.

709. RULE VIII.—Of final syllables in *s*: *as, es, os*, are long; *is, us, ys*, short.

1. *as* is long: *Aenēās, servās, amās*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. Greek substantives in *ās, ādis*: *Arēās, Arcādīs*.
2. Greek Acc. Pl., Third Declension: *hērōās, Arcadīs*.
3. *anās, anātis*.

2. *es* is long: *rēgēs, diēs, monēs*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. Nom. and Voc. Sing., Third Declension, when the Gen. has *ētis*, *itis, idis*: *segēs, milēs, obēs*; but *abiēs, ariēs, pariēs*.
2. Compounds of *ēs, ēc* (long syllable in *PLAUTUS*): *adēs, potēs*.
3. *penēs* (Preposition).
4. Greek words in *ēs (es)*: Nom. Pl., as *Arcadēs*; Voc., as *Dēmōsthēs*; Neuter, as *cacoēthēs*.
5. Iambic verbal forms in Second Person Sing. in early Latin.

3. *os* is long: *deōs, nepōs*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. *Compēs, impēs, exēs*; and as the Nom. ending in the Second Declension.
2. Greek words in *ōs (os)*: *malēs*.
4. *is* is short: *canīs, legīs*.

EXCEPTIONS :

1. Dat. and Abl. Plural: *terrīs, bonīs*.
2. Acc. Pl. of the Third Declension: *omnīs = omnēs*.
3. In the Nom. of sundry Proper Names, increasing long in the Genitive: *Quirīs, Quirītis*.
4. Second Person Sing. Pr. Indic. active, Fourth Conjugation: *audīs*.

5. In the verbal forms from *vis*, *sis*, *fis*, and *velis*: *nō-lis*, *mā-lis*, *ad-sis*, *cale-fis*.

6. In the Second Person Sing. Fut. Pf. Indic. and Pf. Subjv., *is* is common: *videris*.

7. *Pulvis*, *cinis*, *sanguis*, occasionally in early Latin.

5. *us* is short: *servūs*, *currūs*.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Gen. Sing., Nom. and Acc. Pl., Fourth Declension: *currūs*.

2. Nom. Third Declension, when the Gen. has a long *u*: *virtūs*, *virtūtis*; *incūs*, *incūdīs*; *tellūs*, *tellūris*.

3. In Greek words with *ū* (*ous*): *tripūs*, *Sapphūs*; but *Oedipūs* and *polypūs*.

4. Occasionally the Dat. and Abl. Pl. of the Third Declension, the First Person Pl. active of verbs, seem to be long in early Latin.

6. *ys* is short: *chlamys*.

B. MONOSYLLABLES.

710. RULE IX.—All monosyllables that end in a vowel are long: *ā*, *dā*, *mē*, *dē*, *hī*, *ai*, *ō*, *dō*, *tū*.

Except the enclitics: *-quē*, *-vē*, *-nē*, *-oē*, *-tē*, *-pē*, *ptē*.

711. RULE X.—Declined or conjugated monosyllables that end in a consonant follow the rules given: *dēs*, *fēs*, *scia*, *dāt*, *fēt*, *is*, *id*, *quā*, *hīa*, *quā*, *quā*.

hic, *this one*, is sometimes short; *dīc* and *dūc* have the quantity of their verbs; *es*, *be*, is short in classical Latin, long in early Latin.

712. RULE XI.—Monosyllabic Nominatives of substantives and adjectives are long when they end in a consonant, even if the stem-syllable be short: *ōs*, *mōs*, *vēr*, *sōl*, *fūr*, *plūs*; *lār* (*lāris*), *pēs* (*pēdis*), *bōs* (*bōvis*), *pār* (*pāris*).

EXCEPTIONS:

vir and *lac*, *os* (*ossis*), *mel*;

Also *cor*, *vas* (*vadis*), *fel*. Also *quot*, *tot*.

713. RULE XII.—Monosyllabic particles that end in a consonant are short: *ān*, *cis*, *in*, *nēc*, *pēr*, *tēr*.

Excepting *en* and *nōn* and *quān*;

And also *crās* and *cūr* and *sūn*;

Also the Adverbs in *e*: *hic*, *hūc*, *hāc*, *sic*; and *ac* (*atque*).

Quantity of Stem-Syllables.

714. RULE XIII.—The quantity of stem-syllables, when not determined by the general rules, is fixed by the usage of the poets (long or short *by authority*).

REMARKS.—1. The changes of quantity in the formation of tense-stems have been set forth in the conjugation of the verb (158, 2).

2. The occasional differences in the quantity of the stem-syllables which spring from the same radical can only be explained by reference to the history of each word, and cannot be given here. Some examples are :

pācīscor,	pāx, pācis.	sēdēō,	sēdis.
mācer,	mācerō.	fīdēs,	fīdō (fēido).
lāgo,	lāx, lāgis.	dux, dūcis,	dūcō (douceō).
rāgo,	rāx, rāgis.	vōcō,	vōx.
tāgo,	tāgula.	lūcēna,	lūcēō (loucēō).
ācer,	ācerbus.	suspīcor,	suspīcō.
mōlēs,	mōlestus.	mōvēō,	mōbilis (= movbilis).

Quantity in Compounds.

715. RULE XIV.—Compounds generally keep the quantity of their constituent parts: (cēdō) ante-cēdō, dē-cēdō, prō-cēdō; (caedō), occidō; (cādō), occidō.

REMARKS.—1. Of the inseparable prefixes, *dī*, *sē*, and *vē* are long, *rē* short: *didūcō*, *sēdūcō*, *vēcōra*, *rēdūcō*; *dī*, in *dīsertus*, is shortened for *dis*, and in *dirimo*, *dir* stands for *dis*.

2. *Nē* is short, except in *nēdum*, *nēmō* (ne-hemō), *nēquam*, *nēquiquam*, *nēquāquam*, *nēquitia*, *nēve*.

3. *Rē* comes from *red*, which in the forms *redd*, *recc*, *repp*, *rell*, *rett*, occurs principally in poetry before many consonantal verb forms; but this doubling varies at different periods, and is found throughout only in *reddō*. *Rē* by compensation for the loss of the *d* is found, occasionally, principally in Perfect stems and in dactylic poetry, especially in *rēcōre*, *rēligiō* (also *relligiō* and *religiō*), *rēdūcō* (once in *PLAUT.*).

4. *Prō* is shortened before vowels, and in many words before consonants, especially before *f*: *prōvos*, *prōhibēō*, *prōinde*, *prōfugiō*, *prōfugus*, *prōfundus*, *prōfētor*, *prōfārī*, *prōfānus*, *prōfāscor*, *prōcella*, *prōcul*, *prōnepōs*. The older language shortens less frequently than the later. In Greek words *pro* (πρὸ) is generally short: *prōphēta*; but *prōlogus*.

5. The second part of the compound is sometimes shortened: *dēlēō*,

Uxor, heus uxor, quamquam tū frāta's mihi.—PLAUT.

Dummodō mōrta rēctē veniat dōtātast satis.—PLAUT.

Ferrūpit Acheronta Hercules labor.—HOR.

Sometimes, however, Diastolé arises from the necessities of the verse (as in proper names), or is owing to a pause (Punctuation).

Nec quās Priamidēs in aquōsis vallibus Idae.—OV.

Dēvine plūra puēr—et quod nunc instat agāmus.—VERG.

Pectoribūs inhiāns spirantia cōsulit exta.—VERG.

NOTE.—The extent to which diastolé is allowable is a matter of dispute, especially in early Latin.

On quē, see 707, a, Ex. 5.

722. *Systolé*.—Long syllables which had begun to shorten in prose, are shortened (*Systolé*).

Obstupui steteruntque comae vōx faucibus haesit.—VERG.

Ē terrā magnūm alterius spectāre labōrem.—LUCR.

Ūnus ad certam fōrmam primordia rērum.—LUCR.

Nūllius addictus iūrāre in verba magistri.—HOR.

NOTE.—The short penult of the Pf. in steterunt, dederunt, was probably original (DIEDRO in inscriptions). See 131, 4, 5, 5 and 6.

723. *Hardening*.—The vowels i and u assert their half-consonant nature (Hardening): abiētā (ābiētā), genvā (gēntiā), tenviā (tēntiā).

Flāviorūm rēx Ēridanus campōque per omnē.—VERG.

Nam quae tēnvīa sunt hiscendist nūlla potestās.—LUCR.

724. *Dialysis*.—The consonants i and v assert their half-vowel nature: dissōlūō (dissolvō), Gāiūs (Gāius, from Gāvius).

Adulterētur et columba mīlūō.—HOR.

Stāmina nōn illi dissoluenda deō.—TIB.

725. *Syncopé*.—Short vowels are dropped between consonants, as often in prose: calfaciō for calefaciō.

Templōrum positor templōrum sācte repostor.—OV.

Quiddam magnūm addēns ānum mē surpīte (= surripite) mortī.—HOR.

726. *Tmesis*.—Compound words are separated into their parts.

Quō mē cunque (= quōcumque mē) rapit tempestās dāferor hospes.—HOR.

NOTE.—The earlier poets carry Tmesis much further, in unwise emulation of the Greek. Celebrated is: Saxō cere comminuit brum.—ENNIVS.

727. Synizēsis.—Vowels are connected by a slur, as often in the living language : *dēinde, dēinceps.*

Quid faciam roger anne rogem ? quid dēinde rogābō ?—Ov.

So even when *h* intervenes, as *dehinc* :

Eurum ad eō Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tālia fātur.—Verg.

REMARK.—Synizēsis (*settling together*) is also called Synaerēsis (*taking together*), as opposed to Diaeresis (5) ; but Synaerēsis properly means *contraction*, as in *cōgō* (for *coagō*), and *nēmō* (for *nehemō*). Synaephea is a general term embracing all methods of avoiding Hiatus.

NOTE.—1. Synizēsis is very common in early Latin, especially in pronominal forms : *mi* (*mihi*), *mōi*, and its forms, dissyllabic forms like *ēō*, *ēm*, *etc.*

728. Synaphea.—A line ends in a short vowel, which is elided before the initial vowel of a following line, or a word is divided between two lines, *i. e.*, the two lines are joined together.

Sors exitūra et nō in aetern(um)

Exilium impositūra cumbae.—HOR., O., II. 3, 27.

Gallieum Rhēn(um), horrible aequor, ūlti-

mōsque Britannōs.—CAT., II. II.

VERSIFICATION.

729. Rhythm.—Rhythm means harmonious movement. In language, Rhythm is marked by the stress of voice (*Accent*). The accented part is called the Thesis ; * the unaccented, the Arsis. The Rhythmical Accent is called the Ictus (*blow, beat*).

REMARK.—Besides the dominant Ictus, there is a subordinate or secondary Ictus, just as there is a dominant and a secondary Accent in words.

730. Metre.—Rhythm, when represented in language, is embodied in Metre (*Measure*). A Metre is a system of syllables standing in a determined order.

* Thesis and Arsis are Greek terms, meaning the *putting down* and the *raising* of the foot in marching. The Roman Grammarians, misunderstanding the Greek, applied the terms to the *lowering* and *raising* of the voice, and thus reversed the significations. Modern scholars up to recent times followed the Roman habit, but at present the tendency is to use the terms in their original signification, as above.

731. Unit of Measure.—The Unit of Measure is the short syllable, (v), and is called *Mora*, *Tempus* (*Time*).

The value in music is $\text{♪} = \frac{1}{2}$.

The long (—) is the double of the short.

The value in music is $\text{♩} = \frac{1}{2}$.

REMARK.—An irrational syllable is one which is not an exact multiple of the standard unit. Feet containing such quantities are called irrational.

732. Resolution and Contraction.—In some verses, two short syllables may be used instead of a long (Resolution), or a long instead of two short (Contraction).

Resolution $\text{v} \text{v}$ ♩ Contraction, — ♩

733. Feet.—As elements of musical strains, Metres are called Bars. As elements of verses, they are called Feet.

As musical strains are composed of equal bars, so verses are composed of equal feet, marked as in music, thus | .

REMARK.—Theoretically, the number of metres is unrestricted; practically, only those metres are important that serve to embody the principal rhythms.

734. Names of the Feet.—The feet in use are the following:

Feet of Three Times.

Trochee,	— v	lēgīt.	$\text{♩} \text{♩}$
Iambus,	v —	lēgunt.	$\text{♩} \text{♩}$
Tribrach,	v v v	lēgītā.	$\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$

Feet of Four Times.

Dactyl,	— v v	lēgimūs.	$\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$
Anapaest,	v v —	lēgērent.	$\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$
Spondee,	— —	lēgi.	$\text{♩} \text{♩}$
Proceleusmaticus,	v v v v	relegitur.	$\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$

Feet of Five Times.

Cretic,	— ∪ —	légirint.	
First Pæon,	— ∪ ∪ ∪	légiritis.	
Fourth Pæon,	∪ ∪ ∪ —	légimini.	
Bacchius,	∪ — —	légēbant.	
Antibacchius,	— — ∪	légistis.	

Feet of Six Times.

Ionicus & maior,	— — ∪ ∪	collégimūs.	
Ionicus & minor,	∪ ∪ — —	relégēbant.	
Choriambus,	— ∪ ∪ —	colligērant.	
Ditrochee,	— ∪ — ∪	colliguntūr.	
Ditambus,	∪ — ∪ —	légimini.	

REMARKS.—1. Other feet are put down in Latin Grammars, but they do not occur in Latin verse, if in any, such as :

Pyrrhic,	∪ ∪	légit.	Antispast,	∪ — — ∪	légēbātis.
First Epitrite,	∪ — — —	relégērant.	Dispondeo,	— — — —	sélégērant.
Second Epitrite,	— ∪ — —	aligēbant.	Second Pæon,	∪ — ∪ ∪	légētibūs.
Third Epitrite,	— — ∪ —	sélégērint.	Third Pæon,	∪ ∪ — ∪	légistēs.
Fourth Epitrite,	— — — ∪	collégistis.	Molossus,	— — —	légērant.

2. For *Irrational Feet* see 743 and 744.

735. Ascending and Descending Rhythms.—Rhythms are divided into ascending and descending. If the Thesis follows, the Rhythm is called *ascending*; if it precedes, *descending*. So the Trochee has a descending, the Iambus an ascending, rhythm.

736. Names of Rhythms.—Rhythms are commonly called after their principal metrical representative. So the Trochaic Rhythm, the Anapaestic Rhythm, the Iambic Rhythm, the Dactylic Rhythm, the Ionic Rhythm.

737. Classes of Rhythms.—In Latin, the musical element

of versification is subordinate, and the principles of Greek rhythm have but a limited application.

The Greek classes are based on the relation of Thesis to Arsis.

I. *Equal Class*, in which the Thesis is equal to the Arsis (*γένος ἴσον*). This may be called the Dactylico-Anapaestic class.

II. *Unequal Class*, in which the Thesis is double of the Arsis (*γένος διπλάσιον*). This may be called the Trochaico-Iambic class.

III. *Quinquepartite or Paenian Class (Five-eighths class)*, of which the Cretic and Bacchius are the chief representatives (*γένος ἡμιόλιον*).

738. Rhythmical Series.—A Rhythmical Series is an uninterrupted succession of rhythmical feet, and takes its name from the number of feet that compose it.

Dipody	=	two feet.	Pentapody	=	five feet.
Tripody	=	three feet.	Hexapody	=	six feet.
Tetrapody	=	four feet.			

REMARKS.—1. The Dipody is the ordinary unit of measure (-meter) in Trochaic, Iambic, and Anapaestic verse. In these rhythms a monometer contains two feet, a dimeter four, a trimeter six, a tetrameter eight.

2. The single foot is the ordinary unit of measure (-meter) in Dactylic verse. Thus, a verse of one Dactyl is called a Monometer; of two, a Dimeter; of three, a Trimeter; of four, a Tetrameter; of five, a Pentameter; of six, a Hexameter.

3. There are limits to the extension of series. Four feet (in Greek, five) is the limit of the Dactylic and Anapaestic, six of the Trochaic and Iambic series. All beyond these are compounds.

739. The Anacrustic Scheme.—Ancient Metric discussed the colon, whether in Ascending or Descending Rhythm, according to the feet of which it was composed. Most modern critics, since the time of BENTLEY, regard the first Arsis in an ascending rhythm as taking the place of an upward beat in music (called by HERMANN *Anacrŭsis*; i. e., *upward stroke, signal-beat*), whereby all rhythms become descending.

In this way the Iambus is regarded as an Anacrustic Trochee, the Anapaest as an Anacrustic Dactyl, the Iŏnicus a minŏre as an Anacrustic Iŏnicus & maiŏre. The sign of the Anacrŭsis is :

740. Equality of the Feet.—Every rhythmical series is composed of equal parts. To restore this equality, when it is violated by language, there are four methods :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Syllaba Anceps. | 3. Protraction. |
| 2. Catalēxis, | 4. Correption, |

741. *Syllaba Anceps.*—The final syllable of an independent series or verse may be short or long indifferently. It may be short when the metre demands a long; long when the metre demands a short. Such a syllable is called a *Syllaba Anceps*.

742. *Catalēxis and Pause.*—A complete series is called *Acatalectic*; an incomplete series is called *Catalectic*. A series or verse is said to be *Catalectic in syllabam*, in *dissyllabum*, in *trisyllabum*, according to the number of syllables in the catalectic foot.

⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ⏏ *Trimeter dactylicus catalecticus in syllabam.*

⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ⏏ ⏏ *Trimeter dactylicus catalecticus in dissyllabum.*

The time is made up by *Pause*.

The omission of one mora is marked \wedge ; of two $\overline{\wedge}$

743. *Protraction and Syncopé.*—*Protraction* (ροπή) consists in drawing out a long syllable beyond its normal quantity. It occurs in the body of a verse, and serves to make up for the omission of one or more Arses, which omission is called *Syncopé*.

— = 3 = ♩ (triseme long); — = 4 = ♩♩ (tetraseme long).

744. *Correption.*—*Correption* is the shortening of a syllable to suit the measure.

1. So a long syllable sometimes takes the place of a short, and is marked > ; similarly, two short syllables often seem to take the place of one, and may be marked ∪.

2. When a Dactyl is used as a substitute for a Trochee, the approximate value is often $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3 = \text{♩}$; which may be indicated by ∪ ∪ (cyclic Dactyl).

The following line illustrates all the points mentioned :

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a & & b & & c & & b & & c & & b & & d & e \\ \rightarrow & | & \cup \cup & | & \text{—} & | & \cup \cup & | & \text{—} & | & \cup \cup & | & \cup \cup & | & \text{—} \wedge \end{array}$
 Nullam | Vire sa- | crā | vite pri- | us | sēveris | arbo | -rem.—HOR.

(a) Irrational trochee (irrational long). (b) Cyclic dactyl. (c) Syncopé and Protraction (triseme long). (d) *Syllaba anceps*. (e) *Catalēxis*.

REMARK.—Under this head, notice the frequent use of the irrational long in Anacrusis.

745. Verse.—A Simple Rhythm is one that consists of a simple series; a Compound Rhythm is one that consists of two or more series.

A Verse is a simple or compound rhythmical series, which forms a distinct and separate unit. The end of a verse is marked

1. By closing with a full word. Two verses cannot divide a word between them, except very rarely by Synapheia (728).

2. By the *Syllaba Anceps*, which can stand unconditionally.

3. By the Hiatus, *i. e.*, the verse may end with a vowel, though the next verse begin with one. Occasionally such verses are joined by Synapheia (V., A., I. 332-3, 448-9; II. 745-6).

746. Methods of Combining Verses.—The same verse may be repeated throughout without recurring groups (Stichic Composition); such as the Septenarius and Octonarius, the Trochaic Septenarius, the Heroic Hexameter, the Iambic Senarius (Trimeter). Or the same verse or different verses may be grouped in pairs (distichs), triplets (tristichs), fours (tetrastichs). Beyond these simple stanzas Latin versification seldom ventured.

Larger groups of series are called Systems.

Larger groups of verses are called Strophes, a name sometimes attached to the Horatian stanzas.

747. Cantica and Diverbia.—In the Drama there is a broad division between that part of the play which was simply spoken, and is called *Diverbium*, comprising the scenes in the Iambic Senarius, and that part which was either sung or recited to a musical accompaniment called *Canticum*. The Canticum is subdivided into: (1) Those scenes which were merely *recited* to the accompaniment of the flute, and were written in Trochaic and Iambic Septenarii and Iambic Octonarii; and (2) those parts which were written in varying measures (*mutatis modis cantica*) and sung. The latter division is also called "*Cantica* in the narrow sense," and may be divided into monologues, dialogues, etc. The greatest variety of measures is found in the monologues.

748. Union of Language with Rhythm.—When embodied

in language, rhythm has to deal with rhythmical groups already in existence. Every full word is a rhythmical group with its accent, is a metrical group with its long or short syllables, is a word-foot. Ictus sometimes conflicts with accent; the unity of the verse-foot breaks up the unity of the word-foot.

749. Conflict of Ictus and Accent.—In ordinary Latin verse, at least according to modern pronunciation, the Ictus overrides the Accent; this conflict seems, however, to have been avoided in the second half of the Dactylic Hexameter, and the Ictus made to coincide with the Accent.

NOTE.—The extent to which this conflict was felt by the Romans themselves is a matter of uncertainty, but it seems likely that the dominant accent of a word was not so sharp as in modern pronunciation, and consequently the conflict would not be serious.

750. Conflict of Word-foot and Verse-foot.—The conflict of word-foot and verse-foot gives rise to *Caesura*. *Caesura* means an incision produced by the end of a word in the middle of a verse-foot, and is marked †.

This incision serves as a pause, partly to rest the voice for a more vigorous effort, partly to prevent monotony by distributing the masses of the verse.

REMARKS.—1. So in the Heroic Hexameter the great *Caesura* falls before the middle of the verse, to give the voice strength for the first *Arsis* of the second half.

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —

Una salūs victis † nullam sperāre salutem.—VERG.

It does not occur *at* the middle, as in that case the verse would become monotonous.

2. In many treatises any incision in a verse is called a *Caesura*.

751. Varieties of Caesura.—*Caesurae* have different names to show their position in the foot, as follows :

Semilernaria, after the third half foot, *i.e.*, in the second foot.

Semiquintaria, after the fifth half foot, *i.e.*, in the third foot.

Semiseptentaria, after the seventh half foot, *i.e.*, in the fourth foot.

Seminovendaria, after the ninth half foot, *i.e.*, in the fifth foot.

REMARK.—These *Caesurae* are frequently called after their Greek names, thus : *trihemimeral*, *penthemimeral*, *hepthemimeral*, *etc.*

752. Masculine and Feminine Caesurae.—In trisyllabic metres, when the end of the word within the verse-foot falls on a Thesis, it is called a Masculine Caesura; when on an Arsis, a Feminine Caesura.

Una sa | lūs ^a† vi | ctis ^b† nūl | lam ^c† sp̄s | rāre ^d† sa | lūtem.

a, b, c, are Masculine Caesurae; d, a Feminine Caesura.

Especially noteworthy is the Feminine Caesura of the third foot in the Hexameter, called the Third Trochee (783, R. 2).

753. Diaeresis.—When verse-foot and word-foot coincide, Diaeresis arises, marked |

Itē domum saturae † venit | Hesperus | ite capellae.—VERG.

REMARKS.—1. Diaeresis, like Caesura, serves to distribute the masses of the verse and prevent monotony. What is Caesura in an ascending rhythm becomes Diaeresis as soon as the rhythm is treated anacrusically.

Suis | et i | psa † R̄s | ma vi | ribus | ruit. Iambic Trimeter.

Su : Is et | ipsa | Rōma | viri | bus † ru | it. Troch. Trimeter Catal., with Anacrusis.

2. Diaeresis at the end of the fourth foot of a Hexameter is called Bucolic Caesura, and has a special effect (783, R. 3).

754. Recitation.—When the word-foot runs over into the next verse-foot, a more energetic recitation is required, in order to preserve the sense, and hence the multiplication of Caesurae lends vigor to the verse.

REMARK.—The ordinary mode of scanning, or singing out the elements of a verse, without reference to signification, cannot be too strongly condemned, as,

Unasa, lusvic, tisnul, lamspe, raresa, lntem !

Numerus Italicus.

755. The oldest remains of Italian poetry are found in some fragments of ritualistic and sacred songs, and seem to have had no regard to quantity. No definite theory can be formed of this so-called *Numerus Italicus* in which they were composed, but they seem to have been in series of four Theses, usually united in pairs or triplets, but sometimes separate. An example is the prayer to Mars, from CATO, *Agr.*, 141.

Mārs pāter tē prēcor | quāesōque ūtī sīs | vólens prōpitiūs
Mihī dōmō | fāmilīaeque nōstrae, etc.

Saturnian Verse.

756. The Saturnian verse is an old Italian rhythm which occurs in the earlier monuments of Latin literature. It divides itself into two parts, with three Theses in each ; but the exact metrical composition has been a matter of much dispute, the remains not being sufficient to admit of any dogmatism. The two principal theories are :

1. *The Quantitative Theory.*—The Saturnian is a six-foot verse with Anacrusis, and a Caesura after the third Arsis, or more rarely after the third Thesis.

Dabunt malum Metalli | Naevio poëtae.
Cornélius Lūlus | Scipio Barbatus.
Quōus forma virtutis | parūma fuit.
Eōrum sectam sequuntur | mūlti mortāles.

Norms.—1. The Thesis is formed by a long or two shorts ; the Arsis by a short, a long, or two shorts (not immediately before the Caesura). The Arsis may be wholly suppressed, most often the second Arsis of the second hemistich. Short syllables under the Ictus may be scanned long. Hiatus occurs everywhere, but usually in Caesura.

2. This theory is held by many scholars, but with various modifications. Thus, some do not accept the lengthening of the short syllables, others would scan by protraction four feet in each half verse, etc.

Dabunt malum Metalli | Naevio poëtae, etc.

2. *The Accentual Theory.*—The Saturnian verse falls into two halves, the first of which has three Theses, the second usually three, sometimes two, in which case there is usually Anacrusis in the second hemistich. Quantity is not considered.

Dabunt malum Metalli | Naevio poëtae.
Quōus forma virtutis | parūma fuit.

Norms.—1. Two accented syllables are regularly divided by a single unaccented syllable, except that between the second and third there are always two. Hiatus allowed only at Caesura.

2. A modification of this theory would scan

Dabunt malum Metalli | Naevio poëtae.

3. Very recently a modification of the Accentual Theory has been proposed, which has much in its favor :

(a) The accent must fall on the beginning of each line, though it may be a secondary accent ; the first hemistich has three, the second has but two Theses.

(b) The first hemistich has normally seven syllables, the second six ; but an extra short syllable may be admitted where it would be wholly or partially suppressed in current pronunciation.

(c) After the first two feet there is an alternation between words accented on the first and those accented on the second syllable.

(d) A final short vowel is elided, otherwise semi-hiatus is the rule ; but there may be full Hiatus at the Caesura.

Dabunt malum Metalli | Naevio poëtae.
Prim(a) incedit Cæsaris | Proserpina puer.

Iambic Rhythms.

757. The Iambic Rhythm is an ascending rhythm, in which the Thesis is double of the Arsis. It is represented

By the Iambus : $\cup \text{—}$;
 By the Tribrach : $\cup \cup \cup$;
 By the Spondee : $\text{—} \text{—}$;
 By the Dactyl : $\text{—} \cup \cup$;
 By the Anapaest : $\cup \cup \text{—}$; and
 By the Proceleusmaticus : $\cup \cup \cup \cup$.

REMARK.—The Spondee, Dactyl, Anapaest, and Proceleusmaticus are all irrational, and are consequently marked on the schemes thus: $> \text{—}$, $> \cup \cup$, $\cup \text{—}$, $\cup \cup \cup$; see 744.

758. *Iambic Octōnārius (Tetrameter Acatalectic).*

Iūss(1) ādparārī prāndium | amf-

(a) expectat mē, scđō, PL.,

Men., 599.

$> \text{—} \cup \text{—} > \text{—} \cup \cup \cup | \cup \text{—} > \text{—} > \text{—} \cup \text{—}$

Hic finis est iāmbe salvē † vīndi-

dis doctōr mali, SÆRVIVS.

$> \text{—} \cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} > \text{—} \cup \text{—} > \text{—} \cup \text{—}$

Anacrustic Scheme :

$\cup : \text{—} (\cup) | \text{—} \cup | \text{—} (\cup) | \text{—} \cup | \text{—} (\cup) | \text{—} \cup | \text{—} \cup | \text{—} \Lambda$

NOTE.—This verse is predominantly a comic verse, occurring most frequently in TERENCE, who shows five hundred lines, while PLAUTUS shows but three hundred. The substitutions are the same as in the Senarius (761, n. 1). There are two varieties :

(a) That which is divided into two equal halves by Diæresis at the end of the fourth foot. In this case the fourth foot as well as the eighth has all the privileges of the final foot of the Senarius (Hiatus, Syllaba Anceps), and conforms also to its rules, so that the line is practically a distich of two Quaternarii; but Hiatus after the fourth foot is denied for TERENCE.

(b) That which is divided into two unequal halves by a Cæsura after the fifth Arsis. Here the rules of the final foot apply only to the eighth, and the fourth may be a Spondee. The principle which governs the choice of words after the *semiquintaria* in the Senarius applies here after the dividing Cæsura. The Hiatus comes under the general rules. From the earliest period there is a tendency to keep the even feet pure. This variety is preferred by TERENCE to the former. Examples of the two forms are :

Ō Trōia, Ō patria, Ō Pergamum, | Ō Priame, peristi senex, PLAUT.

Is porrō m(ē) autem verberāt | incurSAT pūgnis calcibus, PLAUT.

Facil(e) omnēs quom valēmus recta | oñsilia aegrōtis damus, TER.

759. *Iambic Septēnārius (Tetrameter Catalectic).*

Remitte palliūm mihi | meūm quod

involāsti, CAT.

$\cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} | \cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \Lambda$

Anaorustic Scheme :

$$\geq \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| - \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| + \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| - \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| + \dots + \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| - \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| \right)$$

NOTES.—1. This verse is confined principally to PLAUTUS and TERENCE; it is to be regarded as a compound of Dimeter + Dimeter Catalectic: hence regular Discreasis after the fourth foot, which is treated as a final foot. The same rules, in regard to the various word-feet allowable, apply here as in the case of the Senarius (761, n. 6). Substitutions are allowable in every foot except in the fourth, when followed by a Discreasis.

With Syllaba Anceps :

SI abduxeris cōlābitur | itidem ut cōlāta adhuc est, PLAUT.

With Hiatus :

Sed si tibi viginti minae | argenti proferuntur, PLAUT.

2. Exceptionally in **PLAUTUS**, more often in **TERENCE**, the line is cut by Caesura after the fifth Arsis. In this case the fourth foot has no exceptional laws except that if the seventh foot is not pure the fourth should be, though this is not absolutely necessary.

760. The Iambic Senarius (a Stichic measure). This is an imitation of the Iambic Trimeter of the Greeks, but differs from it in that it is a line of six separate feet and not of three dipodies. In the early Latin there is no distinction between the odd and even feet, such as prevails in the Greek Trimeter, but the same substitutions were allowable in the one as in the other. This distinction is regained in HORACE and SENECA, who follow the Greek treatment closely, and with whom the line may be with some degree of justice called the Iambic Trimeter, but it is very doubtful whether the Roman felt the Iambic Trimeter as did the Greek. In both Senarius and Trimeter the *last foot is always pure*.

761. The Early Use (*Sēnārius*).

Any substitution is allowed in any foot except the last.

Quamvis sermōnēs possunt longi

tézier, PL., *Trin.*, 797.

Qui scire possis + afit ingenium

nōscere, TER., And., 53.

8(1) uxoris + propter amorem + nō-

lit dicere, TER., *And.*, 155.

Di fórtúnabunt+vóstra oönsili(a).

Ita volō, PL., Trin., 576.

Ēi r(eī) óperam dare tēfīerat ali-

quant(δ) aequius, Pl., Trin.,

IIQ.

Norms.—1. In the Iambic measure two shorts at the end of a polysyllabic word cannot stand in either Thesis or Arsis; hence such feet as *gēnēra, mā | teria*, would not be allowable. But a Dactyl is sometimes found in the first foot (*Trin., Bm., 246*). The two shorts of a Thesis cannot be divided between two words, when the second word is a polysyllable with the accent on the second syllable; hence *finēft ambram* is

faulty. The two shorts of an *Arsis* should not be divided between two words if the first short ends a word; but there are sundry exceptions; especially the case where two words are closely connected, as, for instance, a preposition and its case; *propter amorem*.

2. The most frequent *Cæsura* is the *semiquintaria*. Next comes the *semiseptentaria*, which is usually accompanied by the *semiterciaria* or by *Dieresis* after second foot. Examples above.

3. Elision is more frequent in the Iambic Senarius than in the Dactylic Hexameter, and occurs especially before the first and fifth *Theses*; also not unfrequently in the fourth foot. The proportion of elision varies between *TERENCE* (four elisions in every three verses) and *HORACE* (one in five stichic verses, and one in seven in distichs).

4. Semi-hiatu (730), also called *Graecismus* or *Lætitimus*, is very common both in *Thesis* and *Arsis*; Hiatus is also admitted at a change of speaker; whether it is admissible before proper names, foreign words, and in the principal *Cæsura*, is still a matter of dispute.

5. If the line is divided by the *semiquintaria* *Cæsura*, and the fifth foot is formed by a single word, the second half of the third foot, together with the fourth, may be formed by a single word only when that is a *Cretic* or a *Fourth Pæon*; as, *filius bonân fidē* (PL., *Moet.*, 670). Thus *dēpinxti verbis probē* would not be allowable for *verbis dēpinxti probē* (PL., *Poen.*, 1114).

6. To close the line with two Iambic feet was not allowable, except as follows: (1) When the line ends with a word of four syllables or more. (2) When the line ends with a *Cretic*. (3) When the line ends with an Iambic word preceded by an *anapaest* or *Fourth Pæon*. (4) When a change of person precedes the sixth foot. (5) When elision occurs in the fifth or sixth foot.

782. The Later Use (*Trimeter*).

Suis et ipsa † Rōma viribꝫ ruit	u	u	—		u	u	—		u	u	—		
Hec mē per urbem † nām pudet tantꝫ mali	>	u	—		>	u	—		>	u	—		
Dēripere lūnam † vōcibꝫ possim meis	>	u	u	—		>	u	—		>	u	—	
Infāmis Helenae † Cāstor offensus vicem	>	u	u	u		>	u	—		>	u	—	
Optāt quīstem†Pēlopis infidꝫ pater	>	u	—		>	u	u	—		>	u	—	
Alitibꝫ atque † cānibꝫ homici- d(am) Hēctorem	>	u	u	—		u	u	u	u		>	u	—
Vectābor humeris†tūc eg(e) ini- micis eques	>	u	u	u		>	u	u	u		>	u	—
Pavidūmque lepor(em) et † adve- nam laqueꝫ gruem, HOR.	u	u	u	u		u	u	—		u	u	—	

Anacrustic Scheme: u : — u | — > | — u | — > | — u | — >

NOTES.—1. The Iambic Trimeter, when kept pure, has a rapid aggressive movement. Hence, it is thus used in lampoons and invectives. It admits the Spondee in the odd places (first, third, fifth foot); the Tribrach in any but the last, though in *HORACE* it is excluded from the fifth foot; the Dactyl in the first and third. The *Anapaest* is rare. The *Proceleusmaticus* occurs only in *SENECA* and *TERENTIUS*. When carefully handled, the closing part of the verse is kept light, so as to preserve the character. The

fifth foot is pure in CATULLUS, but is almost always a Spondee in SENECA and PETRONIUS.

2. **Diæresis** at the middle of the verse is avoided. Short particles, which adhere closely to the following word, do not constitute exceptions.

Labōriōsa nec cohors Ulixel, Hor.

Adulteretur et columba mīlūō, Hor.

In like manner explain—

Refertque tanta grex amicus libera, Hor.

8. The Cæsura is usually the *semiquinaria*, but the *semiseptenaria* is found also, but either with the *semiquinaria* or with Discretes after the second foot.

4. The *Sandrius pūrus*, composed wholly of Iambi, is found first in CATULLUS (iv. and xxix.); also in HORACE (*Epod.*, xvi.), VERGIL (*Cat.*, 3, 4, 8), and the *Præloia*.

5. Of course, in the Anacrustic Scheme, the Cæsura of the ordinary scheme becomes Discrecia.

Le : vis cre | pante | lymphæ | dœsi | lit po | de.

763. Iambic Trimeter Catalectic.

Mesî renidet în domo lacunar U L U - U L U - U L U

Regúmque pueris nóc satelles Órei, HOR. > 4000 > 40-040

Anacrustic Scheme: $\sum : \epsilon \cup | \rightarrow | \epsilon \cup | - \cup | \epsilon | - \wedge$ (with Syncopé).

NOTES.—This occurs in HORACE (*O.*, i, 4; ii. 18). No resolutions are found except in the second line quoted, where *pueris* may be dissyllabic (37), and the Spondee alone is used for the Iambus, mainly in the third foot. The Cæsura is always *semiquintaria*.

764. *Trimeter Iambicus Claudus* (Chōliambus); *Scazon*
(= *Hobbler*) **Hippōnactēs.**

Miser Catulle désinés ineptire, CAT. U L U - U L U - U L L U

Fulgere quondam cándidi tibi sólēs, CAT. > 10- > 10-011-

Dominis parantur ista: serviunt vobis, MART. ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ∪ —

Anacrusic Scheme: $\text{> : } \text{L} \cup | - \text{> } | \text{L} \cup | - \cup | \text{L} | \text{L} \text{>}$. Tro-

chaic Trimeter with Anacrusis, Syncopé, and Protraction.

NOTES.—1. In the Chollambus the rhythm is reversed at the close, by putting a Trochee or Spondee in the sixth foot. The lighter the first part of the verse, the greater the surprise. It is intended to express comic anger, resentment, disappointment.

2. This metre, introduced into Rome by **MATTIUS**, was used frequently by **CATULLUS** and **MARTIAL**. **PERSEUS** also has it in his Prologue.

8. The Dactyl is occasional in the first and third feet, the Tribrach occurs very rarely in the first, more often in the third and fourth, frequently in the second. The Spondee is found in the first and third feet; the Anapaest only in the first.

4. The Cæsura is usually *semiquandria*, sometimes *semiseptandria*, which is regularly supported by Dieresis after the second foot.

765. Iambic Quaternārius (Dimeter).

Ingruit aestuāsius ∪ ∟ ∪ — ∪ ∟ ∪ —

Imbrés nivèaque cômparat > 1 2 - 2 1 2 -

Vidēre properantēs domum ∪ ∟ ∪ ∪ ∪ > ∟ ∪ —

Ast égo vicissim rîserô, HOR. >e u u - > e u -

Anaorustic Scheme :

$$\text{> : -> | -> | - \cup | - \wedge}$$

NOTE.—This verse is constructed according to the principles which govern the Senarius and Octonarius. It is rare in systems until the time of SENECA, and is usually employed as a Clansula in connection with Octonarii and Septenarii (PLAUTUS, TERENCE), Senarii (HORACE), or Dactylic Hexameter (HORACE).

766. Iambic Ternarius (Dimeter Catalectic).

Id répperí i(am) exémpum > $\cup \cup$ - > \cup - or > : $\cup \cup$ > \cup - \wedge

NOTE.—This verse is found mainly in PLAUTUS and TERENCE, and used as a Clansula to Bacchiac Tetrameters (PLAUTUS), Iambic Septenarii (PLAUTUS); but twice in TERENCE (*And.*, 485; *Hec.*, 731). It is found in systems first in PETRONIUS.

767. The Iambic Tripody Catalectic and the Dipody Acatalectic are found here and there.

Inópe amátor, Trin., 256.

Bonu(s) sít bonís, B., 660.

Trochaic Rhythms.

768. The Trochaic Rhythm is a descending rhythm, in which the Thesis is double of the Arsis. It is represented,

By the Trochee : $\cup \cup$;

By the Tribach : $\cup \cup \cup$;

By the Spondee : $\cup -$;

By the Anapaest : $\cup \cup -$;

By the Dactyl : $\cup \cup \cup$.

By the Proceleusmaticus : $\cup \cup \cup \cup$.

REMARK.—The Spondee, Anapaest, Dactyl, and Proceleusmaticus are all irrational and are accordingly measured - >, $\cup \cup$ >, $\cup \cup$ or - $\cup \cup$, $\cup \cup \cup$; see 744.

769. Trochaic Octonarius (Tetrameter Acatalectic).

Scheme : $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ | $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$

Pároe iam camoéna vāti | pároe iam sacró furrí.—SERVIUS.

Dáte viam quā fūgere liceat, | fácite, tōtae pláteae pateant, PL., *Aul.*, 407.

NOTE.—This verse belongs to the cantica of early Comedy. It is properly a compound of two Quaternarii. Hence Hiatus and Syllaba Anceps are admitted in the Diæresis. A fourth or sixth Thesis, formed by the last syllable of a word forming or ending in a Spondee or Anapaest, was avoided, as was also a monosyllabic close. The Substitutions were allowed in all feet except the eighth, where the Tribach is rare.

770. Trochaic Septenarius (Tetrameter Catalectic).

Scheme : $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ | $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - $\cup \cup$ - \wedge

Orās amet qui nūqu(am) amāvit | quīqu(e) amāvit orās amet.—PERVIG.
VEN.

Tú m(ē) amōris mágí' qu(am) honōris | sērvāvisti grátia.—ENNIVS.

Vāpulār(e) ego tē vehementer | iūbeō: nō mē tērritā.—PLAUT.

NOTES.—1. This is usually divided by a Diæresis after the fourth Arsis into two halves, with the license of a closing verse before the Diæresis; this is often supported by Diæresis after the second foot. Not unfrequently the line is divided by Cæsura after the fourth Thesis, which may in this case be Anæpeæ or have Hiatuæ, though not in TERENCE; but other critics refuse to admit such a division, and prefer Diæresis after the fifth foot. The substitutions are allowable in any foot except the seventh, which is regularly kept pure, though occasionally in early Latin a Tribrach or a Dactyl occurs even here. But the Dactyl is rare in the fourth foot.

2. The rule for the words allowable after the *semiquintaria* Cæsura in the Senarius (761, n. 5) apply here after the Dieresis, with the necessary modifications; that is, the second hemistich cannot be formed by a word occupying the fifth and the Thesis of the sixth foot, followed by a word occupying the two succeeding half feet, unless the first word is a Cretic or a Fourth Peon.

3. In regard to the close the same rules apply as in the case of the Iambic Senarius (761, π. 6); in regard to the fourth and sixth Theses the rules are the same as for the Octonarius (760, π.).

4. The strict Septenarius of the later poets keeps the odd feet pure, and rigidly observes the Discrecia.

771. Trochaic Tetrameter Claudus.

Hūc Cerēs, cibī ministra, frūgibus suis
póroet, VARRO.

U—U U—U U—U U—U

NOTE.—This verse is found only in the *Mentippean Satires* of VARRO, and is formed, like the Iambic Senarius Claudius, by reversing the last two quantities.

772. Trochaic Quaternarius with Anacrūsis.

Si fractus illibatur orbis, HOR. $\underline{\underline{v}} : \underline{\underline{v}} \underline{\underline{v}} \mid - - \mid \underline{\underline{v}} \underline{\underline{v}} \mid - \underline{\underline{v}}$

NOTE.—This occurs only in the *Alcaic* Strophe of HORACE.

773. Trochaic Ternārius (Dimeter Catalectic).

Рэспісе вярò Тэсприò, PL., Ep., 3. $\curvearrowright \cup - > \cup - \wedge$

Nōn ebur nequ(e) aureum, HOR. ㄥ ㄩ - ㄩ ㄥ ㄩ - ㄤ

NOTE.—An uncommon measure, confined mainly to early poetry and to HORACE; it is used as a Clausula between Tetrameters (PLAUTUS) and Iambic Senarii Catalectic (HORACE), or in series. The third foot was kept pure; also the others in the strict measure.

774. The *Trochaic Tripody Acatalectic (Ithyphallic)*.

Qu(om) ūsus est ut pūdeat, PLAUT., 4 u — > u u u

NOTE.—This is rare, and appears only in early Latin and as a Clausula, usually with Cretica. Substitutions were allowable in every foot.

775. Trochaic Tripody Catalectic.*Ēheu, qu(am) ego malis | pēdidī modis,*PL., *Po.*, 259.

— > ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡

NOTE.—This is found occasionally in early Latin; usually two at a time, otherwise as a Clausula. When the first word is a Cretic the line may end in two Iambi.

776. Trochaic Dipody (Monometer).*Nimis inēpta's, PL., Rud.*, 681.

◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ >

NOTE.—This is found occasionally as a Clausula with Cretic Tetrameters.

Anapaestic Rhythms.

777. The Anapaestic Rhythm is an ascending rhythm, in which the Thesis is to the Arsis as 2 to 2. It is represented,

By the Anapaest : ◡ ◡ ◡ ;

By the Spondee : — ◡ ;

By the Dactyl : — ◡ ◡ ;

By the Proceleusmaticus : ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡.

NOTES.—1. The Anapaestic measure is not uncommon in the Cantica of PLAUTUS; but it is the metre most subject to license of all the early metres. Notice especially the operation of the Iambic Law (716, 717); the common occurrence of Synizesis, of Diastole, and less often of Syncope, etc.

2. Strict Anapaestic lines after the model of the Greek are found only in VARRO, SENECA, and later authors.

778. Anapaestic Octōnārius (Tetrameter Acatalectic), and Anapaestic Septēnārius (Tetrameter Catalectic).*Hostibus victis, civibus salvis | rē plā-*

— ◡ ◡ — — — ◡ ◡ — — |

cida, pācibus perfectis, Pers., 753.

— ◡ ◡ — — — ◡ ◡ — —

Septimās eas(e) aedis & portā † | ub(i)

— ◡ ◡ — — — — — †

Ill(e) hābitat lēnō quof iussit, Ps., 597.

◡ ◡ ◡ — — — — —

Ait illam miseram, cruciār(i) et lacru-

◡ ◡ ◡ — — — — — ◡

māntem(s) adflictāre, PL., M.G., 1032.

◡ ◡ ◡ — — — — —

Erit et tib(i) exoptāt(um) obtinget | bo-

◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ — — — — — |

n(um) hab(e) ānimum nō formidā, PL.,

◡ ◡ ◡ ◡ — — — — —

M.G., 1011.

— — — — —

NOTES.—1. These have regularly the Diæresis after the fourth foot, dividing the line into Quaternarii. Before the Diæresis, the licenses of a closing foot (Hiatus and Syllaba Anceps) are occasionally found.

2. In the Septenarius the seventh Thesis may be resolved, but the resolution of the eighth in the Octonarius is avoided.

779. Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic.*Perspicio nihili meum vōs grātiam facere,*PL., *Curc.*, 155.

— ◡ ◡ — — — — — ◡ ◡ —

NOTE.—This verse is very rare, and is denied by some critics; it has the same treatment as the Septenarius.

780. Anapaestic Quaternārius (Dimeter Acatalectic).

Veniēnt annis saecula sēris	υ υ ˘ — — — υ — —
Quibus Ōceanus vincula rērum	υ υ ˘ υ υ — — υ — —
Laxat et ingens pateat tellūs	— υ υ — — υ υ ˘ — —
Tēthysque novās dētāgat orbēs	— ˘ υ υ — — υ — —
Nec sit terris ultīma Thulē.—SEN. TRAG.	— ˘ — — — υ — —

NOTE.—This verse avoids resolution of the fourth Thesis: Syllaba Anceps and Hiatus are rare.

781. Anapaestic Dimeter Catalectic (Paroemiac).

Volucēr pede corpore pulcher	υ υ ˘ υ υ — — υ υ ˘
Lingua catus ore cantrus	— ˘ υ υ — — υ υ ˘
Vērūm memorāre magis quam	— ˘ υ υ — — υ υ ˘
Functūm laudāre decessit.—AUSON.	— ˘ — — — υ υ ˘

NOTE.—1. This verse is not common except as the close of a system of Anapaestic Acatalectic Dimeters. It allows in early Latin resolution of the third Thesis.

2. Latin Anapaests, as found in later writers, are mere metrical imitations of the Greek Anapaests, and do not correspond to their original in contents. The Greek Anapaest was an anacrustic dactylic measure or march (in $\frac{2}{3}$ time). Hence the use of Pause to bring out the four bars.

Paroemiacus: *Anacrustic Scheme.*

Volucēr pede corpore pulcher	υ υ : — υ υ — υ υ — — —
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Dimeter Acatalectic: *Anacrustic Scheme.*

Quibus Ōceanus vincula rērum	υ υ : — υ υ — — υ υ — —
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The Arses of the last feet are supplied by the Anacrusis of the following verse.

782. Anapaestic Dipody (Monometer Acatalectic).

Omne paratūmst, PL., Min., 365	— υ υ — ˘
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NOTE.—This verse is found in anapaestic systems between Anapaestic Dimeters.

Dactylic Rhythms.

783. The Dactylic Rhythm is a descending rhythm, in which the Thesis is equal to the Arsis ($2 = 2$).

The Dactylic Rhythm is represented by the Dactyl: ˘ υ υ.

Often, also, by the Spondee: ˘ —.

784. Dactylic (Heroic) Hexameter.—The Heroic Hexameter is composed of two Dactylic tripodies, the second of which ends in a Spondee. Spondees may be substituted for the Dactyl in the first four feet; in the fifth foot, only when a special effect is to be produced. Such verses are called Spondaic. The longest Hexameter contains five Dactyls and one Spondee (or Trochee)—in all, seventeen syllables; the shortest in use, five Spondees and one Dactyl—in all, thirteen syllables.

bles. This variety in the length of the verse, combined with the great number of cæsural pauses, gives the Hexameter peculiar advantages for continuous composition.

Scheme: " — — — — — " — — — — —	
1. Ut fugiunt aquilās + timidissima turba columbae. Ov.	} Five Dactyls.
2. At tuba terribili + sonitū + procul aere canōrō. Verg.	
3. Quadrupedante putrem + sonitū quatit ungula campum. Verg.	
4. Cum mediō celerēs + revolant ex aequore mergi. Verg.	} Four Dactyls.
5. Vastius insurgens + decimae ruit impetus undae. Ov.	
6. Et reboat rancum + regiō + cita barbara bombum. Lucr.	
7. Mita metū terram + genibus + summissa petēbat. Lucr.	} Three Dactyls.
8. Inter cunctantēs + cecidit + moribunda ministrōs. Verg.	
9. Nō turbāta volent + rapidis + ludibria ventis. Verg.	
10. Versaque in obnixōs + urgentur cornua vāstō. Verg.	} Two Dactyls.
11. Prōcēssit longē + flammantia moenia mundi. Lucr.	
12. Portam vi multā + conversō cardine torquet. Verg.	} One Dactyl.
13. Tect(um) august(um) ingēns + centum sublime columnis. Verg.	
14. Olli respondit + Rēx Albā Longā. ENNIUS.	} No Dactyl.
15. Aut levēs ocreis + lentō + dūcunt argentō. Verg.	} Spondaic Verses.
16. Sunt apud infernōs + tot milia formōsorum. Prop.	
17. Aëriaque Alpēs + et nūbifer Appenninus. Ov.	} Monosyllabic ending.
18. Prōcubuit viridi- qu(e) in litore cōspicitur—sūs. Verg.	
19. Parturiunt montēs + nascōtur ridiculus—mūs. Hor.	} Semiquin. and Bucolic.
10 + 6 = 16 8	
20. Nāscere, praeque diem + veniēns age, Lucifer, alnum. Verg.	} Third Trochee and Semisept.
21. Insignem pietāte + virum + tot adfere labōrēs. Verg.	
22. Et nigrae violae + sunt et vacōinia nigra. Verg.	} Split in half.
23. Sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret. En.	} Shivered.
24. Quamvis sint sub aquā sub aquā maledicere tentant. Ov.	} a-sound.
25. Mō m(s) adsum qui fēc(i) in mō convertite ferrum. Verg.	} e-sound.
26. Discissōs nūdōs laniābant dentibus artūs. Verg.	} s-sound.

NOTES.—1. The two reigning ictuses are the first and fourth, and the pauses are so arranged as to give special prominence to them—the first by the pause at the end of the preceding verse, the fourth by pauses within the verse, both before and after the Thesis.

2. The principal Cæsura is the *semiquintaria* or *penthemimeral*, i. e., after the Thesis of the third foot, or Masculine Cæsura of the third foot; the next is the *semiseptentaria* or *hepthemimeral*, after the Thesis of the fourth foot; but usually supplemented by the *amphimeria* in the Thesis of the second or by one after the second Trochee; then the Feminine Cæsura of the third foot, the so-called *Third Trochee*, which is less used among the Romans than among the Greeks. As Latin poetry is largely rhetorical, and the Cæsura is of more importance for recitation than for singing, the Roman poets are very exact in the observance of these pauses.

In verses with several Cæsurae, the *semisepandria* outranks the *semiquindria*, if it precedes a period, and the latter does not, or if it is perfect and the latter is imperfect (i.e., formed by tmesis or by elision); it also as a masculine Cæsura outranks the Third Trochee as a feminine. In other cases there may be doubt as to the principal Cæsura.

3. The Dieresis which is most carefully avoided is the one after the third foot, especially if that foot ends in a Spondee, and the verse is thereby split in half.

Examples are found occasionally, and if the regular Cæsura precedes, the verse is not positively faulty.

Hic lacrimis vitam + damus! — et miserescimus ultro.—VERG.

It is abominable when no other Cæsura proper is combined with it.

Poeni! pervertentēs! omnia! circumcursant.—ENNIVS.

On the other hand the Dieresis at the end of the fourth foot divides the verse into proportionate parts (sixteen and eight *morae*, or two to one), and gives a graceful trochaic movement to the hexameter. This is called the Bucolic Cæsura, and while common in Greek, is not so in Latin even in bucolic poetry. JUVENAL, however, is fond of it, showing one in every fifteen verses.

Ite domum saturae! venit Hesperus! ite capellae.—VERG.

4. Verses without Cæsura are very rare; a few are found in ENNIUS (see No. 23) and LUCILIUS. HORACE uses one designedly in A.P., 263.

5. Elision is found most often in VERGIL (one case in every two verses) and least often in LUCAN (leaving out ENNIUS and CLAUDIAN). CATULLUS, JUVENAL, HORACE, OVID stand about midway between these two extremes. It is very rare in the Thesis of the first foot, and is found oftentimes in the following order: the Thesis of the second foot, the Arsis of the fourth, the Arsis of the first, the Thesis of the third.

6. Simple Hiatus is very rare in lines composed wholly of Latin words, except at the principal Cæsura; it is found after a final short syllable (excluding -m) but twice (V., *Ec.*, II. 53; A., I. 405); after a long monosyllable (omitting Interjections *o* and *e*) but once (V., A., IV. 235). But before the principal Cæsura, or if the line contains a Greek word, examples are not very uncommon. VERGIL has altogether about forty cases; HORACE shows two cases (*S.*, I. 1, 108; *Epod.*, 13, 8); CATULLUS two in the Hexameter of the Elegiac Distich (66, 11; 107, 1); PROPERTIUS one (III. 7, 49).

7. Of Semi-hiatus VERGIL shows some ten examples at the close of the Dactyl, but all of Greek words except A., III. 211; *Ec.*, 3, 79; there are occasional examples elsewhere, as in PROPERTIUS, HORACE, *etc.* There are also several examples of Semi-hiatus after a monosyllable in the first short of the Dactyl, as: CAT., XVII. 1; V., A., VI. 307; HOR., *S.*, I. 9, 38. Hiatus after *nam* occurs in HOR., *S.*, II. 2, 38.

8. VERGIL is fond of Diastolé, showing fifty-seven cases, all except three (A., III. 464, 702; XII. 648) of syllables ending in a consonant; HORACE, in *Satires* and *Epistles*, has eleven, once only of a vowel (*S.*, II. 3, 22); CATULLUS, three; PROPERTIUS, three; TIBULLUS, four; MARTIAL (in the Distich), two; VERGIL also lengthens *que* sixteen times, but only when *que* is repeated in the verse, and before two consonants or a double consonant (except A., III. 91); OVID exercises no such care.

9. A short syllable formed by a final short vowel remains short before two consonants, of which the second is not a liquid (mainly *se*, *sp*, *st*), especially in the fifth foot, less often in the first. LUCILIUS, LUCRETIUS, and ENNIUS have numerous examples of this; VERGIL but one case (A., XI. 309), except before *s*; HORACE has eight cases in the *Satires*; PROPERTIUS six; TIBULLUS two cases, one before *amaragdos*.

10. A Hexameter should close (a) with a disyllable preceded by a polysyllable of at least three syllables, or (b) with a trisyllable preceded by a word of at least two syllables. The preposition is proclitic to its case. Exceptions to this rule are common in early Latin, but decrease later. Thus ENNIUS shows fourteen per cent. of exceptional lines. In later times artistic reasons sometimes caused the employment even of a monosyllable at the end (see *exs.* 18, 19).

11. Spondaic lines are exceptional in ENNIUS and LUCRETIUS, more common in

CATULLUS, rare in VERGIL, OVID, HORACE, never in TIBULLUS. The stricter poets required that in this case the fourth foot should be a Dactyl, and then the two last feet were usually a single word. Entirely Spondaic lines are found in ENNIUS (three cases, as *Ann.*, i. 66, *κ.*) and CAT. (116, 3).

12. ENNIUS shows three peculiar cases of the resolution of the Thesis in the Dactyl, *Ann.*, 267; *Sat.*, 53 and 59.

13. Hypermetrical verses running into the next by Synapheia are rare; e.g., LUCR., v. 846; CAT., 64, 898; 115, 5. VERGIL has twenty cases, usually involving *que* or *ve*, but twice -m (*A.*, vii. 160; *G.*, i., 295); three other cases are doubtful. HORACE has two cases (in the *Satires*), OVID three, VALERIUS FLACCCUS one. HORACE has also four cases of two verses united by tmesis of a compound word.

14. Pure dactylic lines are rare; the most usual forms of the first four feet of the stichic measure are these: *deas*, 15 per cent.; *deas*, 11.8 per cent.; *deas*, 11 per cent.; *deas*, 10 per cent. The most uncommon are *ssdd*, 1.9 per cent.; *addd*, 2 per cent. The proportion of Spondee to Dactyl in the first four feet varies from 65.8 per cent. of Spondee in CATULLUS to 45.2 per cent. in OVID. The following statements are from DROBACH: (a) Excepting ENNIUS, CICERO, and SILIUS ITALICUS, Latin poets have more Dactyls than Spondees in the first foot. (b) Excepting LUCRETIVUS, more Spondees in the second. (c) Excepting VALERIUS FLACCCUS, more Spondees in the third. (d) Without exception, more Spondees in the fourth.

15. Much of the beauty of the Hexameter depends on the selection and arrangement of the words, considered as metrical elements. The examples given above have been chosen with especial reference to the picturesque effect of the verse. Monosyllables at the end of the Hexameter denote surprise; anapaestic words, rapid movement, and the like.

Again, the Hexameter may be lowered to a conversational tone by large masses of Spondees, and free handling of the Cæsura. Compare the Hexameters of HORACE in the *Odes* with those in the *Satires*.

785. Elegiac Pentameter (*Catalectic Trimeter repeated*).

The Elegiac Pentameter consists of two Catalectic Trimeters or Penthemimers, *the first of which admits Spondees, the second does not*. There is a fixed Diæresis in the middle of the verse, as marked above, which is commonly supplemented by the *sêmîternâria* Cæsura. The Pentameter derives its name from the old measurement: — — —, — — —, — —, — — —, — — —; and the name is a convenient one, because the verse consists of $2\frac{1}{2}$ + $2\frac{1}{2}$ Dactyls. The Elegiac Distich is used in sentimental, amatory, epigrammatic poetry.

The musical measurement of the Pentameter is as follows:

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —
 ^

This shows why neither Syllaba Anceps nor Hiatus is allowed at the Diæresis, and explains the preference for length by nature at that point.

At dolor in lacrimis | vértérat ómne

merúm, Tib.

— — — — —

Mé legat ét læctó | cármine dóctus

amét, Ov.

— — — — —

At nunc bárbariés | grándis habére

nihíl, Ov.

— — — — —

Cónocásúm nullá | lége redíbit iter,

PROP.

— — — — —

The Elegiac Pentameter occurs only as a Clausula to the Heroic Hexameter, with which it forms the Elegiac Distich. Consequently the sense should not run into the following Hexameter (exceptions rare) :

Saepe(e) ego tentāvi cūris depellere vīnū

At dolor in lacrimis | verterat omne marum, TIB.

Ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius aurū

At nunc barbariēs | grandis habere nihil, OV.

Pār erat inferior versus : risisse Cupidū

Dicitur atque finem | surripuisse pedem, OV.

Saepe(e) ego cum dominae dulcēs & limine dūrū

Agnoscō vōtū | haec negat esse domi, TIB.

NOTES.—1. In the first two feet of the Pentameter, which alone can suffer variation, the forms are as follows : DS, 46 per cent. ; DD, 24.5 per cent. ; SS, 16 per cent. ; SD, 13.5 per cent. CATULLUS, however, has SS, 34.5 per cent.

2. Elision is rare, especially in the second hemistich. When it occurs it is generally in the first Arsis or second Thesis, and usually affects a short vowel or -m. CATULLUS shows the greatest proportion of examples, OVID the smallest. Except in CATULLUS and LYGDAMUS there are fewer cases of Elision in the Pentameter than in the Hexameter.

3. Elision and Diastolé in the Dieresis are rare. CATULLUS especially, and PROPERTIUS occasionally, have Elision. PROPERTIUS and MARTIAL show each two cases of Diastolé (PROP., II. 8, 8 ; II. 24, 4 ; MART., IX. 101, 4 ; XIV. 77, 2).

4. A final short vowel before two consonants, one of which is a liquid or s, is lengthened twice in TIBULLUS, and remains short once in PROPERTIUS (TIB., I. 5, 28 ; I. 6, 34 ; PROP., IV. 4, 48).

5. Dialysis occurs in compounds of solvō and volvō ; SS, CAT., 66, 74 ; TIB., I. 7, 2, etc.

6. In the strict handling of the Pentameter by OVID, the rule was that it should close with a dissyllable. So in his *Amores*, OVID shows no example of any other ending ; and in his *Tristia* the proportion is one in one hundred and forty lines. In earlier times, however, there was no especial avoidance of polysyllabic endings, though more are found in CATULLUS than in any other author. Peculiar is PROPERTIUS, who, while almost equalling CATULLUS in his disregard of the law of the dissyllabic ending in the first book, equals the *Tristia* of OVID in the observance of it in his fourth. With dissyllabic ending the prevailing forms of the second Hemistich are — — — — —, — — — — —, and — — — — —, but TIBULLUS and OVID, and in less degree CATULLUS, employ quite often — — — — —, — — — — — and — — — — —, — — — — —.

786. Dactylic Tetrameter Acat. (metrum Alcmæanum).

Nūc decet aut viridī nitidū caput 1 — — — — —

Pāllida mōrs aequū pulsāt pede 1 — — — — —

Vitæ sūmma brevis spem nō vetat 1 — — — — —

This verse occurs mainly in combination with an *Ithyphallic* to form the *Greater Archilochian* verse ; occasionally in stichic composition in SENECA ; also in TER., *And.*, 625.

787. Dactylic Tetrameter Cat. in Dissyllabum (Archilochium).

Aut Ephesōn bimarise Corinthi 1 — — — — —

Ō fortis pēdēraque pāsai 1 — — — — —

Māstrum cohībent Archēta, HOR 1 — — — — —

NOTE.—This line, which only occurs in the *Alcmæonian System*, may also be looked upon as an Acatalectic Tetrameter with a spondaic close.

788. Dactylic Trimeter Catalectic in Syllabam (Lesser Archilochian).

Pálvis et úmbra sumús, HOR. _ _ _ _ _

NOTE.—This line occurs mainly in the first three *Archilochian* Strophes.

789. Dactylic Dimeter Catalectic in Dissyllabum (Adonic).

Térruit úrbem, HOR. _ _ _ _ _

NOTE.—Though generally measured thus, this verse is properly logæædic, and will recur under that head (792). It occurs mainly in the *Sapphic stanza*, and at the close of series of Sapphic Hendecasyllabics in *SENECA*.

Logæædic Rhythms.

790. The Logæædic Rhythm is a peculiar form of the Trochaic rhythm, in which the Arsis has a stronger secondary ictus than the ordinary Trochee.

Instead of the Trochee, the cyclic Dactyl or the irrational Trochee may be employed. This cyclic Dactyl is represented in moræ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1; in music, by $\text{♩} = \frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$.

When Dactyls are employed, the Trochee preceding is called a Basis, or *Tread*, commonly marked \times . If the basis is double, the second is almost always irrational in Latin poetry. Instead of the Trochee, an Iambus is sometimes prefixed. Anacrusis and Syncopé are also found.

REMARKS.—1. Logæædic comes from *λόγος*, *prose*, and *δοῦν*, *song*, perhaps because the rhythms seem to vary as in prose.

2. Dactyls are usually, but not necessarily, employed.

No Dactyl.

791. Alcaic Enneasyllabic.

Sí frāctus illābētur orbis, HOR. _ _ _ _ _

NOTE.—The Anacrusis should be long. HORACE shows no exceptions in the fourth book and very few in the first three. The regular Cæsura is the *semiquintaria*.

One Dactyl.

792. Adonic.

Térruit úrbem, HOR. _ _ | _ _

NOTE.—Elision is not allowed in this verse. As far as its formation is concerned, it should consist either of a disyllable + a trisyllable, or the reverse. Proclitics and enclitics go with their principals.

793. *Aristophanic (Choriambic).*

Lýdia díe per ómnē, HOR.

$$\sim \cup \mid \sim \cup \mid \sim \mid \sim \wedge$$
NOTE.—This verse occurs mainly in the lesser *Sapphic* Strophes of HORACE.

One Dactyl, with Basis.

794. *Pherecratæan.*

Nigris æquora vëntis, HOR.

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ \sim > \end{matrix} \mid \sim \cup \mid \sim \mid - \wedge$$
NOTE.—This verse occurs in the fourth *Asclepiadæan* Strophe of HORACE; also in CATULLUS (XVII.) and the *Prîp̄p̄a*. No Elision is allowed by HORACE, and there is no regular Cæsura.795. *Glycōnic.*

Emtrābitur insolēns, HOR.

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ \sim > \end{matrix} \mid \sim \cup \mid \sim \cup \mid - \wedge$$
NOTE.—This occurs in the second, third, and fourth *Asclepiadæan* strophes of HORACE; also in CATULLUS (XVII.) and the *Prîp̄p̄a*. There is generally the *amiquāndria* Cæsura; occasionally instead of it a Second Trochee. Elision of long syllables is very rare in HORACE; Elision of a short before the long of the Dactyl more often. HORACE also shows occasional liberties, such as Diastolé (O., III. 24, 5), Dialysis (O., I. 23, 4), and lines ending with monosyllables (O., I. 3, 19; I. 19, 18; IV. 1, 38).796. *Phalæcean (Hendecasyllabic).*

Pāser mōrtuus ēst meā pūllāe.

Āridā modo pāmī(e) ēxpolītum

Tuā Lēthia sūt satīs sup̄erque. CAT.

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ \sim > \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \sim \cup \\ \sim > \end{matrix} \right\} \sim \cup \mid \sim \cup \mid \sim \cup \mid \sim >$$
NOTES.—1. This verse, introduced into Latin by LÆVIUS, was used very often by CATULLUS, MARTIAL, PLINY MINOR, PETRONIUS, and STATIUS, as well as in the *Prîp̄p̄a* and elsewhere.2. In Greek the Basis was not unfrequently an Iambus. So, too, in CATULLUS, but the tendency in Latin was to make it a Spondee; thus, in the *Prîp̄p̄a*, PETRONIUS, and MARTIAL it is always so, while STATIUS has but one case of a Trochee, and AUSONIUS but one of an Iambus.3. The principal Cæsura is the *amiquāndria*; but CATULLUS uses also almost as frequently Diæresis after the second foot. Occasionally there is a Diæresis after the third foot, supplemented by a Second Trochee Cæsura.4. Elision is very common in CATULLUS; in the *Prîp̄p̄a*, MARTIAL, and later it is very rare, if we exclude Aphæresis from consideration. Hardening (723) is occasional, and CATULLUS shows a few cases of Semi-hiatu. A monosyllabic ending is very rare, with the exception of *es* and *est*.

5. CATULLUS, in 55, apparently shows a mixture of regular Phalæceans and spurious Phalæceans in which the Dactyl is supplanted by a Spondee. The poem is still under discussion.

One Dactyl, with Double Basis.

797. *Sapphic (Hendecasyllabic).*

Ādīēt cīvēs † acūisse ferrum, HOR.

$$\begin{matrix} x & & x \\ \sim \cup & \mid & - > \end{matrix} \mid - \mid \sim \cup \mid - \cup \mid - \cup$$
NOTES.—1. In the Greek measure, often retained in CATULLUS, the Dactyl is measured $\sim \cup$; in HORACE, owing to a strong Cæsura after the long it is regularly $- \cup$.

Further, CATULLUS, like the Greeks, employed occasionally a Trochee in the second foot; HORACE made it a rule to employ only a Spondee there.

2. The regular Cæsura in Latin is the *semiquinaria*; but the *Third Trochee* (784, n. 2) is found not unfrequently in CATULLUS and HORACE, but not later. The usage of HORACE is peculiar in this respect: In the first and second books there are seven cases in two hundred and eighty-five verses; in the third none at all; in the fourth twenty-two in one hundred and five verses; in the *Carmen Seculare* nineteen in fifty-seven verses.

3. Elision is very common in CATULLUS, but occurs in HORACE only in about one verse in ten. Later usage tends to restrict Elision. Licenses are extremely rare in the classical period. So HORACE shows one example of Diastolé (*O.*, II. 6, 14). Monosyllabic endings are not common, but the word is usually attached closely with what precedes. The last syllable is regularly long.

4. SENECA shows some peculiarities: occasionally a Dactyl in the second foot, or a Spondee in the third; occasionally also Dialysis.

One Dactyl with Double Basis and Anacrusis.

798. *Alcaic (Greater) Hendecasyllabic.*

Vidēs ut altā | stēt nive candidūm > : ˘ ˘ | ˘ > | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘
 Strācte nēc iam | sustineānt onūs, HOR.

NOTES.—1. The second Basis is always a Spondee; the few exceptions having been emended. The Anacrusis is regularly long; HORACE shows no exception in the fourth book and very few in the first three. The last syllable may be long or short.

2. The regular Cæsura is a Diæresis after the second foot; HORACE shows but two exceptions in six hundred and thirty-four verses (*O.*, I. 37, 14; IV. 14, 17). A few others show imperfect Cæsures, as *O.*, I. 16, 21; I. 37, 5; II. 17, 21.

3. In regard to Elision, the facts are the same as in the case of the Sapphic.

4. Licenses are not common: Diastolé occurs in H., *O.*, III. 5, 17; Hardening (723) occurs in H., *O.*, III. 4, 41; III. 6, 6. Trisyllables is not unfrequent in forms of *quicumque* (H., *O.*, I. 9, 14; I. 16, 2; I. 27, 14).

Two Dactyls.

799. *Alcaic (Lesser) or Decasyllabic.*

Vértete fūneribūs triūmphōs, HOR. ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ >

NOTE.—The Cæsura is regularly the *semiteriaria*, occasionally the Second Trochee. Elision occurs a little less often in this measure than in the Hendecasyllabic. The last syllable is usually long. Diastolé occurs in H., *O.*, II. 13, 16.

In all these, the Dactyl has a diminished value. More questionable is the logæædic character of the Greater Archilochian:

800. *Archilochian (Greater) = Dactylic Tetrameter and Trochaic Tripody.*

˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘
 Sólvitur ſoris hiēms grātē vice | vāris ét Favōri, HOR.

If measured logacædically, the two shorts of the Dactyl must be reduced in value to one ($\sim = \cup$), and the logacædic scheme is

$-\sim | -\sim | -\sim | -\sim | -\cup | -\cup | -\cup | -\cup$

Logacædic tetrapody + Logacædic tetrapody with Syncopé.

NOTE.—Dieresis is always found after the fourth foot, which is always Dactylic. The principal Cæsura is the *æmiquiñdria*. In the third foot a Spondee is preferred, whereas the Greek model has more often the Dactyl.

801. *Choriambic Rhythms*.—When a logacædic series is syncopated, apparent choriambi arise. What is $|\sim\cup|-\cup|$ seems to be $-\cup\cup-$. Genuine choriambi do not exist in Latin, except, perhaps, in the single line PL., *Men.*, 110.

802. *Asclæpiadæan (Lesser)*.

This verse is formed by a Catalectic Pherecratean followed by a Catalectic Aristophanic.

Mæcenas atavis | edite regibus,

HOR.

$-\sim | \sim\cup | -\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup$

NOTE.—1. There should be Dieresis, complete or incomplete (i.e., weakened by Elision), between the two halves. Only two exceptions are cited (H., *O.*, II. 12, 25; IV. 8, 17). The Cæsura is regularly the *æmiquiñdria* in HORACE, less often the Second Trochee.

2. Elision occurs about as often as in the Elegiac Pentameter. It occurs most often in the first Dactyl and in the stichic measure. The final syllable may be short or long; but a monosyllable is rare. Licenses are likewise rare, as Diastolé (H., *O.*, I. 3, 36).

803. *Asclæpiadæan (Greater)*.

Niliam Vire sacra | vite prius | æveris ærborem, HOR.

$-\sim | \sim\cup | -\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup$

NOTE.—This verse differs from the preceding by having a Catalectic Adonic (793) inserted between the two halves. Dieresis always separates the parts in HORACE. The rules of Elision are the same as in the preceding verse.

804. *Sapphic (Greater)*.

Tæ deus ur̄s Sybarin | cǣr properas amandæ, HOR.

$-\sim | \sim\cup | -\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup | \sim\cup$

NOTE.—This verse differs from the lesser Sapphic by the insertion of a catalectic Adonic. It is found only in HORACE (*O.*, I. 8). Dieresis always occurs after the fourth foot, and there is also a *æmiquiñdria* Cæsura.

For the long two shorts are sometimes substituted. On the other hand, an irrational long may be used for the short, and occasionally two shorts are also thus used.

812. *Bacchic Tetrameter.*

Quibús nēc locust ūlla' nēc spēs paritā ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡
 Misēricōrdiār nūlla mēst fēminārūm ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡

NOTE.—In this verse there is usually a Cæsura after either the second or third Iambus; rarely Dieresis after the second Bacchius. The Arsis is kept pure in the second and fourth feet if the following long closes a word. Not more than one dissyllabic Arsis is allowable. Usually there is only one resolved Thesis, very rarely two, never more than three.


813. *Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Ad ōetāt(em) agūdām, PL., *Trin.*, 232. ◡ ◡ ◡ | ◡ ◡ ◡

NOTE.—This is rare except at the close of a Bacchic series, to form the transition to another rhythm.

814. *Bacchic Hexameter* occurs in nine lines in a monologue in PL., *Am.*, 633–642. Hypermetric combination into systems is found in PL., *Men.*, 571 ff, and VARRO, *Sat.*, p. 195 (R.).

Ionic Rhythm.

815. The Ionic Rhythm is represented by Iōnicus ā māiōre — ◡ ◡  For the Iōnicus ā māiōre may be substituted the Ditrochaëus — ◡ — ◡. This is called Anáclasis (*breaking-up*).

The verse is commonly anacrusic, so that it begins with the thesis ◡ ◡ : ——. Such verses are called Iōnici ā minōre.

The second long has a strong secondary ictus.

In the early Latin, beginning with ENNIUS, the verse was used with much license. Resolution of the long syllables was common as well as the use of irrational long, and the contraction of two short syllables into a long. HORACE alone shows the pure Ionic.

The Iōnicus is an excited measure, and serves to express the frenzy of distress as well as the madness of triumph.

816. *Tetrameter Catalectic Ionic ā māiōre (Sōtadæan).*

This measure, introduced by ENNIUS, was used with great freedom by the earlier poets; but a stricter handling is found in later Latin poets, as PETRONIUS, MARTIAL, etc.

Nam quam varia sint genera

poëmatōrum, Bæbli, 2-000 | 20000 | 20-> | 2-Λ

Quamque longè distinct(a) all(a)

Ab aliis, sic nōce.—ACCIIUS. 20-> | 2-000 | 000-> | 2-Λ

Later Latin :

The most common scheme is the pure Ionic with Anacalasis, especially in the third foot. Irrational longs are not used, and there is rarely more than one resolution, as : 00-00 or -0000.

Mōllēs veterēs Dēliacī manū recūf 2-002-0020202-

tēr corripit terribilēm manū hipēnnem. 2-002-0020202-

—PROP.

817. A combination of the *Ionic à mēiore* into systems is found in LÆVIUS, who has a system of ten followed by a system of nine. Some traces of similar arrangement have been observed in the *Satires* of VARRO.

818. Tetrameter Catalectic Ionic à minōre (Galliambic).

This verse was introduced by VARRO in his *Menippæan Satires*, and appears also in CATULLUS, 63, and in some fragments of MÆCENAS.

In CATULLUS the two short syllables may be contracted (ten times in the first foot, six times in the third), and the long may be resolved, but not twice in the same Dimeter (except 63), and very rarely in the first foot of the second Dimeter (once in 91), but almost regularly in the penultimate long. Diæresis between the two Dimeters is regular. Anacalasis is found in the majority of the lines ; regularly in the first Dimeter (except 18, 54, 75).

The frequent resolutions and conversions give this verse a peculiarly wild character.

Ordinary Scheme :

Without Anacalasis : 002-002-002-002

With Anacalasis : 0020-02-0020-02.

Anacrusic Scheme :

Without Anacalasis : 00:2-00 | 2-†00 | 2-00 | 2-Λ |

With Anacalasis : 00:20-0 | 2-†00 | 20-0 | 2-Λ |

Et cār(um) omni(a) adfrem furi-

būda latibulā 002-002-0020002

Quō nōs decet citātis celerāre tri-

pudiis -20-02-0020002

Itaqu(e) ūt domum Cybēbēs teti-

gēre lassulā 0020-02-0020-02

Super álta vectus Áttis celerí rate

maríá

U U U U — U U — U U U U U U U

Iam íam dolet quod égi iam íam-

que paenitét.—CAT.

— U U — U U — — U U — U U

819. *Dimeter Catalectic Ionic à minore (Anacreontic).*

This verse is found first in LAEVIUS, then in SENECA, PETRONIUS, and later. Anacalasis is regular in the first foot. The long syllable may be resolved, or the two shorts at the beginning may be contracted. The verse may end in a Syllaba Anceps.

Vener(em) ígitur álm(num) adórāns

U U U U U U U —

Seu fāmin(a) ísve mīs est

— U U U U —

It(a) ut álba Nōctilūcast.

U U U U U U —

NOTE.—Owing to the similarity of the verse to the Iambic Quaternarius Catalectic it is also called the *Hemtambic*.

Compound Verses.

820. *Iambelegus (Iambic Dimeter and Dactylic Trimeter Cat.).*

This verse occurs only in the *second Archilochian Strophe* of HORACE, and is often scanned as two verses :

Tū vína Tórquátó mové | cōnsule préssa mēd.—HOR.

U : U U | U U | U U | U U |

U U U | U U U | U U |

821. *Elegiambus (Dactylic Trimeter Cat. and Iambic Dimeter).*

This verse occurs only in the *third Archilochian Strophe* of HORACE, and is often scanned as two verses :

Désinet imparibús | certāre súbmōtās pudór.—HOR.

U U U | U U U | U U |

U : U U | U U | U U | U U |

822. *Versus Reiziānus (Iambic Dimeter and Anapaestic Tripody Catalectic).*

Redí, quó fugis nuno ? tēnē tēnē. | Quid stóliids olámās ?

Qui(a) ad trīs virūs í(am) ego dēferam | Nūmēn tūdm. Qu(am) óbrem ?
PL., *Aul.*, 415.

U U U — > U U U — | — U U — U —

U U U — U U U — U — | — U — U —

NOTE.—From the time of REIZ, after whom this verse has been named, it has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. In regard to the first part of the verse there

is considerable unanimity, in regard to the second opinions differ. Some regard it as an Iambic Dimeter Catalectic Syncopated ($\cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \cup$); others as an Iambic Tripody Catalectic ($\cup \text{—} \cup \text{—} \text{—} \wedge$). SPENGLER regards it as a Hypercatalectic Anapaestic Monometer, and he has been followed with a variation in the nomenclature in the above scheme. LEO regards it as Logædic. The most recent view (KLORTZ) regards it as sometimes Logædic, and sometimes Anapaestic.

823. 1. PLAUTUS shows several verses compounded of a Cretic Dimeter and a Catalectic Trochaic Tripody. These verses are usually, but not always, separated by Diæresis. Examples: *Ps.*, 1285, 1287.

2. Some authorities consider verses like *PL.*, *Most.*, 693, *Rud.*, 209, compounded of a Cretic Dimeter and a Clausula. Others regard them as Catalectic Cretic Tetrameters.

The Cantica of Early Latin.

824. The construction of the Cantica (in the narrow sense) of PLAUTUS and TERENCE is still a matter of dispute. Three opinions have been advanced. One looks at them as antistrophic, following the scheme A.B.B.; others hold that the scheme is A.B.A. The third view is that with some exceptions the Cantica are irregular compositions, without a fixed principle of responsion.

In TERENCE, Trochaic Octonarii are always followed by Trochaic Septenarii, and very frequently the Trochaic Septenarii are followed by Iambic Octonarii. In PLAUTUS there are long series of Cretic and Bacchic verses, and sometimes these alternate, without, however, any regular scheme, with other verses.

A Bacchic Trochaic Canticum is found in *PL.*, *Merc.*, 335-363, as follows: I. 2 Bacc. Tetram.; II. 4 Anap. Dim.; III. 1 Troch. Octon.; IV. 13 Bacc. Tetram.; V. 1 Troch. Octon.; VI. 2 Bacc. Tetram.; VII. 1 Troch. Octon.; VIII. 2 Bacc. Tetram.; IX. 2 Troch. Octon.

A Trochaic Iambic Canticum is *TER.*, *Ph.*, 153-163. A. 153-157: 2 Troch. Octon.; 1 Troch. Sept.; 1 Iamb. Octon. B. 158-163; 1 Troch. Octon.; 2 Troch. Sept.; 3 Iamb. Octon.; 1 Iamb. Quater. (Clausula).

The Cantica of Later Latin.

825. 1. The Cantica of SENECA are composed mostly in Anapaestic Dimeters, closed frequently, though not necessarily, by a Monometer. A Dactyl is common in the first and third feet. The Spondee is likewise very common, a favorite close being $\text{—} \cup \cup \text{—} \text{—}$. The Diæresis between the Dimeters is regular. Examples: *Herc. Fur.*, 125-203. In *Ag.*, 310-407, Dimeters and Monometers alternate.

2. Iambic Dimeters, occasionally alternating with Trimeters, but usually stichic, are found occasionally; as *Med.*, 771-786.

3. Peculiar to *SENECA* is the use of a large variety of Logæedic measures in his Cantica. So we find not unfrequently the following, in stichic repetition: Lesser Asclepiadæans, Glyconics, Sapphic Hendecasyllabics, Adonics, and other imitations of Horatian measures; but there are few traces of antistrophic arrangement.

Lyric Metres of Horace.

826. In the schemes that follow, the Roman numerals refer to periods, the Arabic to the number of feet or bars, the dots indicate the end of a line.

I. *Asclepiadæan* Strophe No. 1. Lesser Asclepiadæan Verse (802) repeated in tetrastichs.

x	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3

O., I. 1; III. 30; IV. 8.

II. *Asclepiadæan* Strophe No. 2. Glyconics (795) and Lesser Asclepiadæan (802) alternating, and so forming tetrastichs.

x	-> ~ ~ - ~ - ^	4
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ - ~ - ^	4
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3

O., I. 3, 13, 19, 36; III. 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; IV. 1, 3.

III. *Asclepiadæan* Strophe No. 3. Three Lesser Asclepiadæan Verses (802) followed by a Glyconic (795).

x	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ L ~ ~ - ~ - ^	3
	-> ~ ~ - ~ - ^	4

O., I. 6, 15, 24, 33; II. 12; III. 10, 16; IV. 5, 12.

IV. *Asclepiadæan* Strophe No. 4. Two Lesser Asclepiadæan Verses (802), a Pherecratean (794), and a Glyconic (795).

I.	$\overset{x}{-}> \sim \cup _ \sim \cup - \cup - \wedge $	I.	$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$
	$-> \sim \cup _ \sim \cup - \cup - \wedge $		$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$
II.	$-> \sim \cup _ - \wedge $	II.	$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$
	$-> \sim \cup - \cup - \wedge $		$\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \end{smallmatrix}$

O., I. 5, 14, 21, 23; III. 7, 13; IV. 13.

V. *Asclepiadæan* Strophe No. 5. Greater Asclepiadæan (808), repeated in fours.

$\overset{x}{-}> \sim \cup _ \sim \cup _ \sim \cup - \cup - \wedge $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$
$-> \sim \cup _ \sim \cup _ \sim \cup - \cup - \wedge $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$
$-> \sim \cup _ \sim \cup _ \sim \cup - \cup - \wedge $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$
$-> \sim \cup _ \sim \cup _ \sim \cup - \cup - \wedge $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$

O., I. 11, 18; IV. 10.

VI. *Sapphic* Strophe. Three Lesser Sapphics (797), and an Adonic (792), which is merely a Clausula. In the Sapphic HORACE regularly breaks the Dactyl.

$\overset{x}{-} \cup \overset{x}{-}> - \dagger \cup - \cup - \cup $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$
$\overset{x}{-} \cup \overset{x}{-}> - \dagger \cup - \cup - \cup $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$
$\overset{x}{-} \cup \overset{x}{-}> - \dagger \cup - \cup - \cup $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$
$\sim \cup - \cup $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \end{smallmatrix}$

O., I. 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; II. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; III. 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; IV. 2, 6, 11; *Carmen Saeculare*.

NOTE.—In Greek the third and fourth verses run together to form a single verse. In Latin this is rare; one case is found in CATULLUS, II. 11, and three in HORACE, O., I. 2, 19; 25, 11; II. 16, 7; but the occurrence of Hiatus between the two lines in HORACE (O., I. 2, 47; 12, 7; 12, 31; 22, 18, etc.) may be considered as indicating that the verses were conceived as separate. Elision and Hiatus are also occasionally found in the lines. Elision, second and third: CAT., II. 22; H., O., II. 2, 18; 16, 34; IV. 2, 22; third and fourth: CAT., II. 19; H., O., IV. 2, 23; C.S., 47. Hiatus, first and second: H., O., I. 2, 41; 12, 25; II. 16, 5; III. 11, 29; 27, 33; second and third: H., O., I. 2, 6; 12, 6; 25, 18; 30, 6; II. 2, 6; 4, 6; III. 11, 50; 27, 10.

VII. *Lesser Sapphic Strophe*. Aristophanic (793), and Greater Sapphic (804). Two pairs are combined into a tetrastich.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim & | & -\wedge & | & 4 \\ \times & & \times & & & & & & \cdot \\ \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\sim & | & \sim & | & -\wedge & | & 4 \\ \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim & | & -\wedge & | & 4 \\ \times & & \times & & & & & & \cdot \\ \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\sim & | & \sim & | & -\wedge & | & 4 \end{array}$$

O., I. 8.

VIII. *Alcaic Strophe*. Two Alcaic verses of eleven syllables (798), a Trochaic Quaternarius with Anacrusis (772), and one Alcaic verse of ten (799).

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \times & & \times & & & & & & \cdot \\ \text{I. } > & : & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\sim & | & -\wedge & | & \text{I. } 6 \\ \times & & \times & & & & & & \cdot \\ > & : & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\sim & | & -\wedge & | & 6 \\ \text{II. } > & : & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \text{II. } 4 \\ > & : & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & 4 \\ \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & 4 \end{array}$$

O., I. 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37; II. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26, 29; IV. 4, 9, 15, 17.

NOTE.—Elision between the verses is much more rare than in the Sapphic strophe; it occurs but twice: O., II. 3, 27; III. 29, 35. Hiatus, on the other hand, is very common.

IX. *Archilochian Strophe No. 1*. A Dactylic Hexameter (784), and a Lesser Archilochian (788), two pairs to a tetrastich.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\dagger & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -- & | & 3 \\ \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\wedge & | & & & & & & & & & 3 \\ \cdot & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\dagger & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -- & | & 3 \\ \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\wedge & | & & & & & & & & & 3 \\ \cdot & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & 3 \end{array}$$

O., IV. 7.

X. *Archilochian Strophe No. 2*. A Dactylic Hexameter (784), and an Iambelegus (820).

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -- & | \\ > & : & \sim\sim & | & -> & | & \sim\sim & | & -\wedge & | \\ \sim\sim & | & \sim\sim & | & -\wedge & | \end{array}$$

Epod., 13.

XI. *Archilochian* Strophe No. 3. An Iambic Trimeter (762), followed by an Elegiambus (821).

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{> : -v | -> | -v | -> | -v | -\wedge |} \\ \text{-vv | -vv | -\wedge |} \\ \text{> : -v | -> | -v | -\wedge |} \end{array}$$

Epod., 11.

XII. *Archilochian* Strophe No. 4. A Greater Archilochian (800), and a Trimeter Iambic Catalectic (763). Two pairs combined to form a tetrastich.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{v v v v v v v v | v v - v -} \\ \text{v v v - v v v - v v} \end{array}$$

O., I. 4.

This verse may be considered as Logæædic, thus (800) :

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{-> | -> | -> | -\omega | -v | -v | - | -\wedge |} \quad 4 \\ \text{> : -v | -> | -v | -v | - | -\wedge |} \quad 6 \\ \text{-> | -> | -> | -\omega | -v | -v | - | -\wedge |} \quad 4 \\ \text{> : -v | -> | -v | -v | - | -\wedge |} \quad 6 \end{array}$$

XIII. *Alcmanian* Strophe. A Dactylic Hexameter (784), followed by a Catalectic Dactylic Tetrameter (787).

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{v v v v v v v v -} \\ \text{v v v v v v v v} \end{array}$$

O., I. 7, 28; *Epod.*, 12.

NOTE.—The Tetrameter may be considered acatalectic with a Spondee in the fourth place (787, π.).

XIV. *Iambic Trimeter* repeated (762).

$$\text{> : v v | -> | -v | -> | -v | -\wedge}$$

Epod., 17.

XV. *Iambic* Strophe. *Iambic Trimeter* (762), and *Dimeter* (765).

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{> : -v | -> | -v | -> | -v | -\wedge} \\ \text{> : -v | -> | -v | -\wedge} \end{array}$$

Epod., 1-10.

XVI. *Pythiambic* Strophe No. 1. A Dactylic Hexameter (784), or Versus Pythius, and an Iambic Dimeter (765).

$\overline{uu} \overline{uu} \overline{uu} \overline{uu} u u \overline{u}$
 $\overline{u} u u - \overline{u} u -$

Epod., 14, 15.

XVII. *Pythiambic* Strophe No. 2. A Dactylic Hexameter (784), and an Iambic Trimeter (760).

$\overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u}$
 $\overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u} - \overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u} - \overline{u} \overline{u} \overline{u} -$

Epod., 16.

XVIII. *Trochaic Strophe*. A Catalectic Trochaic Dimeter (772), and a Catalectic Iambic Trimeter (768). Two pairs make a tetra-stich.

12-12-12

O., II. 18.

XIX. The *Ionic* System is found once in HORACE ; it consists of ten Ionic & minore feet, variously arranged by metrists. Some regard the system as composed of ten Tetrameters followed by a Dimeter. Others, with more probability, divide into two Dimeters followed by two Trimeters. The scheme may be made a maiore by Anacrusis.

Ionius a minore scheme :

Miserā(um) est neque amīri	002-002-1
dare lūdum neque dulei	002-002-1
mala vinō laver(e) aut exanimāri	002-002-002-1
metuentēs patrūae verbera linguae	002-002-002-

Iōnicus ā māiōre scheme :

I.

UU : -- UU | -- ^ |

UU : -- UU | -- ^ |

II.

UU : -- UU | -- UU | -- ^

UU : -- UU | -- UU | -- ^

O., III. 12.

827. INDEX OF HORATIAN ODES AND METRES.

BOOK.	ODE.	METRE.	BOOK.	ODE.	METRE.	BOOK.	ODE.	METRE.
I.	1.	i.	II.	1.	viii.	III.	18.	vi.
	2.	vi.		2.	vi.		19.	ii.
	3.	ii.		3.	viii.		20.	vi.
	4.	x.		4.	vi.		21.	viii.
	5.	iv.		5.	viii.		22.	vi.
	6.	iii.		6.	vi.		23.	viii.
	7.	xiii.		7.	viii.		24.	ii.
	8.	vii.		8.	vi.		25.	ii.
	9.	viii.		9.	viii.		26.	viii.
	10.	vi.		10.	vi.		27.	vi.
	11.	v.		11.	viii.		28.	ii.
	12.	vi.		12.	iii.		29.	viii.
	13.	ii.		13.	viii.		30.	i.
	14.	iv.		14.	viii.	IV.	1.	ii.
	15.	iii.		15.	viii.		2.	vi.
	16.	viii.		16.	vi.		3.	ii.
	17.	viii.		17.	viii.		4.	viii.
	18.	v.		18.	xviii.		5.	iii.
	19.	ii.		19.	viii.		6.	vi.
	20.	vi.		20.	viii.		7.	ix.
	21.	iv.					8.	i.
	22.	vi.	III.	1.	viii.		9.	viii.
	23.	iv.		2.	viii.		10.	v.
	24.	iii.		3.	viii.		11.	vi.
	25.	vi.		4.	viii.		12.	iii.
	26.	viii.		5.	viii.		13.	iv.
	27.	viii.		6.	viii.		14.	viii.
	28.	xiii.		7.	iv.		15.	viii.
	29.	viii.		8.	vi.		16.	viii.
	30.	vi.		9.	ii.	Carmen Saeculäre	vi.	
	31.	viii.		10.	iii.	Epod. 1-10	xv.	
	32.	vi.		11.	vi.		11.	xi.
	33.	iii.		12.	xix.		12.	xiii.
	34.	iv.		13.	iv.		13.	x.
	35.	viii.		14.	vi.		14.	xvi.
	36.	ii.		15.	ii.		15.	xvi.
	37.	viii.		16.	iii.		16.	xvii.
	38.	vi.		17.	viii.		17.	xiv.

APPENDIX.

ROMAN CALENDAR.

The names of the Roman months were originally adjectives. The substantive *mēsis*, *month*, may or may not be expressed: (*mēsis*) *Iānuārius*, *Februārius*, and so on. Before Augustus, the months July and August were called, not *Iulius* and *Augustus*, but *Quintilis* and *Sextilis*.

The Romans counted backward from three points in the month, Calends (*Kalendae*), Nones (*Nōnae*), and Ides (*Idūs*), to which the names of the months are added as adjectives: *Kalendae Iānuāriæ*, *Nōnae Februāriæ*, *Idūs Martiæ*. The Calends are the first day, the Nones the fifth, the Ides the thirteenth. In March, May, July, and October the Nones and Ides are two days later. Or thus:

In March, July, October, May,
The Ides are on the fifteenth day,
The Nones the seventh; but all besides
Have two days less for Nones and Ides.

In counting backward ("come next Calends, next Nones, next Ides") the Romans used for "the day before" *pridie* with the Acc.: *pridie Kalendæ Iānuāriæ*, Dec. 31; *pridie Nōnæ Iān.* = Jan. 4; *pridie Idūs Iān.* = Jan. 12.

The longer intervals are expressed by *ante diem tertium, quartum, etc.*, before the Accusative, so that *ante diem tertium Kal. Iān.* means "two days before the Calends of January;" *ante diem quartum*, or a. d. iv., or iv. *Kal. Iān.*, "three days before," and so on. This remarkable combination is treated as one word, so that it can be used with the prepositions *ex* and *in*: *ex ante diem iii. Nōnæ Iūniæ usque ad pridie Kal. Septembres*, from June 3 to August 31; *differre aliquid in ante diem xv. Kal. Nov.*, to postpone a matter to the 18th of October.

LEAP YEAR.—In leap year the intercalary day was counted between a. d. vi. *Kal. Mart.* and a. d. vii. *Kal. Mart.* It was called a. d. bis sextum *Kal. Mart.*, so that a. d. vii. *Kal. Mart.* corresponded to our February 28, just as in the ordinary year.

To turn Roman Dates Into English.

For Nones and Ides.—I. Add one to the date of the Nones and Ides, and subtract the given number.

For Calends.—II. Add two to the days of the preceding month, and subtract the given number.

EXAMPLES: a. d. viii. Īd. Ikn. ($13 + 1 - 8$) = Jan. 6; a. d. iv. Nōn. Apr. ($5 + 1 - 4$) = Apr. 2; a. d. xiv. Kal. Oct. ($30 + 2 - 14$) = Sept. 18.

Year.—To obtain the year B.C., subtract the given date from 754 (753 B.C. being the assumed date of the founding of Rome, *annō urbis conditae*). To obtain the year A.D., subtract 753.

Thus: *Cicero was born* 648, a. u. c. = 106 B.C.

Augustus died 767, a. u. c. = 14 A.D.

NOTE.—Before the reform of the Calendar by Julius Cæsar in B.C. 46, the year consisted of 365 days, divided into twelve months, of which March, May, Quintilis (July), and October had 31 days, February 28, the remainder 29. To rectify the Calendar, every second year, at the discretion of the Pontifices, a month of varying length, called *mēnsis intercalāris*, was inserted after the 23d of February.

ROMAN SYSTEMS OF MEASUREMENT.

LONG MEASURE.		SQUARE MEASURE.	
4 digiti	= 1 palmus.	100 pedes, } = 1 scripulum.	
4 palmi	= 1 pēs (11.65 in.).	quadratī } = 1 clima.	
6 palmi, }	= 1 cubitus.	36 scripula	= 1 clima.
1½ pedes }		4 climata	= 1 ſctus.
2½ pedes	= 1 gradus.	2 ſctūs	= 1 iugerum (acre).
2 gradūs, }	= 1 passus.	The iugerum contains 28,800 sq. ft. Rom.;	
5 pedes }			
125 passus	= 1 stadium.	Eng. acre = 43,560 sq. ft.	
8 stadia	= 1 mille passuum (mile).		

DRY MEASURE.		LIQUID MEASURE.	
1½ cyathi	= 1 acētābulum.	1½ cyathi	= 1 acētābulum.
2 acētābula	= 1 quārtārius.	2 acētābula	= 1 quārtārius.
2 quārtārii	= 1 hēmina.	2 quārtārii	= 1 hēmina.
2 hēminæ	= 1 sextārius.	2 hēminæ	= 1 sextārius (pint).
8 sextārii	= 1 sēmodius.	6 sextārii	= 1 congius.
2 sēmodii	= 1 modius (peck).	4 congii	= 1 ūrna.
		2 ūrnæ	= 1 amphora.
		20 amphoræ	= 1 culleus.

ROMAN WEIGHTS.

3 siliquæ	= 1 obolus.	2 sicilici	= 1 sēmūncia.
2 oboli	= 1 scripulum.	2 sēmūnciæ	= 1 ūncia.
2 scripula	= 1 drachma.	12 ūnciæ	= 1 libra (pound).
2 drachmæ	= 1 sicilicus.		

NOTES.—1. The multiples of the *uncia* were *sescuncia* (1½), *sextans* (¾), *quadrans* (½), *triens* (⅓), *quincunx* (⅖), *semis* (⅔), *sextunx* (⅙), *bes* (⅓), *dodrans* (⅔), *dextans* (10), *denx* (11).

2. The *libra* was also called *as* (see below), which latter is taken as the unit in all measures, and the foregoing divisions applied to it. Hence, by substituting *as* for *iugerum*, we have *denx* as ⅙ of a *iugerum*, *dextans* as ⅙, *etc.*

ROMAN MONEY.

The unit was originally the *as* (which was about a pound of copper), with its fractional divisions. This gradually depreciated, until, after the second Punic war, the unit had become a *sestertius*, which was nominally 2½ *asses*.

2½ *asses* = 1 *sestertius* (about 4 cts.). 25 *denarii* = 1 aureus (nummus).
 1000 *sestertii* = 1 *sestertium*
 2 *sestertii* = 1 *quinarius*. (\$42.94 to Augustus's time).
 2 *quinarii* = 1 *denarius*.

NOTE.—*Sestertium* (which may be a fossilized Gen. Pl. = *sestertiŏrum*) was modified by distributives (rarely by cardinals), thus: *hinc sestertia*, 2000 *sesterces*. But in multiples of a million (*decies centena milia sestertia*, i. e., *sestertiŏrum*), *centena milia* was regularly omitted, and *sestertium* declined as a neuter singular. HS stands as well for *sestertius* as *sestertium*; and the meaning is regulated by the form of the numeral; thus HS *viginti* (XX) = 20 *sestertii*; HS *vicena* (XX) = 20 *sestertia*, i. e., 20,000 *sestertii*.

ROMAN NAMES.

The Roman usually had three names; a *nomen*, indicating the *gens*, a *cognomen*, indicating the *familia* in the *gens*, and the *praenomen*, indicating the individual in the *familia*.

The *nomen* all end in *ius*. The *cognomina* have various forms, in accordance with their derivation. For example: Q. *Mucius Scaevola* (from *scaevos*, *left hand*).

The *praenomina* are as follows, with their abbreviations:

Aulus,	A.	Lucius,	L.	Quintus,	Q.
Appius,	App.	Marcus,	M.	Servius,	Ser.
Gaius,	C.	Manius,	M'.	Sextus,	Sex.
Gnaeus,	Cn.	Mamercus,	Mam.	Spurius,	Sp.
Decimus,	D.	Numerius,	Num.	Titus,	T.
Kaeso,	K.	Publius,	P.	Tiberius,	Ti, Tib.

NOTES.—1. Adoption from one *gens* into another was indicated by the termination *-ianus*. From the fourth century A.D. a second *cognomen* was also called an *agnomen*.

2. Daughters had no peculiar *praenomina*, but were called by the name of the *gens* in which they were born. If there were two, they were distinguished as *maior* and *minor*; if more than two, by the numerals *tertia*, *quarta*, *etc.*

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ABBREVIATIONS.—Abl., ablative; Abs., absolute; Acc., accusative; act., active; adj., adjective; adv., adverb; attrib., attributive, attribution; app., appositive, apposition; Comp., comparison, comparative; constr., construction; cop., copula, copulative; cpd., compound, compounded; Dat., dative; decl., declension; def., definite; dem., demonstrative; fem., feminine; Fut., future; Fut. Pf., future perfect; Gen., genitive; Ger., gerund, gerundive; Impf., imperfect; Impv., imperative; indef., indefinite; Indic., indicative; Inf., infinitive; interrog., interrogative; Loc., locative; masc., masculine; neg., negative; neut., neuter; Nom., nominative; obj., object; Part., partitive; part., participle; pass., passive; Pl., plural; poss., possessive, possession; pred., predicate; prep., preposition; pron., pronoun; rel., relative; Sg., singular; subj., subject; Subjv., subjunctive; subst., substantive; Sup., supine; vb., verb; Voc., vocative.

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PLINY MINOR—206.N.5.; 252.N.; 418.4.; 460.2.N.3.; 538.N.5.; 548.N.3.; 602.N.4.; 605.N.; 616.1.N.2.
POLLIO—410.N.3.
PROPERTIUS—406.N.3.; 421.N.1.c.; 457.1.N.2.; 458.N.1.; 480.N.2 and 3.; 498.N.1.
QUADRIGARIUS—407.N.2.b
QUINTILIAN—359.N.5.; 406.N.3.; 512.N.1.; 525.2.N.2.; 528.N.5.; 602.N.4.; 604.R.2.; 627.R.1.
SALLUST—207.N.; 208.2.N.2.; 247.N.1.; 250.N.1.; 280.2.c.N.; 285.N.2.; 286.3.N.; 311.1.R.2.; 323.N.1.; 338.N.1.; 347.R.2.; 349.R.4.; 353.N.2.; 356.N.3.; 359.N.1 and 5.; 369.N.2.; 372.N.2 and 3.; 374.N.1,3, and 8.; 390.3.N.1.; 391.N.; 407.N.2 d.; 410.N.1,2 and 4.; 416.2,4,7,16,20 and 24.; 417.7.; 418.4. 423.N.2.; 428.R.2.; 435.N.2.; 436.N.1.; 437.N.2.; 439.N.3.; 460.2.N.1.; 467.N.; 475.N.3.; 476.N.5.; 478.N.2.; 480.N.3.; 482.3 and 5.R.2 and N.1.; 488.N.2.; 491.N.; 496.N.1.; 501.; 503.; 512.N.1.; 513.N.1.; 525.2.N.2.; 532.N.1.; 536.N.1.; 538.N.1.; 541.N.2 and 3.; 542.N.1.; 545.R.1.; 548.N.3.; 563.N.2.; 569.N.1.; 591.N.2.; 604.R.2.; 616.1.N.1 and 2.; 626.N.1.; 636.N.1.
SENECA—274.N.3.; 616.1.N.2.; 635.N.2.
SENECA RHETOR—445.N.
SUETONIUS—349.R.5.; 407.N.2.c.; 416.22.; 513.N.1.; 542.R.; 546.N.3.; 577.N.5.; 602.N.4.; 665.N.2.
TACITUS—206.2.N.2.; 209.N.3.; 211.R.1, Ex.α.N.; 254.N.1.; 285, Ex.3 and N.2.; 246.N.3.; 253.N.2.; 254.N.2.; 256.N.2.; 259.N.5.; 264.N.1.; 272.N.2.; 276.N.1.; 280.3.N.1.; 401.N.6 and 7.; 407.N.2.a.; 410.N.2 and 4.; 411.N.1.; 416.10,16,23 and 24.; 417.3 and 12.; 423.N.3.; 428.R.2 and N.4.; 432.N.1.; 437.N.2.; 442.N.3.; 443.N.4.; 460.2.N.3.; 475.N.1.; 476.N.5.; 477.N.4.; 480.N.3.; 482.2,3 and 5.N.1.; 494.N.2.; 493.N.2.; 496.N.1.; 497.; 513.N.1.; 525.1.N.7, and 2.N.2 and 3.; 532.N.1.; 538.N.5.; 542.R. and N.1.; 546.N.3.; 563.N.2,3 and 5.; 567.N.; 569.N.1.; 571.N.1 and 3.; 573.N.1.; 575.N.2.; 576.N.1.; 602.N.4.; 604.R.2.; 605.N.; 616.1.N.2.; 635.N.2.; 647.N.2.; 666.N.; 667.
TERENCE—211.R.1, Ex.α.N.; 271.N.2.; 285.N.2.; 337.N.4.; 358.N.1.; 361.N.1.; 363.1.N.2.; 399.N.1.; 407.N.2.; 411.R.2.; 415.; 416.1,8, and 28.; 423.N.2.; 428.N.2.; 439.R.3.; 454.N.2.; 455.N.; 482.5.R.2.; 487.N.1.; 489.N.; 494.N.1.; 496.N.1 and 2.; 498.N.3.; 502.N.3.; 525.1.N.1.; 533.R.1.; 541.N.1.; 545.R.1.; 549.N.2.; 569.N.1.; 571.N.4.; 574.N.; 576.N.1.; 578.N.; 580.N.1 and 3.; 597.N.; 610.N.1.; 615.N.; 626.N.1.; 644.N.2.; 677.N.
TIBULLUS—455.N.; 457.1.N.2.; 458.N.1.; 498.N.1.
VALERIUS MAXIMUS—225.N.2.; 432.N.1.; 460.2.N.3.; 538.N.5.; 577.N.5.
VARRO—416.7,15, and 23.; 422.N.4.; 427.N.2.; 437.N.2.; 449.R.3.; 574.N.; 606.N.1.
VATINIUS—606.N.1.
VELLEIUS—209.N.5.; 235.N.2.; 349.R.5.; 391.N.; 460.2.N.3.; 513.N.2.
VERGIL—211.R.1, Ex.α.N.; 230.N.2.; 269.; 276.2.N.2.; 301.; 336.N.1.; 346.N.2.; 374.N.3.; 383.1.N.2 and 3.; 390.2.N.4.; 411.R.2.; 417.3.; 421.N.1.c.; 422.N.4.; 442.N.3.; 443.N.1.; 458.N.3.; 477.N.5.; 480.N.2.; 482.1.N.1 and 2.; 485.N.3.; 525.1.N.1.; 542.N.1.; 546.N.3.; 563.N.2.; 561.N.2.; 644.N.2.
VITRUVIUS—253.N.1.; 366.N.; 416.5 and 25.; 418.3.; 439.N.3.; 536.N.1.; 549.N.2.; 571.N.4.
THE HISTORIANS—206.N.5.; 211.R.1, Ex.β.; 214.R.2.; 363.R.1.; 361.N.; 494.N.2.; 495.N.1.; 487.N.1.; 491.; 501.N.; 597.N.; 628.R.
THE POETS—211.R.1, Ex.α.N. and R.4.; 217.N.1 and 2.; 230.N.2.; 241.N.1.; 261.; 269.; 270.; 271.2.N.2.; 280.2.b and N.2.; 290.N.2.; 295.N.; 296.N.1,3, and 4.; 321.N.1.; 333.2.N.2 and 3.; 333.2.N.6.; 336.N.3.; 337.N.

- 1 and 2; 338.N.1 and 2; 346.N.6; 350.1, N.; 351.N.1; 352.N.; 354.N.2; 358; 361, N.1; 362.N.1; 373.R.1; 374.N.1,3,5,8, and 10; 375; 383.1,N.1; 385.N.1; 386.N.; 390, 3.N.1 and 2; 391.N.; 394.3,N.1; 396.N.1 and 3; 397.N.2; 401.N.4 and 6; 404.N.1; 407.N.2,c; 413.R.1 and 3, and N.1; 416, 14, and 20; 417.5,12, and 24; 418.3 and 4; 421.N.1; 427.N.5; 428.N.2 and 3; 435.N.1; 436.N.1 and 3; 437.N.1; 439.N.2; 440.R.; 446.N.2; 449.R.3; 454.N.3; 457.1,N.3; 460.2,N.2; 467.N.; 476.N.2,3, and 5; 477.N.4; 482.3; 488.N.1 and 2; 495.N.2; 496.N.1; 498.N.1 and 5; 502.N.1; 525.1,N.7; 527.N.2; 532.N.1 and 6; 535.R.3; 536.N.2; 538.N.5; 546.R.2 and N.3; 552.R.2; 591.N.2; 604.R.2; 617.N.2; 631.2,N.1; 683
- THE COMIC POETS—211.R.1.Ex.c.N.; 228, N.1; 242.N.2; 243; 244.N.1; 247.N.2; 263.2,N.; 267.N.; 269; 280.2,c.N.; 346.N.1; 351.N.1; 406.N.2; 416.4; 443.N.4; 453, N.1 and 2; 467.N.; 468.N.; 477.N.3; 553.1; 617.N.2.
- LATER PROSE—211.R.1.Ex.c.N.; 217.N.1 and 2; 221.R.3; 269; 361.N.1; 372.N.3; 374.N.1 and 3; 375; 386.N.; 390.2,N.3; 404.N.1; 413.N.1; 415; 416.20,23,25, and 27; 417.5; 427.N.5; 428.N.1, 2, and 3; 449.R.3; 460.1,c; 467.N.; 476.N.5; 477.N.4; 528.R.2 and N.4; 535.R.3; 538.N.5; 548.R.2; 555.2,N.; 560.N.1.
- ANTECLASSICAL LATIN—211.N.1 and 2; 220, N.2; 221.R.2; 241.N.1; 248.N.1; 254.N.2; 257.N.1; 260; 261.N.2; 271.1,N.1 and 2, and 2.N.1 and 2; 272.3,N.; 280.2,c.R.2; 293.N.; 296.N.1; 301; 303; 309.N.2; 319, N.1; 330.N.2; 339.N.1; 341.N.2; 346.N.2; 347.N.1; 350.1,N.; 373.N.1; 374.N.4; 375, N.2; 383.1,N.2; 385.N.2; 390.2,N.1; 390, N.3; 391.R.2 and N.; 395.N.2; 397.N.2; 399.N.1; 403.N.3; 407.N.2; 408.N.6; 410, N.1,4, and 5; 413.R.1; 416.10,12,16,23, 24, and 27; 417.2,9, and 10; 421.N.1; 422.N.2 and 4; 423, N.2 and 3; 427.N.2; 428.N.1; 429.N.1; 430.N.1; 432.N.1; 433, N.2; 436.N.1 and 4; 437.N.2; 439.N.3; 442, N.3; 443.N.1 and 4; 444.1,N.2; 454.N.1 and 5; 456.N.; 457.1,N.1,2, and 3, and 2,N.; 459.N.2; 475.N.1; 476.N.1,2, and 5; 479, N.1; 480.N.1; 482.1,N.1, and 5,N.1; 487, N.2; 488.N.1; 495.N.1; 498.N.5,6, and 7; 500; 503; 513.N.1; 525.1,N.2,6, and 7, and 2,N.2 and 3; 527.R.3; 528.N.1; 536.N.1; 537.N.2; 541.N.5; 542.R. and N.2; 546, N.3; 549.N.4; 550.N.1 and 2; 553.3,N.; 557.R.; 563.N.1,2, and 5; 564.N.1; 571, N.2,3, and 5; 574.N.; 576.N.1; 577.N.1; 580.N.3; 591.R.2 and N.2; 602.N.5; 614, N.; 617.N.1 and 2; 626.N.1 and 2; 627, R.1; 634.N.; 636.N.1; 651.R.1.
- CLASSICAL LATIN—220.N.1; 241.N.1; 260; 263.2,N.; 269; 270.N.; 282.N.; 285, Ex.3; 301; 303; 309.N.2; 318.N.2; 330.N.2; 339, N.1 and 4; 342; 343.N.1; 346.N.2; 347.R.1; 348.R.2; 356.R.2; 359.N.4; 363.N.; 374, N.1,2,3,4, 5, and 9; 381.N.1; 383.1; 386, R.1 and N.1,2, and 3; 390.2,N.1, and 2; 391.R.1; 393.R.5; 394.N.1; 398; 399.N.1; 401.N.2 and 6; 403.N.3 and 4; 407.N.2; 408.N.6; 410, N.1 2,5 and 6; 413.R.3; 416, 9,12,16,23, and 29; 417.9 and 11; 421.N.1 and 2; 422.N.4; 423.N.4; 429.1 and 2; 430, N.1; 432.N.1; 437.1; 438.N.; 439.N.3; 442, N.3; 444.1,N.2; 449.R.3; 460.1,N.1, and 2, N.3; 467.N.; 475.N.2; 477.N.8; 479, N.1; 482.4,N.; 494.N.2 and 8; 498.N.3 and 4; 500.R.; 501.N.; 502.N.1; 503; 511.R.1; 525.1,N.1; 528.R.2, and N.1; 532.N.1,3, and 4; 535.R.3; 537.N.2; 538, N.2 and 3; 541.N.1 and 2; 545.R.1; 546.N.3; 549.N.1; 556; 571.N.2; 602.N.1; 610.N.1; 631.3.R.1; 643.N.3; 644.R.3; 651.R.1.
- POST-CLASSICAL LATIN—211.R.2; 239.N.; 241.N.2; 247.N.1; 251.N.2; 254.R.6, and N.2; 257.N.1; 271.2,N.2; 272.N.; 296.N.1 and 2; 298.N.1; 299.N.2; 301; 309, N.2; 319.N.1; 330.N.4; 333.2,N.6; 337, N.1 and 2; 338.N.2; 339.N.1 and 3; 346, N.2; 349.R.5; 355.N.; 356.R.3; 362.N.1 and 2; 366.R.2; 374.N.2 and 3; 378.R.4; 380.1,N.2; 390.3,N.1; 391.N.; 393.R.5; 397.N.2; 398.N.1; 399.N.2; 403, N.4; 405.N.3; 407.N.2; 408.N.6; 410.N.1, 2,3, and 5; 411.R.1; 415; 416.7,10,12,14, 16,17,18, and 22; 417.7; 418.4; 422.N.2 4, and 5; 423.N.2 and 3; 431.N.1 and 3; 432.N.1; 433; 436.N.1; 436.N.1; 437.N.1; 438.N.; 439.N.2 and 3; 479.N.1 and 2; 480.N.1; 482.1,N.1 and 2, 3,4,N., and 5, N.1 and 2; 494.N.2; 498.N.1,3,6, and 8; 503; 513, N.2; 525.1,N.7, and 2,N.2; 528, R.2; 532.N.1; 541.N.1; 543.N.3; 545.R.1; 546.N.3; 549.N.2; 553.2,N. and 4.R.2; 557.N.2; 563.N.4 and 5; 573.N.2; 576.N.2; 590.N.1; 595.R.6; 602.N.5; 605.N.; 606.N.1; 616.2,N.; 625.1,R. and 2,R.; 626, N.1; 699; 677.N.

PARALLEL REFERENCES OF THE OLD AND NEW EDITIONS.

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
1-7	1-7	70	64	149, 150	129
8	10	71, 72	65	151	131
9	11	73	65, R. 1 and 2.	152	132
10	12, 1 and 2	74	67, 68	153	134
11	13	75	69	154	135
12	14	76	70	155	121, R.
13	12, 3	77	68	156	136
14	15	78	67	157-181	137-162
15	16	79	68	182	167
16	17	80	71	183	168
17	18	81	72	184	169, 1
18	19	82	73	185	169, 2, 170
19	20	83	82	186	171
20	21	84	80	187	172
21	23	85, 1-3	82	188	173
22	24, 2	85, 4	83, N. 1 and 2.	189	174
23	24, 1	86	86	190	175
24	25	87	89	191	180, 131
25	26	88	87	192	201
26, 1	26, R.	89	90	193	202
26, 2	28	90	91	194	203
27	29	90, 1	91, 2, b	194, R. 2	201, R. 2
28	30	90, 2	92, 1	195	204
29	31, 38	90, 3	91, 2, c	196	205
30	34	90, 4	91, 1, c	197	206
31	31, 38	91	93	198	207
32	32, 2, 74	92	95	199	208
33, 34	73	93	94	200	209
35	76	94	96	201	210
36, 37	35	95	97	202	211
38, 39	36	96	98	203	212
40	39	97	99	204	213
41	40	98	100	205	214
42	41	99	101	206	215
43	42	100	102	207	216
44	43	101	103	208	217
45	44	102	104	209	218
45, R.	44, N.	103	105	210	219
46	44, 2	104	106	211	220
47	46	105	107	212	221
48	47	106	109	213	222
49	48	107	110	214	223
50	49	108	111	215	224
51	50	109	112, 1-4	216	225
52	51	110	112, 5	217	226
53	52	111	114	218	227
54	52, 6	112	116	219	228
54, R.	54	113	117	220	229
55	53, 1-6	114	118	221	230
56	53, 7 and 8	115	119	222	231
57	56	116-118	120	223	232
58, 59	56	119-122	122	224	233
60	57	123-126	123	225, 226	234
61	58	127, 129, 130	124	227	235
62	59	128	135, I. a	228	236
63-66	60	131-134	125	229	237
67	61	135-138	127	230	238
68	62	139, 140	126	231	239
69	63	141-148	128	232	240

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
233	241	301	314	367	368
234	242	302	314	368	370
235	243	303	316	369	371
236	244	304	317	370	372
237	245	305	318	371	369
238	246	306	319	372	373
239	247	307	292	373	374
240	248	308	293	374	375
241	249	309	294	375	376
242	250	310	295	376	377
243	251	311	296	377	378
244	252	312	297	378	379
245	253	313	298	379	380.1
246	254	314	299	380	380.2
247	255	315	300	381, 382	381, 382
248	256.1	316	302	383	384
249	256.2	317	303	384	385
250	257	318	320	385	387
251	259	319	321	386	388
252	258	320	322	387	389
252, R.1	257, N.2 and 3	321	323	388	390
and 3		322	349, R.5	389	405
253	260	323	324	390	406
254	261	324	325	391	392
255	262	325	326	392	393
256	263	326	327	393	394
257	264	327	328	394	omitted
258	265	328	329	395, 396	395, 396
259	266	329	330	397, 398	397, 402
260	267	330	331	399	398
261	268.1	331	332, 333.2	400	403
262	268.2	331, R.2	333.1	401	399
263	270	331, R.3	334	402	400
264	271	331, R.4	333.2, N.4	403	401
265	272.1	332	338	404	404
266	272.2	333	339	405	407
266, R.3	272.3	334	340	406	408, N.7
267	263.2, 4	335	335	407	408
268	273	336	335, R.1	408	409
269	275	337	336	409	410
270	276	338	336, R.4	410	337
271	277	339	343	411	391
272	278	340	343.1	412	396, 411
273	279	341	343.2	413	412
274	280.1	342	omitted	414	413
275	280.2	343	344	415	413, R.2 and 3
276	281	343, R.2	350.1	416	414
277	281.1 and 2	344	345	416, R.	415
278	282	344, R.3	358	417	416
279	283	345	346	418	417
280	284	346	347	419	418
281	285	347	346, N.2	420	419
282	286	348	348	421	420
283	287	349	349	422	421
284	288	350	356	423	422
285	289	351	351	424	423
286	290	352	354	425	424
287	291.1	353	355	426	425
288	291.2	354	353	427	426
289	omitted	355	357	428	427
290	305	356	359	429	428
291	306	357	360.1	430	429
292	307	358	360.2	431	430
293	308	359	361	432	431
294	309	360	362	433	432
295	309.1 and 2	361	363	434	433
296	310	362	304.2 ; 364, N.2	435	434
297	311.1	363	364	436	435
298	311.2	364	365	437	436
299	312	365	366	438	437
300	313	366	367	439	438

PARALLEL REFERENCES.

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OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
440	439	509	508	615	613
441	440	510-518	510-518	616	614
442	441	518, Ex.	518	617	615
443, ₁	442	519-549	519-549	618	616
443, ₂	443	550	554	618, R.	616, i, N.2
444	445	551	555	619	617
445	446	552	550	620	618
446	447	553	551	621	619
447	448	554	552	622	620
448	449	555	553	623	621
449	444, ₁	556	552	624	622
450	444, ₂	557	553, ₁	625	623
451	450	558	553, ₃ and 4	626	624
452	451	559	557	627	625
453	452, ₁	560	558	628	625, ₂
454	452, ₂	561	559	629	627
455	453	562	560	630	628
456	454	563	561	631	629
457	455	564	562	632	630
458	456	565	563, ₁	633	631, ₁
459	457, ₁	566	563, ₂	634	631, ₂
459, R.	457, ₂	567	564	635	632
460	458	568	566	636	633
461	459	569	567	637	634
462	460	570	568	638	635
463	461	571	569	639	636
464	462	572	570	640	637
465	463	573	571	641	638
466	464	574	572	642	639
467	465	575	573	643	640
468	466	576	574	644	641
469	467	577	575	645	642
470	468	578	576	646	643
471	469	579	577	647	644
472	470	580	578	648	645
473	471	581	579	649	646
474	472	581, R.	581	650	647
475	473	582	580	651	648
476	474	583	582	652	649
477	475	584	583	653	650
478	476	585	584	654	651
479	477	586	585	655	652
480	478	587	586	656	653
481	479	588	587	657	654
482	480	589	588	658	655
483	481	590	589	659	656
484	482	591	590	660	657
485	483	592	591	661	658
486	484	593	592	662	659
487	485	594	593	663	660
488	486	595	590, N.1	664	661
489	487	596	594	665	662
490	488	597	595	666	663, ₁
491	489	598	596, ₁	666, R.1	663, ₂
492	490	599	597	667	664
493	491	599, R.3	596, ₂ ; 597, R.3	668	665
494	492	600	598	669	666
495	493	601	599	670	667
496	494	602	600	671	668
497	495	603	601	672	669
498	496, ₁	604	602	673	670
499	496, ₂	605	603	674	671
500	498	606	604	675	672
501	499	607	605	676	674
502	500	608	606	677	675
503	501	609	607	678	676
504	502	610	608	679	677
505	504	611	609	680	678
506	505	612	610	681	679
507	506	613	611	682	680
508	507	614	612	683	681

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
684	682	724	730	761	764
685	684	725	731	762	765
686	685	726	732	763	777, 780, 781
687	omitted	727	733	764	790-793
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694	697	730	736	767	798
695	698	731	737	768	799
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698	701	734	741	771	806-814
699	702	735	742	772	815
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702	705	738	745	775	820
703	706	739	746	776	821
704	707	740	748	777	756
705	708	741	749	778	826
706	709	742	750	779	827
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